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OF THE

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1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Volume I, Parts A to P, and Volume II, Parts Q to Y. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

3. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented 2nd December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier... ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

5. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1911. Presented 16th March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

5*a*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the year esding 31st March, 1911. Presented 8th May, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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5*b*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented 3rd May, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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5*c*. Further Supplementary Estimates for the fiscl year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented 9th May, 1911. by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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5*d*. Further Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending on 31st March, 1912. Presented 17th May, 1911, by W. S. Fielding.
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6. List of shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada as on December 31, 1910. Presented 10th April, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
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7. Report on dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1910. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. William Templeman.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance, for the year ended 31st December, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1910. Presented 27th April, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for distribution.

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Part 1, Canadian Trade. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Part II. Canadian Trade with France, Germany, United Kingdom and United States. Presented 32nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

10b. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Part III. Canadian Trade with foreign countries, except France, Germany, the United Kingdom and United States Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
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10c, Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Part IV, Canadian Trade, Miscellaneous. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10d. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31st 1910. Part V, Grain Statistics, including the crop year ended August 31st 1910, and the season of navigation ended December 6th, 1910. Presented 12th May, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10e. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910, Part VI., Subsidized steamship services. Presented 20th April, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f* Report of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910, part VII.—Trade of foreign countries and Treaties and Conventions. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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11. Report of the Department of Customs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
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12. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, by Hon. William Templeman.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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13. Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

14. Report on Adulteration of Food, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15a. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1910. Presented 12th January, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, J. G. Rutherford, V.S., for the year ending 31st March, 1909.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 30th September, 1909. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

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18. (1908). Return of the eleventh general election for the House of Commons of Canada, held on the 19th and 26th of October, 1908.. .. ..*Reprinted.*

18. Return of By-Elections (Eleventh Parliament) House of Commons. 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works on the works under his control for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. William Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

19a. Progress Report Ottawa River Storage, for the fiscal year 1909-1910 (supplementing investigations in regard to Georgian Bay Ship Canal project). Presented 6th March, 1911, by Hon. William Pugsley..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 12.

19b. Report upon Reconnaisance Survey of the Nelson River, September-October, 1909. Presented 16th February, 1911, by Hon. William Pugsley.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

20a. (1909.) Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1909. Presented 21st March, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham .. .. ..*Printed for both distrbiution and sessional papers.*

20a. Canal Statistics for the season of navigation, 1910. Presented 10th April, 1911, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

20b. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1910. Presented 16th December, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 13.

20c. Fifth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Marine, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21a. Report of the Geographic Board of Canada containing all decisions to 30th June, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 14.

21b. Report on Ice formation in the St. Lawrence River, and Report of the influence of Icebergs on the temperature of the Sea as shown by use of the Micro-Thermometer in a trip to Hudson Strait and Bay in July, 1910, by H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S.C. Presented 16th May, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

21c. List of Shipping issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being a list of vessels on the registry books of Canada, on 31st December, 1910. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries (Fisheries), 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15.

23. Report of the Harbour Commissioners, &c., to 31st December, 1910.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

23a. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, for the fiscal year 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 15—*Concluded.*

24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 16.

25. Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 17.

25*a*. Report of the Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior, for year ending 31st. March, 1910.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, 1909-10. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

25*c*. Report of Dr. P. H. Bryce, Chief Medical Officer, Appendix to Report of Superintendent of Immigration. Presented 9th. December, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 18.

25*d*. Report of the Hydrographic Survey (Streams measurement). Department of the Interior.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, for Calendar year 1910. Presented 19th. July, 1911, by Hon. William TeTmpleman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

26*a*. (1909) Summary Report of the Mines Branch of Department of Mines, for the calendar year, 1909. Presented 26th. January, 1911, by Hon. William Templeman.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
This is bound in Vol. XVI, 1910.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 19.

27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

28. Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, 1910. Presented 2nd December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20.

29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

29a. (No issue).

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 20—*Concluded.*

29b. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs, for the year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 21.

31. Second Annual Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada, for the period from 1st September, 1909 to 31st August, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910. by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1910. Presented 17th November, 1910, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries of Canada, for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1910. Presented 30th November, 1910, by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Militia Council, for the fiscal year ending 31st March. 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35a. Report of General Sir John French, G.C.B., Inspector General of the Imperial Forces, upon his Inspection of the Canadian Military Forces. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

35b. Report upon the best method of giving affect to the recommendations of General Sir John French, regarding the Canadian Militia, by Major General Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G., Inspector General. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

35c. Interim Report of the Militia Council for the Dominion of Canada on the Training of the Militia during the season of 1910. Presented 31st March, 1911, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.. .. ..*Printed for distribution.*

36. Report of the Department of Labour, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, including Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22.

36a. Report on Industrial Disputes in Canada up to 31st March, 1911.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

36b. Comparative prices of Agricultural, Fisheries, Lumber and Mine products in Canada and the United States, 1906-1911. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 22—*Concluded.*

37. Sixth Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. G. P. Graham.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

38. Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Relations between Canada and the West Indies, together with Part II, Minutes of evidence taken in Canada and Appendices; Part III, Minutes of evidence taken in the West Indies, and Appendices; and also Part IV, Minutes of evidence taken in London and Appendices. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Ho. William Paterson.. .. ..*Printed for Sessional Papers.*

39. Report of the Honourable the Secretary of State, on the inquiry into the affairs of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23.

40. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory, passed by the Yukon Council in the year, 1909. Presented 21st November, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40a. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1910. Presented 4th April, 1911, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

41. General Orders issued to the Militia, between the 1st November, 1909, and the 18th October, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. Sir Frederick Borden.
Not printed.

42. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last session of Parliament, on account of the fiscal year 1910-11. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Not printed.*

43. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Not printed.

44. Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from the 1st April, 1910, to 17th November, 1910, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1910. Presented 22nd November, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson....*Not printed.*

45. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ending 31st December, 1910, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired, also whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 22nd November, 1911, by Hon. William Paterson.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Report of the proceedings of the preceding year, of the Commissioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule 9. Presented 1st December, 1910, by the Hon. the Speaker.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

47. Return, in pursuance of section 16, of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, containing statement of the business done during the fiscal year, ending 31st March, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

48. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st December, 1910, for a copy of the existing lobster fishery regulations, adopted by Order in Council on 30th September, 1910. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

49. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (25th November, 1909), submitted to the Parliament of Canada under Section 32 of Chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. ..*Not printed.*

50. Annual Return respecting Trade Unions, under chapter 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

51. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Presented 1st December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. First Annual Report of the Commission on Conservation, 1910. Presented 5th December, 1910, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

53. Regulations established by Order in Council of 17th May, 1910, for the disposal of petroleum and gas on the Indian Reserves in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskachewan and in the Northwest Territories. Presented 5th December, 1910, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. .. y .. .. ..*Not printed.*

54. Report of the International Waterways Commission on the regulation of Lake Erie, with a discussion of the regulation of the Great Lakes System. Presented 7th December, 1910, by Hon. William Pugsley.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

54*a*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a copy of all orders in council or other authority, appointing members of the Canadian section of the Joint International Waterways Commission, together with all reports, recommendations and correspondence submitted to the Government, or any department thereof, by the said Canadian section, or any member thereof. Also a statement of the total expenses of such Canadian section up to date, with particulars thereof. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

55. Return in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a Resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such Resolution. Presented 9th December, 1910, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*a*. Return of lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 31st October, 1910. Presented 4th May, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver .. .. *Not printed.*

56. Regulations issued by the Department of the Naval Service regarding rates of Pay, pursuant to Section 47 of the Naval Service Act. Presented 9th December, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Not printed.*

56*a*. Regulations issued by the Department of the Naval Service, regarding the issue of the existing Lobster Fishery Regulations, adopted by rder in Council on 30th September, 1910, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a statement showing the detailed expenditure to date out of the sum voted by the House in connection with the new Navy, giving in each case the amount paid, to whom paid and the object of the expenditure. Presented, 16th December, 1910.—*Mr. Monck*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

56*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing how many applications have been received from Canadian citizens for service in the proposed Canadian Navy, as officers, and able seamen or blue-jackets, respectively, and how many officers and men, respectively, of the British Navy have made application for such service. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson* .. .. *Not printed.*

56*d*. Return to an address of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, for the following information:—1. Has the Department of the Naval Service, which was erected by the legislation of last session, been regularly organized and put in operation? 2. Who has been appointed Deputy Minister by the Governor in Council? 3. Who are the other officials and clerks necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of the new department who have been appointed by the Governor in Council? 4. Who among these officials and clerks are those who have been transferred from the Department of Marine and Fisheries to the Department of the Naval Service? 3. Wro among these officials and clerks come from elsewhere? 6. What is the salary of each of the officials? Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry....Not printed.*

56*e*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing:—1. The names of all those engaged to date by the Government in connection with the new Naval Deparment, whether for service at sea or for work in connection with the department, either for inside or outside service. 2. The domicile of origin of those thus engagged, their previous occupation, rank or grade in the British Navy or elsewhere, and previous rate of pay or remuneration 3. The duties assigned, rank or occupation of those thus engaged in the service of Canada, and present salary and allowances. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*f*. Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd December, 1910, authorizing certain allowances to Petty Officers and men in the Naval Service. Presented 19th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Not printed.

56*g*. Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 22nd December, 1910, and publisded in the *Canada Gazette* on the 14th January, 1911, autherizing increase in wages to certain ratings in the naval service. Presented 19th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*h*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing all rules and regulations passed by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the Navy Act, adopted at the last session of parliament. Presented 26th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*i*. Return to an order of the Senate dated the 24th November, 1910, for a statement showing in as many distinct columns:—1. The name of the electoral district. 2 The name of the parish, township, town or city. 3. The name of the first signer, and mention of the additional number of signers of each of the petitions presented during the last session, either to the House of Commons or to the Senate, praying for the postponement of the adoption of the proposed Naval Act until the people have had the opportunity of expressing their will by means of a plebiscite. 4. The date of the presentation of each of these petitions. 5. The names, in each case, of the Member or Senator who presented these petitions. Presented 30th November, 1910.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

56*j*. Return to an order of the Senate dated February 1, 1911, calling for in as many columns:—1. The names of all the ships of which the Canadian fleet service is actually composed. 2. The tonnage of each of these ships. 3. How old, is each ship at present. 4. The purchase price, or cost of construction, or, in default thereof, the actual value of each ship. 5. The horse-power of each of them. 6. The motive power, side wheels, propeller or sails. 7. The number of persons of which the crew of each of these ships is composed. 8. The cost of annual maintenance of each ship with its crew. 9. The purpose for which each ship is used, specifying whether it is for the guarding of the coasts, the protection of fisheries, or for the what other purpose. 10. The waters on which each of these ships sails—the waters of the Atlantic or Pacific Oceans, the Great Lakes, of the St. Lawrence river, or elsewhere, with a short statement showing the number and the net tonnage of the ships of the Great Lakes service,—of the ships stationed on the shores of British Columbia, and of the ships sailing on the waters of the eastern portion of the American continent owned by us. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

56*k*. Orders in Council published in *Canada Gazette* 11th February, 1911, No. 83/146. Regulations for entry of naval instructors. No. 91/146. Revised rates of pay for electricians. No. 86/146. Revised travelling allowances. Presented 23rd February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56*i*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the final protocol or agreement entered into at the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908, February, 1909, and of the general report presented to the said Naval Conference on behalf of its drafting committee, and of all correspondence exchanged between the Imperial Government and the Government of Canada in regard to the same. Presented 10th March, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.. .. ..Not printed.*

56*m*. 1. Correspondence and documents respecting the International Naval Conference held in London, December, 1908, February, 1909. 2. Correspondence respecting the Declaration of London. 3. Final Act of the Second Peace Conference held at The Hague in 1907, and Conventions and Declarations annexed thereto. Presented 23rd March, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed*

56*n*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. How many Canadians have been accepted as members of the Canadian Navy. 2. What are the names and former residence of those who have been accepted. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds),.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

56*o*. Order in Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 31st March, 1911, and published in the *Canada Gazette* April 15th, 1911:—No. 358 revised regulations for entry of surgeons into the Naval Service. Presented 24th April, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

57. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada or the Right Honourable, the First Minister, and the government of Manitoba, or the Premier of Manitoba, referring to the demand of Manitoba for an extension of boundaries and an increase in subsidy. Presented 14th December, 1910.—*Mr. Staples.*
Printed for sessional papers.

58. Memorandum respecting the finances of the National Battlefields Commission, as on the 31st March, 1910. Presented 15th December, 1910, by Hon. William Paterson.
Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

58*a*. Report from The National Battlefields Commission. Presented 15th December, 1910, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

58*b*. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 24th February, 1911, calling for a copy of the last report made to the Government by the members of the Quebec Battlefields Commission. Presented 10th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. ..Not printed.*

58*c*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 12th January, 1911, for copies of all Orders in Council relating to the appointment of members of the "National Battlefields Commission" of the Province of Quebec, as well as a statement showing the sums received by the said Commission, the sources whence received, the interest thereon, the expenses incurred, the nature of such expenses, distinguishing what has been paid for the acquisition of lands, the balance in hand, and the approximate cost, with the nature of the expenses to be incurred to attain the end which the Commission has proposed for itself. Presented 21st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry. Not printed.*

58*d*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 23rd February, 1911, for a statement showing the number of gold, silver, and bronze medals, which the Quebec Battlefields Commission has caused to be struck in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the City of Quebec, the cost of each of these series of medals, the names of the persons to whom, or the institutions to which, gold medals, silver medals, and bronze medals have been given. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. ..Not printed.*

59 Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty or reciprocity with the United States; and also if all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 15th December, 1910.—*Mr. Foster.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

59*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster. Not printed*

59*b*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 3rd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

59*c*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring os asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents

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protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 8th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

59*d*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*,
Not printed.

59*e*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*f*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*g*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 22nd March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*h*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 27th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*i*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents pro-

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

testing against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*j*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*k*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Prsented 31st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*l*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 7th April, 1911. —*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*m*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*n*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*o*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all petitions, memorials and resolutions from individuals, boards of trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, and also of all similar documents pro-

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testing against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*p*. Further supplementary return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boords of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 5th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

59*q*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 19th April, 1911, for a Return showing what duties are imposed by Australia, New Zealand, Norway, France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Argentine, Venezuela and Russia, respectively, upon each of the articles included in the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

And also, a statement showing the import prices in 1910 on which duty was collected on the butter, eggs cheese, salt, beef, bacon, hams, mutton, lamb, pork in brine and other meat products detailed, barley, beans, oats, peas, wheat, hay, flaxseed, green apples, and animals, imported from the above named countries. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

59*r*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th May, 1911, for a Return showing, taking the latest Return of Commerce and Navigation of the United States as a basis, the advantage Canada will have in the United States market over her principal competitors, under the construction given at Washington by the United States Court of Customs Appeals on April 10th, 1911, regarding the favoured nation clause, by which the competitors of Canada in the United States market are denied the privileges granted to Canada by the reciprocal agreement in regard to the importation into the United States of the following goods and articles, namely: (*a*) Mackerel pickled or salted; (*b*) Herring, pickled; (*c*) Cod, Haddock, Hake and Pollock, dried, smoked, salted or pickled; (*d*) all other kinds of fish, salted or pickled; (*e*) Fish oils: (*f*) Butter; (*g*) Cheese; (*h*) Cattle; (*i*) Horses; (*j*) Oats; (*k*) Coke; (*l*) Mineral Waters; (*m*) Rolled Iron or Steel Sheets, coated with zinc, tin or other metal; (*n*) Mica; (*o*) Flax seed; (*p*) Beans and dried peas; (*q*) Onions; (*r*) Potatoes; (*s*) other vegetables in natural state.

Also showing the present rate of duty in the United States on the above goods and articles; the rate under the proposed reciprocal agreement of the said goods and articles; the value of goods; and the amount of duty collected on goods imported from said competitors on the trade of said year, which will be free under the agreement on goods from Canada. Presented 16th May, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair..Not printed.*

59*s*. Further supplementary Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all memorials and resolutions from individuals, Boards of Trade or other bodies and corporations, favouring or asking for a treaty of reciprocity with the United States; and also of all similar documents protesting against or unfavourable to the same, and a copy of all correspondence had with the Government, or any member thereof, concerning reciprocity with the United States, since the 1st January, 1910. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster...Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

59*t*. Statements relative to (1) The yearly imports, quantity and value, for the past six years into Canada from, respectively, Australia, New Zealand, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Argentine Republic and the United States, of wheat, oats, horses, cattle, sheep, lambs, mutton, beef, eggs, butter, cheese, fowl, vegetables and fruit.

(2) The average prices of butter and of eggs in London, England, for the past five years in comparison with the prices, respectively, in Eastern Provinces, in Montreal, in Toronto, in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in Detroit, in Buffalo, in Boston and in New York. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

60. Return of orders in council passed between the 1st of November, 1909, and the 30th September, 1910, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented 11th January, 1911, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

60*a*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st November, 1909, and 30th September, 1910, in accordance with provisions of subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

60*b*. Return called for by section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908, which is as follows:—

"77. Every regulation made by the Governor in Council, in virtue of the provisions of this Act, and every order made by the Governor in Council, authorizing the sale of any land or the granting of any interest therein, shall have force and effect only after it has been published for four consecutive weeks in the *Canada Gazette*, and all such orders or regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the session next after the date thereof, and such regulations shall remain in force until the day immediately succeeding the day of prorogation of that session of Parliament, and no longer, unless during that session they are approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament." Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st November, 1909, and the 30th September, 1910, in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Reserve Act, sections 7 and 13 of Chapter 56, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 11th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of Sir John Thompson's memorandum on the question of the rights of fishing in the bays of British North America, prepared for the use of the British Plenipotentiaries at Washington in 1888 , and a copy of the Treaty agreed to and approved by the President. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*

Printed for sessional papers.

63. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of any memorials, correspondence, &c., between His Excellency the Governor General and the Colonial Office, or between any member of the government, and the foreign consuls general in Canada, relative to the status of the latter, at official functions, such as the vice-regal drawing room. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule.*

Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th December, 1910, for a return showing:—1. What newspapers or companies publishing newspapers in the cities of Montreal and Quebec have directly or indirectly received sums from the Government of Canada for printing, lithographing, binding or other work, between the 31st March, 1910, and the 15th November, following.

2. What is the total amount paid to each of said newspapers or companies between the dates above stated. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.. .. ..Not printed.*

65. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all Orders in Council, correspondence, papers, maps or other documents, which passed between the Government of Canada or any member thereof, and the Government of Quebec, or any member thereof, or any other parties on their behalf, or between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario, or any members thereof, regarding the extension of the boundaries of the province of Quebec, as set forth in an Order in Council dated 8th July, 1896, establishing a conventional boundary, therein specified. And also any correspondence, papers, documents, &c., that may have passed between the aforesaid governments or members thereof, relative to the passing of an Act to confirm and ratify the aforesaid conventional boundary, which was passed in 1898. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule.*

Printed for sessional papers.

66. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the names of manufacturers in Canada of turned kiln dried maple boot, last and shoe last blocks, in the rough, for making manufacturers' boot and shoe lasts. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Hughes.. .. ..Not printed.*

67. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, memorials, surveys and other papers in the possession of the Government, and not already brought down, regarding the oyster industry of Canada; also a copy of all correspondence, reports and other papers regarding the ownership and control of Oyster beds and of barren bottoms suitable for Oyster culture, and regarding the consolidating of the ownership with the control and regulation of such beds and barren bottoms, and vesting the same in the hands of the Dominion Government; olso a copy of all correspondence, reports, recommendations and other papers relating to the leasing or sale of such beds or barren bottoms or of portions of them, for the purpose of Oyster culture or cultivation. Also o copy of all correspondence and reports relating to the culture, cultivation asd conservation of oysters and other mollusks. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Warburton.*

Printed for sessional papers.

68. Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all reports, evidence, correspondence, and other documents relating to an investigation into irregularities in the life saving station at Clayoquot, mentioned on page 353 of the Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for 1909 and 1910, sessional paper No. 22. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard.. .. ..Not printed.*

69. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing how many employees of the custom house at Montreal have left the service since the 1st July, 1896, up to this date, with their names, duties, salaries and ages, respectively, and date of their leaving; the names, ages, salaries and duties of those who have replaced them, the date of their entry and their present salaries. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Laval).. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

69*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a Return showing the full names of the permanent or temporary employees appoisted at Montreal since the 1st of January, 1904, in the Post Office Department, the Customs, Inland Revenue and Public Works; the age and place of residence of these employees at the time of their appointment, the dates and nature of changes, promotions or increases of salary granted these employees since their appointment. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Gervais*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return showing what arrangements have been made with foreign countries by the Governor General in Council under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act of 1907, without reference to Parliament. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. ..*Not printed.*

71. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the total expenses in connection with the surrender of St. Peter's Indian Reserve, including moving the Indians to new reserve, sale of lands, and all the expense made necessary by the surrender. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence with Rev. John McDougall and all instructions given to him regarding St. Peter's Indians and their reserve; and of Rev. John McDougall's report of his investigations at St. Peter's Indian Reserve. Presented 11th January, 1911. —*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing the total expenses in connection with the surrender of St. Peter's Indian Reserve, including moving the Indians to new Reserve, sale of lands, and all the expense made necessary by the surrender. Presented 18th January, 1911. —*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71*c*. Return to an Address of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, offers, agreements, orders in council, reports, records, regulations, or other papers or documents, relating to the grant or surrender to one Merrill, or some other person or corporation, of the concession or right to bore for and acquire natural gas, upon or under the Six Nation Reserve, at or near Brantford, Ontario; together with a statement of all monies paid for said concession or right, and also of all monies subsequently received by the Six Nation Indians, or by the government on their behalf for such concession or rights. Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Osler*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence, reports, documents and papers relating to the strike of the employees of the Cumberland Coal and Railway Company, Limited, not previously brought down. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of the agreement of settlement of the late strike between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the conductors and brakemen, and of all correspondence, documents and papers relating thereto, or in consequence thereof, between the said parties, or between either and any person or persons authorized or professing to act for either, or between the Government or any Minister or Deputy Minister or other person on its behalf, and said parties, or either of them, or any person authorized or professing to act for them or either of them before, during, or since said strike. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Northrup*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

72*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, documents and papers relating to the late strike on the Grand Trunk Railway between the said railway and the striking conductors and trainmen, or between either and any person or persons authorized or professing to act for either, or between the Government or any Minister or Deputy Minister, or any one on his behalf, and either of said parties or any on professing to act on behalf of either, since the 29th day of November, A.D., 1910, and particularly all documents, papers, correspondence and agreements relating to the reinstatement of any of the men who had been on strike, and the appointment of Judge Barron. Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Northrup*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return implementing for the year 1910, the information brought down in answer to an Order of the House of Commons referring to the operations of the mint, dated January 19, 1910. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 24th November, 1909, for a return showing the total amounts paid by the government in each year since 1896, for all printing, advertising and lithographing done outside of the Government Printing Bureau; the total amount so paid by each department of the Government or such purposes during each year; the names and addresses of each individual, firm or corporation to whom any such moneys have been so paid, and the total amount paid to each such individual, firm or corporation in each year since 1896. What portion of the said sums, if any, so paid since 1896 was expended after public advertisement, tender and contract, to whom such tenders were awarded, whether to the lowest tender in each case, what portion was expended otherwise than by public advertisement, tender and contract, and to whom it was paid in each instance. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing year by year, from July 1st, 1896 up to date, the amounts paid to the Montreal *Herald*, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*b*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896 up to this date, the sums of money paid to the newspaper, *Le Soleil*, by each of the different departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

74*c*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, the sums of money paid the newspaper *La Vigie*, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the Government of this country from the founding of that newspaper up to this date. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*d*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to *La Presse* of Montreal, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*e*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from July 1st, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to *La Presse* of Montreal, by the several departments of the Government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

74*f*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, for a Return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to the paper *Le Canada*, of Montreal, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*g*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 31st January, 1911, showing, year by year, from July the 1st, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to the Martineau Company by the several departments of the country. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

74*h*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 31st January, 1911, showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. Jean Drolet, of Quebec, by the several departments of the country. Presented 4th April. 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

74*i*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 3rd February, 1911, showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to O. Picard and Sons, of Quebec, by the different departments of the Government of this country. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*j*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, showing, year by year from July 1, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. De Courcy, contractor, by each of the departments of this country. Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

74*k*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated the 23rd February, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. All sums of money paid by the Government since 31st March last to *Le Canada* newspaper of Montreal or the publishers of the same respectively, for odvertising or printing, for lithographing or other work; and directly or indirectly for copies of the newspaper.

2. Is the said newspaper executing any work of any kind for the Government at present.

3. Have tenders been called publicly for any of the work done by said newspaper for the government during the past year. Presented 6th April, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.*
Not printed.

74*l*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, for a Return showing year by year, from 1st July. 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. De Courcy, contractor, by each of the departments of this country. Presented 27th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

74*m*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 15th May, 1911, for a Return showing how much was paid by the Government to the proprietors or publishers of the Essex *Record*, a daily and weekly paper published in Windsor, Ontario, for printing and advertising, during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1911. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

75. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a Return showing the average value for duty in 1896 and in 1910, respectively, of the unit of each article or commodity enumerated in the schedules of the Customs Act, on which in both years an ad valorem duty was payable. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Borden (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

76. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a Return showing all applications made to the Government during the period of agreement with Japan concerning Japanese immigrants, to admit such immigrants for special purposes, together with a copy of all correspondence in connection with the same. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a Return giving a list of the special immigration agents appointed by the government since the 31st March, 1909, in what portions of Great Britain and Irelond, the European Continent, or other country they are severally located, their addresses when they were so appointed the date of their appointment in each case their respective salaries and expenses, and any commissions that may have been paid to each or any since their appointment. Presented 12th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing the number of immigrants who have come to Canada since the 31st March last up to the present time, the countries from which they came, the number from each such country, the number of males and the number of females in each case, the number under fourteen years of age, between fourteen and twenty-one years, between twenty-one and forty, and between forty and sixty in each case, their occupations before coming to Canada, their religion, their destination in Canada, their occupation when they arrived at such destination; also the number who have been prevented from landing, and the number deported. Presented 6th February, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*c* Return to an Order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, calling for the production in detail of the accounts and claims fyled at the Department of the Interior or the Immigration Office, Quebec, by Mr. Jacques Dery; restaurant keeper, during the navigation season of 1910. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

76*d*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 20th January, 1911, calling for the report received by the Immigration Department on the subject of the complaints brought against Mr. Jacques Dery, the keeper of the restaurant established in the immigration buildings at Quebec, and also of the correspondence exchanged and the inquiry held by the immigration agent with regard to the overcharges by the restaurant keeper, and of the refund which he had to make to immigrants of the price obtained for goods of bad quality. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

76*e*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a complaint, signed by a large number of persons employed at the Immigration Office and Immigration buildings at Quebec and addressed to the agent of the Department at that place, against Mr. Jacques Dery, the restaurant keeper, and also of the reply of the latter. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

76*f*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, that an Order of this House do issue for the production of a letter dated 1st June, 1910, written by Mr. L. Stein, of Quebec, addressed to Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

76*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a Return showing the itemized accounts, vouchers, statements, reports and other papers relating to the salary and expenses of and payments to W. O. Creighton, farmer delegate to Great Britain in 1910. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed*

76*h*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a Return showing all itemized accounts, vouchers, statements, reports and other papers relating to the salary of and payments to W. A. Hickman. immigration agent to Great Britain in 1902 and 1903. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a Return showing:—1. The estimated quantity of each class of material required for the construction.

2. The rates or prices agreed upon and the estimated cost of each class of material, based on rates on accepted tender.

3. The total estimated cost based on these quantities and rates in each case of the several bridges let to contract during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, referred to on pages 3 and 4 of the Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

4. A copy of the specifications and contract in each case, the number of the contract and the name of the contractor.

5. The number of bridges yet to be let to contract, location and character, and the estimated quantity of the different kinds of material in each case.

6. Why these bridges have not been let to contract and when contracts will probably be entered into as to these.

7. The bridges let to contract before March 31, 1909, identified by locality, name of each contractor and number, the estimated cost of each of these bridges at the time the contract was let, based on contract prices, the changes made in the plans, specifications or contracts if any, and claims or allowances for alterations or extras, if any, the percentage of the work done, the payments made to date, the amounts retained as contract reserve, and the ascertained or estimated amount required to complete in each case.

8. The bridges that have been completed, identified as above, the estimated cost at the time of awarding the contract, the nature and extent of changes in plans, specifications, or contract, if any, the increase or decrease of cost thereby occasioned, and the actual total cost of each of those bridges. Presented 13th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*a*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of the Tender and contract of Haney, Quinlan & Robertson for construction of locomotive and other shops about six miles east of Winnipeg, and the total estimated cost based on contract prices. Also a copy of the several other tenders sent in and a statement of the total estimated cost based upon each of these tenders as moneyed out at the time of awarding the contract. Presented 13th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed*

77*b*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing as to each contract district of the National Transcontinental Railway between Moncton and Winnipeg, respectively, what was the original departmental estimate of quantities of solid rock, broken stone, earth, sand, &c., and the quantities of each kind of excavation, as above, already paid for. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*c*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing in all cases where finished structures on the National Transcontinental Railway, have differed materially, to an extent involving a difference in cost of more than $10,000, from the original standard plans; the original estimated cost of the structure; the cost according to altered plans; the nature of the change; the name of the resident engineer, and of the contractor or sub-contractor; the reason, if any, given for the alteration of plans; and a copy of the correspondence exchanged thereon between the headquarters staff and the engineer on the ground. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*d*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing the clause in the standard contract on the National Transcontinental Railway having reference to train hauled filling, with a statement showing what amounts have been paid to date, and to whom, for services of this nature. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*e*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing what amounts to date have been paid on force account to each and to all contracts connected with the National Transcontinental railway, setting forth the district affected thereby. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. ..*Not printed.*

77*f*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing all cases where in construction work on the National Transcontinetal Railway a richer mixture of concrete was used than that indicated in the standard specification, to an extent affecting the cost of the work to the amount of $5,000 or more; also the original estimated cost and the actual cost in each of such cases. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*g*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing a list of the members of the engineering staff who have been dismissed, or have resigned or left the service of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission since 1904, with position formerly held, the date of leaving, and the assigned cause in each instance. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*h*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a Return showing:—1. In those cases in which an agreement was come to last autumn between Mr. Killiher and Mr. Gordon as to overbreak on the eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, what quantities of material, and of what class, and what sums of money were taken from or added to the progress Estimates.

2. In the cases where measurements had to be made, have they been made, and with what result. Presented 17th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*i*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a Return showing, in respect of all cases on the National Transcontinental Railway, where the original specifications have not been adhered to; the estimated cost as per original plan; the actual or estimated cost as per amended plan; the name of the contractor and the resident engineer, and the reason given by the latter for such change. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*j*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a Return showing what will have been the total expenditure upon, in connection with or in consequence of, the National Transcontinental Railway up to the 31st of December, 1910, and what amount it is estimated will be required to complete and fully equip the said road between Winnipeg and Moncton. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*k*. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for the nine months ended December 31, 1910. Presented 27th February, 1911, by Hon. G. P. Graham.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

77*o*. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1911, for a Return prepared upon the lines of Sessional Papers No. 46*i* of the 26th April, 1909, relating to the Eastern Division of the Transcontinental Railway, showing the actual expenditure upon each of the scheduled items upon each of the 21 contracts for construction of this division, down to the latest estimate made upon each contract, and the estimated quantity of work to be done and material to be furnished as to each of these items, and the estimated cost to complete the contract in each case. Presented 10th April, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*p*. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 23rd March, 1911, for a copy of the Order in Council dated 23rd June, 1910, transferring from the Government to the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, the spur line between the Quebec bridge and the city of the same name. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

78. For approval by the House under section 17 of the Yukon Act, Chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, a copy of an ordinance made by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in virtue of the provisions of Section 16 of the said Chapter 63, on the 9th day of December, 1909, and intituled: "An ordinance to rescind an Ordinance respecting the imposition of a tax upon ale, porter, beer or lager beer imported into the Yukon Territory. Presented 13th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return under Section 88 of the Northwest Territories Act, Chapter 62, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 16th January, 1911, by Hon. Frank Oliver.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence between the mover and any other persons, corporations and municipal as well as other public bodies, and the Department of Railways and Canals, respectisg the reconstruction and alteration of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's bridge across the St. Lawrence river at Lachine, P.Q. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1910. Presented 17th January, 1911, by Sir Allen Aylesworth.. .. ..*Not printed.*

82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondonce exchanged between the government and the Phœnix Bridge Company in connection with the payment by said company of $100,000 in discharge of claims *re* contract. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, for a return showing the number of accidents to trains of the I.C.R. for ten months, from 1st April, 1908, to 31st December, 1908; the number of persons killed or injured in each of such accidents for ten months, from 1st April, 1908, to 31st December, 1908; and the cost of each of such accidents to the I. C. R., respectively, for repairs, property destroyed, compensation to passengers, and for compensation to shippers for freight and baggage. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

83*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th March, 1910, for a return showing the sumber of accidents to trains on the I. C. R. between 1st April, 1909, and present date, and the location and particulars of each; the number of persons killed or injured in each of such accidents since 1st April, 1909, to date; and the cost of each of such accidents to the I. C. R., respectively, for repairs, property destroyed, compensation to passengers, and for compensation to shippers for freight and baggage. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

83*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, showing all data, statements, estimates, recommendations and reports with regard to an Intercolonial railway renewal equipment account, and as to the initiation of such account and the operation thereof to the present time.

2. A copy of all correspondence with the Auditor General and other persons in regard thereto.

3. A copy of all correspondence, inquiries and investigations by or on behalf of the Auditor General as to the need for such account, and as to the sufficiency or otherwise of moneys carried to such account, and also as to the application of such moneys.

4. The same returns as to the maintenance of rails account; and the same returns as to a maintenance of bridges account, also as to any other items of maintenance, and as to any recommendations regarding the adoption of such accounts. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barker*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

83*c*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 4th May, 1910, calling for the following information:—

1. Were tenders asked for, in 1908 and 1909, for the purchase of railway sleepers for the use of the Intercolonial railway, and were contracts awarded to the lowest tenderer?

2. Who had these contracts, and what is the name of each tendered, and also the amount of each tender?

3. Did the Department of Railways and Canals, in 1908 and 1909, award any contracts whatsoever for the purchase of the said sleepers and what price was paid to each contractor, and who had these contracts?

4. In 1908 and 1909, did the Department of Railways and Canals ask for tenders for the purchase of sleepers made of spruce, white, gray and yellow, as well as of birch, ash, poplar, &c.?

5. What quantity of these sleepers, for each kind of wood, was accepted and paid for in 1908 and 1909, and does the department propose to continue the system of purchasing these kinds of wood?

6. Who bought these sleepers of spruce, birch, ash, poplar, &c., and who gave the orders to receive these kinds of sleepers, and who received them and stamped them for the Intercolonial railway?

7. In 1909, did the department ask for tenders for sleepers of cedar, cyprus and hemlock? If so, who had these contracts and were these contracts granted to the lowest bidders, and what quantities were actually furnished by each contractor?

8. What quantity of sleepers has been furnished up to this date—

(*a*) by the contractors for New Brunswick; and

(*b*) by the contractors for Nova Scotia and for the province of Quebec, respectively?

9. Did the government by order in council authorize Messrs. Pottinger, Burpee or Taylor of Moncton, to purchase sleepers of spruce of all kinds and dimensions, and to cause these kinds of sleepers to be distributed in the district of Quebec, and notably in the district of River du Loup and Isle Verte?

10. What price did the department pay for the sleepers of spruce, hemlock, cedar, birch and poplar, &c.? Who is the contractor therefor? Who received and inspected the said sleepers?

11. Does the department know that these sleepers are absolutely unfit to be used in a railway, and that these sleepers are at the present time distributed along the Intercolonial railway to be used upon the main track?

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

12. How much a carload does the freight of sleepers sent from New Brunswick cost in the district of Quebec? Presented 3rd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the respective quantities of each of the staple varieties of fish landed by Canadian Atlantic fishermen yearly, since 1870, and the respective yearly values thereof. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

85. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, resolutions, memorials, reports, and all other papers in the possession of the government, not already brought down, regarding otter, beaver, or steam trawling, and the operations of the trawlers *Wren* and *Coquette* in the waters of the Northumberland strait, or elsewhere, in Nova Scotia. Presented 16th January, 1911.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

86. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the revenue of the post offices of Acton Vale, Upton and St. Pie, in the county of Bagot, province of Quebec, since the year 1903 up to 1910 inclusively. Presented 17th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed*

86*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all instructions or communications from the Department of Public Works or any officer thereof, or the minister of public works, to the chief architect, or any other architect, with respect to the preparation of plans for the construction of a post office building at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, and all other post office buildings or public buildings to be used wholly or in part by the Post Office Department, for which votes have been passed during the period from 1st January, 1908, to 31st December, 1910. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

87. Return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the bank of Montreal, in 1909, between the government and Mr Ernest Cann, who had become the

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of a correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the department of justice and of the department of public works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the department of justice and public works, the bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subject of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé. at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the Bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple, and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the bank of Montreal, in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessees of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid. and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*b*. Further supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works, and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the Bank of Montreal in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the names of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

87*c*. Supplementary return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, for copies:—

1. Copies of all orders in council or of every order of the Department of Justice and of the Department of Public Works; and of all the correspondence exchanged between the government, the Departments of Justice and Public Works, the Bank of Montreal, the firm of Carrier & Lainé, of Lévis, and all other persons, on the subjects of—

(*a*) The acquisition by the government of the property of the firm of Carrier & Lainé, at the time of the sale thereof by the sheriff in 1908;

(*b*) the subsequent expropriation, for purposes of public utility, of the same property, which had fallen into the hands of the bank of Montreal;

(*c*) its definite purchase from the Bank of Montreal by the government;

(*d*) the appointment of an agent to represent the government at the sale by the sheriff;

(*e*) the appointment of experts for proceeding with the expropriation of the lands in question;

2. Copies of all reports submitted, directly or indirectly, to the government, or in its possession, by the experts hereinbefore mentioned, or by the arbitrators to whom the Bank of Montreal and the firm of Carrier & Lainé had submitted their differences, or by the various advocates or agents acting in the name and in the interests of the government.

3. Copies of the various contracts entered into between La Banque du Peuple and the People's Bank of Halifax in 1905, between the government and the Bank of Montreal in 1909, between the government and Mr. Ernest Cann, who had become the lessee of the government, for a period of thirty years, of the lands and buildings formerly the property of Carrier & Lainé.

4. Copies of all documents whatsoever and of all correspondence relating to the various transactions aforesaid, and also a statement showing all the sums of money paid by the government with respect to such transactions, with the name of the persons to whom such sums were paid, and the amounts paid to each of them, and for what particular object. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

87*d* Return to an order of the Senate dated 9th March, 1911, for a return of copy of the contract entered into between the Bank of Montreal and the People's Bank of Halifax, in 1905, in connection with the financial situation and with the obligations of the firm of Carrier-Laine, a copy of which contract was handed over to the government at the time of the financial transactions concluded between the Bank of Montreal and the government in 1909. Presented 4th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

88. Return to an address of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, for copies of all orders in council, memoranda or other correspondence respecting the resignation of the present Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, the apopintment of his successor, the application for leave of absence, and the appointment of an administrator during the absence from the country of His Honour Sir Pantaleon Pelletier. Presented 11th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

88*a*. Return to an address of the Senate dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of the order in council extending, for a period of two months, the leave of absence already obtained by Sir Pantaleon Pelletier, together with copy of all the correspondence on the subject between the government, His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Quebec, and the present administrator of the said province. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and papers of every description between the liquidators of the Charing Cross Bank or of A. W. Carpenter or anyone on their behalf, and any member of the government, or official thereof, regarding the affairs of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western railway, the Quebec Oriental railway, or the new Canadian Company, limited. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Ames.*

Not printed.

90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing how many wireless telegraph stations are owned by the government where are they located, the cost of each, and the revenue derived from each; what stations are leased, to whom they are leased, the amount of rental received each year and the period covered by said lease. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong.*

Not printed.

91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th March, 1910, for a return showing the names of all persons who have been fined for breach of fisheries regulations in the coast waters of the counties of Pictou and Cumberland, Nova Scotia, and Westmorland, New Brunswick, during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909, together with a full statement of the penalties inflicted, moneys collected, and fines or portion thereof remitted, if any, in each case. and for a copy of all instructions issued, reports, correspondence and documents relating in any manner thereto. Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

91*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the names of all persons who have been fined for breach of fishery regulations in the coast waters of Prince Edward Island since the year 1900 up to this date, together with a statement of the penalties inflicted, moneys collected, and fines or portions thereof remitted, in each case; and for a copy of all instructions issued, reports, correspondence and documents relating in any manner thereto. Presented 6th March, 1911.—*Mr. Fraser*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Continued.*

92. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of the mailing list, and names of all parties to whom the Department of Labour mailed or otherwise sent copies of the *Labour Gazette* during the year 1910, and of the names of all correspondents that report to the department on labour topics for the purposes of the *Labour Gazette.* Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Currie (Simcoe).*
Not printed.

93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all correspondence and other papers and documents that have passed between the government and any party or parties during the past year in connection with the dredging of the Napanee river; also any instruction given by the minister in connection therewith? Presented 18th January, 1911.—*Mr. Wilson (Lennox and Addington).. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 23—*Concluded.*

94*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a return giving the names of the lighthouse keepers on the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, since the 12th April, 1887, and what yearly salary has been paid them respectively since that date. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blondin.*
Not printed.

95. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, a copy of a Report by Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Commissioner of Trade and Commerce in Holland *re* the establishment of a Netherland loan company in Canada; of all communications between the Department of Trade and Commerce and any other department of the government and Mr. Preston on the subject matter of this report; a copy of all correspondence between Mr. Preston and any person or persons in Holland regarding proposed operations of a Dutch Loan Company in Canada, and a copy of correspondence or communications of any nature whatsoever between the government or the department with any persons relating to this question. Presented 19th January, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

96*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all applications, correspondence, and other documents in reference to sections 11, 12, 14, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, and 36 in township 10, range 22, west of the 4th meridian. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Mr. Wallace*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

96*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Department of the Interior or any of its officials and Mr. J. Krenzer, or their solicitor, or one Mr. Wolf, and of all reports of the officials of the said department respecting the south half section 28, township 27, range 18, west of the 2nd principal meridian, and also all correspondence, letters and telegrams between the department and one Thomas Greenway or his brother respecting the said lands; and all correspondence between the department and its officials respecting the said lands; and all papers, reports, correspondence and documents put in the files of the department, since the 1st of April, in relation to the dispute between said Krenzer and said Greenway. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Staples*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Minutes of conference held at Washington the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th January, 1911, as to the application of the award delivered on the 7th September, 1910, in the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration to existing regulations of Canada and Newfoundland. Presented 19th January, 1911. by Sir Allen Aylesworth.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

97*a*. Copy of order in council approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 21st January, 1911, relating to changes in the fishery regulations under section 54 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 45 of the revised statutes of Canada, 1906, in conformity to the agreement made at the conference held at Washington, January, 1911 Also dspatch from Mr. Bryce to Lord Grey. Presented 25th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

97*b*. (1) Copy of Hague Tribunal Award concerning Atlantic fisheries given 7th September, 1910;

(2) Extracts from the special fishery regulations for the province of Quebec;

(3) Protocol 30 containing statements of the acts of Newfoundland and Canada objected to by the United States authorities.

On motion of Mr. Brodeur, it was ordered, That Rule 74 be suspended, and that the foregoing papers in connection with the "Hague Tribunal Award," be printed forthwith, and put under the same cover as the documents the printing of which was ordered at the sitting of the House on the 25th January, 1911. Presented 27th January, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, petitions and requests received by the government since last session advocating the enlargement of the Welland canal, as well as all memorials, petitions, resolutions, &c., favouring the construction of the Montreal and Georgian Bay canal. Presented 20th January, 1911.—*Mr. Hodgins*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of the lease made between the government and the Canadian Light and Power Company relating to the Beauharnois canal. Presented 20th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lortie.*
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

98*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing in detail:—1. All sums paid by the concessionaires or grantees of the Beauharnois canal as rental or royalties upon the rights conveyed to them by the Crown on the Beauharnois canal, or paid by their assigns in the enjoyment of the said rights, since the concession.

2. Of all sums paid or expended by the government upon the said canal since the date of the said concession.

3. Of all sums actually due the Crown by the grantees or assigns for the use of the said canal or in connection therewith. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Monk.*
Not printed.

98*c*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, petitions and requests received by the government since last session advocating the enlargement of the Welland canal, as well as all memorials, petitions, resolutions, &c., favouring the construction of the Montreal and Georgian Bay canal. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Mr. Hodgins*.. ..*Not printed.*

98*d*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st February, 1911, for a copy of all leases, agreements and contracts made with any person, persons, company or corporations, granting by way of lease or otherwise, any water powers on or along the Trent Valley canal; together with any correspondence in connection with same. Presented 9th March, 1911.—*Mr. Roche*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

98*e*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence concerning the lease or alienation of the Beauharnois canal, of all reports called for by the government and made concerning the said alienation by experts, officers of the departments or others, of all orders in council respecting said alienation and of the deed or deeds between the Crown and the concessionaires embodying the said lease or alienation and respecting also any transfers of their rights and privileges by the original grantees. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 12th December, 1910, for a statement showing the amounts paid by the several government departments since 1st January, 1908, to the following law firms, or to any member thereof, and what has been in each case the nature of the service rendered; Messrs. Dandurand, Hibbard & Company, Montreal; Stewart, Cox & McKenna, Montreal; Smith, Markay & Company, Montreal; Hibbard, Boyer & Gosselin, Montreal. Presented 23rd January, 1911.—*Mr. Reid (Grenville)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing the cost of the Senate of Canada for each year since the fiscal year 1896. under the headings of number of senators, indemnity, travelling expenses, printing, staff, and contingencies. Presented 23rd January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

101. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a return showing the names of the United States consuls or consular officers in the Dominion, the districts over which each has consular authority, the scale of fees which is exacted by them for certification of exports to the United States and the number of certified lots of goods exported under certificate during the year 1910. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all customs entries made at Vancouver, British Columbia, for goods entered free of duty by each of the following parties during each of the years 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910:—Robert Kelly, by himself, agent, or broker for him; Kelly, Douglas & Company, or agent, or broker, for them; and by any or all of the departments of the Dominion government; also by any other person, firm or firms, or broker, having been allowed to make free entry at Vancouver, British Columbia, during above years, declared as for supply to the Dominion government. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

102*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the average value for duty in 1896 and 1910, respectively, of the unit of each article or commodity enumerated in the schedules of the Customs Act, on which an ad valorem duty was payable together with the rate of duty, the amount on which duty was paid, and the amount of duty paid for each year, with the totals, respectively. Presented 13th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the names, respective ages, when appointed, and pay received, by the sessional employees of the House of Commons. Presented 25th January, 1911.—*Mr. Sproule*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

103*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1911, for a return showing the names and addresses of all sessional employees of the House of Commons, beginning with the session immediately subsequent to the elections of 1896, and for each year succeeding, to and including the present session, their duties in each case, their home addresses, their salaries, their transfers in each and every case to either other appointments of the sessional staff or to permanent employment in any department, the dates of each such appointment or transfer, upon whose recommendation each such appointment was made, their dismissals, if any, and the reasons therefor. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

104. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a return showing the date of the opening and closing of parliament for each year from 1896 to 1910, and the number of days the House and Senate was in session for each of these years. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

105. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, petitions and communications referring in any manner to the establishment or maintenance of the mail route from Athol post office to South Athol, county of Cumberland, N.S Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Mr. Rhodes*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams or memoranda had between this government, or any member thereof, and the provincial government of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or either of them, or any of their members, in reference to securing control by such provincial governments of the lands, timber, water powers, coal and other minerals, or any of the natural resources which exist within the respective boundaries of said provinces. Presented 27th January, 1911.—*Mr. Herron*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

106*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th February, 1911, for copies of any correspondence between the government of the Dominion, or any member thereof, and the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan, or either of

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

them, or any of their members, in reference to securing control by such provincial governments of the lands, timber. water powers, coal and other minerals, or any of the natural resources which exist within the respective boundaries of said provinces, other than school lands. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lake.. ..Not printed.*

107. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General of Nova Scotia in respect to the proposed change in the constitution of the Admiralty Court for that province. Presented 30th January, 1911.—*Mr. McKenzie.. .. .. Not printed.*

108. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a copy of the proclamation of the Governor in Council naming a day for the coming into force of an Act intituled "An Act to amend the Railway Act, 1903," chapter 31 of the Statutes of Canada of 1904 as provided for by Section 2 of that Act. Presented 30th January, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox.. .. ..Not printed.*

109. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a statement giving a concise history of the negotiations in regard to reciprocal trade carried on since 1900 between the governments of Canada and of the Australian Commonwealth, together with a copy of official telegrams upon the same subject exchanged between the two governments, or between the official representatives thereof, since the Imperial Conference of 1907. Presented 31st January, 1911.
—*Mr. Ames.. .. ..Not printed.*

109a. Tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, 1911. Presented 1st February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.. .. ..*Not printed.*

109b. Tariff relations between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, correspondence and statements, 1911. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

109c. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing respectively, the total trade, the imports, the exports for each year from 1846 to 1876, both inclusive, between the British North American possessions, except Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other countries respectively. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Borden.. .. ..Not printed.*

110. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Finance Department, or any of its officers ,or any members of the government, and any persons or corporotions with reference to the incorporation of the Farmer's Bank, or to circumstances in connection therewith. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

110a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the government or any member thereof, or any official of the Department of Finance, and any person or association, with reference to the conduct and affairs of the Farmer's Bank since the date of its organization. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

110b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of the full report and finding of the curator of the Farmer's Bank, up to the time of his appointment as liquidator of the same by the shareholders for the requisition of which; authority is given to the Minister of Finance by Section 122 of the Bank Act. Presented 1st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

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110*c*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all applications, petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents and correspondence, and all orders in council and certificates, relating to or connected with the establishment of the Farmer's Bank of Canada and its operations. Presented 1st February, 1911—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

111. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a return showing the total cost to date of wharves at North Bay, Burks Falls and Maganatawan, Ontario; the name, date of appointment and salary of wharfinger in each case; the schedule of fees charged to public or others for use of wharf in each case; and a detailed statement of receipts for each wharf for the years 1907, 1908, 1909, giving name of party paying and for what. Presented 2nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Arthurs.*

Not printed.

112. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence since the 1st January, 1909, with the Department of Justice or any officers of that department, making or supporting request for increase of pay to employees of the penitentiary at New Westminster; and of all reports or recommendations in that connection made by any officer of the department. Also a copy of all reports made during the period indicated, by the grand jury at New Westminster with reference to the conditions at said penitentiary. Presented 3rd February, 1911. *Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

113. Report of proceedings between the Farmers' Delegation and the Prime Minister and members of the government held in the House of Commons chamber on the 16th December, 1910, with corresponding preliminary to the meeting. Presented 6th February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

113*a*. Report of proceedings of the deputation of fruit and vegetable growers and the Prime Minister and members of the government held in the House of Commons on the tenth February instant. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

113*b*. Memorandum presented by the meat packers of Ontario and Quebec at a meeting held with members of the government on Monday, February 13, 1911. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

114. Return to an address of the Senate dated 12th January, 1911, for a copy of the order in council appointing His Honour Judge Jetté, administrator of the province of Quebec during the absence of Sir Pantaléon Pelletier, as well as a copy of any instruction whatsoever in connection with such appointment. Presented 19th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, calling for dates of publication and distribution to members of parliament of the English and French editions of the debates of the Senate and of the House of Commons from the year 1900 to date. Presented 25th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

115*a*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a copy of a return showing, year by year, from 1900, up to the present day, the date of the publication and distribution to members of parliament:—

1. Of the English edition of the Journals of the Senate.

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2. Of the French edition of the same.
3. Of the English edition of the Journals of the House of Commons.
4. Of the French edition of the same. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115*b*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a copy of a return showing, year by year, from 1900, up to the present day, the date of the publication and distribution to members of parliament:—
1. Of the English edition of the Jounrnals of the Senate.
2. Of the French edition of the same.
3. Of the English edition of the Journals of the House of Commons.
4. Of the French edition of the same. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

116. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a statement of the number of applications for and number of divorces granted by the parliament of Canada from 1894 to 1910 inclusive. Presented 24th January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. McSweeny*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

117. Return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd April, 1910, showing the expenses incurred, and the date of each of the payments made by the government for the electric installation in each of the rooms of the immigration officer at Quebec during the years 1908 and 1909. Presented 31st January, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

118. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a return showing what amount the government paid Mr. F. H. Chrysler, K.C., for professional services between May, 1896, and 31st March, 1909, and what amount during the financial year ending 31st March, 1910; what amount since 31st March, 1910; what amount is now due by the government to Mr. Chrysler; and in what transactions or cases Mr. Chrysler is now engaged in for the government. Presented 6th February. 1911.—*Mr. Blain*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

119. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a statement showing:—
1. How much wheat was exported from Canada for the crop years ending 31st August, 1908, 1909 and 1910.
2. How much wheat was exported from Canada through United States ports during 1908, 1909 and 1910, naming said ports, and amount exported from each port.
3. How many terminal grain elevators are there at Port Arthur and Fort William, and what is the name of each.
4. How much grain was shipped through each elevator at Port Arthur and Fort William during each year 1908, 1909 and 1910, and what are the names of the elevators respectively.
5. How much wheat was exported from Canada during each crop year 1908, 1909 and 1910, not passing through the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William.
6. How many men are employed by the government in connection with the terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, and what is the total salary paid the men per year. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Mr. Schaffner.*
Printed for sessional papers.

120. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the con-

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stituency of South Grey since 1904, their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 9th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blain.*
Not printed.

120*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th January, 1911, for a return showing the full names of the permanent and temporary employees appointed at Quebec since the first of January, 1905, in the following departments: Post Office, Customs, Inland Revenue and Public Works; the age and place of residence of each of these employees at the time of their appointment, the dates and nature of changes, promotions or increases of salary granted them since their appointment. Presented 15th February, 1911.—*Mr. Lachance*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the constituency of South Grey since 1904, their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blain*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

120*c*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing how many appointments have been made by the government from the constituency of Wentworth since 1904, together with their names, to what positions appointed, and the salary or remuneration in each case. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Blaine*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

121. Return to an address dated the 24th November, 1910, for copies of all orders in council, of all decisions rendered by the Military Council or some of its members, and of all correspondence concerning the guard and escort of honour applied for in August and September last on the occasion of the visit in Quebec and Montreal of His Excellency Cardinal Vannutelli. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

122. Return to an address of the Senate dated 1st February, 1911, calling for copies of petitions presented by the Quebec Board of Trade, or of the resolutions adopted by it during November and December last, and transmitted to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister of this country, together with all correspondence exchanged on the subject of these resolutions. Presented 7th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*
Not printed.

123. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a copy of all letters, agreements, telegrams, or memoranda with respect to the application for water-power license on the Elbow river west of Calgary. Presented 13th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

123*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence had between the government, or any member thereof, and the Municipal Council of the City of Calgary, or any member thereof, regarding the conserving of the water flow of the Elbow river above the intake established by the said city in connection with their water works system. Presented 16th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

124. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a statement showing the amounts paid by the various departments of the government to the Sherwin-Williams Company for paints and other goods in the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Mr. Boyce*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

125. Return to an order of the Senate dated 18th January, 1911, showing:—

1. In 1884, did a federal statute (47 Vict., ch. 78) confirm the legal existence of the Quebec Bridge Company?

2. In 1901, did not another federal statute (1 Edward VII, ch. 81), give birth to a company known as "The Quebec Terminal and Railway Company"?

3. In 1903, after having been, for two years, completely distinct from one another, did not the two above-mentioned companies amalgamate, constituting a new company, to which a federal statute (3 Edward VII, ch. 177) gave the name of "The Quebec Bridge and Railway Company"?

4. Was it not during the same year 1903, that were signed between the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company, the agreements which gave to the government the power to substitute itself to the bridge company and to complete at a certain date the colossal enterprise of the construction of a bridge over the St. Lawrence near Quebec?

5. Was not this substitution of the government to a private company confirmed by federal legislation in 1908 at the time of the adoption by parliament of chapter 59 of 7-8 Edward VII?

6. Under the said legislation, has the government passed an order in council enacting that it take hold of the whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the said Quebec Bridge and Railway Company?

7. When was this order in council passed?

8. What composes the whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the said company mentioned in the laws?

9. Has any part of the said whole of the undertaking, assets, properties and concessions of the company been transferred to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, or to the National Transcontinental Commission?

10. What was the part so transferred?

11. Does it comprise the bridge or some of the railway lines from the bridge and ending at the city of Quebec or at some place on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, on the north, and of the Grand Trunk railway on the south of the river?

12. Are not the construction of the bridge and of the railway lines from the bridge, north and south of the St. Lawrence river, under the exclusive jurisdiction of the government who have kept the entire control thereof? Presented 14th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

125*a*. Return to an address of the Senate dated 22nd February, 1911, for a copy of the order in council, dated 17th August, 1908, authorizing the transfer to the government of the Quebec bridge, and of all the assets, franchises and privileges then the property of the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company. Presented 8th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

126. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a copy of all papers, reports, valuations, plans, documents, contracts, advertisements, tenders, offers, and letters, relating to the sale and disposition of the property purchased by the government for a barracks site at Toronto, and recently sold by the government, generally known as the Baby Farm or property; and more particularly, all correspondence, valuations or opinions as to the value of the said property, and as to the method of disposal thereof; and also a copy of advertisements, number of insertions, and names of papers in which same appeared, in the possession of the Department of Militia, or any other department of the government. Presented 10th February, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

127. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a return showing, in as many distinct columns:—

1. The names of all departments obliged by law to lay before parliament reports of their annual operations.

2. The date fixed by law for the laying of the said reports before parliament.

3. The date on which the said reports have been laid for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, stating whether it was the English or the French edition which was so laid.

4. The date of the publication and distribution of the French edition of the said reports.

5. The title of the reports which, up to the 15th January, 1911, nine months and a half, after the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1910, have not yet been published in French.

6. The titles of the reports which, up to the 15th January, 1911, twenty-one months and a half after the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1909, have not yet been published in French. Presented 16th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.. ..Not printed.*

128. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers or data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above companies. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 17th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

128*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers for data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above expenses. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

128b. Further supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing the date of incorporation, a copy of the Act of incorporation, and any subsequent amendments thereto, all petitions, correspondence, applications and other papers or data asking for or relating to the grant of subsidy thereto, a copy of all contracts for construction, the subsidies granted and the several payments of the same, the dates of payment and the persons to whom cheques were issued therefor, a copy of engineer's reports and certificates on which payment was authorized in each case, the number of miles completed, the number now being operated, the number of miles still to be finished, the total cost to date and the estimated cost of completion, and the present condition of the road, in the case of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company, the Quebec and Oriental R. R. Company, and the new Canadian company. Also the shareholders, directors and officers of each of these companies, the capital subscribed and paid up by each subscriber, the amounts paid out each year to directors and officers as fees and salaries, the amount paid for promotion or other expenses, in detail, for each of the above companies. In the case of any mileage operated, the yearly revenues and working expenses. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

129. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 19th January, 1910, for a return showing in the construction of drill halls or armouries, or the leasing of sites for camps of instruction, in how many and what instances municipalities, regiments, or individuals, have contributed to the cost of the same in the way of concessions, sites, or moneys, and the amount in each case since 1904. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Worthington*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence with the Department of the Interior or any officer thereof in regard to half-breed scrips numbers A. 8931 and A. 9970 issued to Joseph William Malbœuf, together with a copy of all documents in any way relating to the said scrips. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Martin (Regina)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

130*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a copy of all corrspondence, reports, letters, telegrams and other documents, exchanged between the Right Reverend George Holmes, D.D., of Lesser Slave Lake, or anyone on his behalf, and the Minister of the Interior, or any official or temporary employee of the government, in reference to the issue or application of half-breed scrip. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

131. Return to an order of the Senate dated 9th February, 1911, for a return showing the importations by the Dominion from the United States in the year 1910 of the following commodities:—

1. Beef and live cattle. 2. Sheep. 3. Poultry. 4. Ham. 5. Pork. 6. Bacon, 7. Flour. 8. Wheat. 9. Barley.

With the value of the different articles.

Showing also the exportations from the Dominion to the United States of the corresponding products with their relative value. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Macdonald (B.C.)*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

131*a*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 10th Februry, 1911, for a return showing in as many distinct columns, for the last five years, with an additional column containing the average thereof:—

I. The quality and value of each of the following products.—

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1. Live stock. 2. Pork and bacon. 3. Potatoes. 4. Eggs. 5. Butter. 6. Cheese. 7. Maple sugar. 8. Fruit. 9. Garden products. 10. Hay. 11. Wheat. 12. Flour. 13. Oats. 14. Other natural products. 15. Agricultural implements.

Of Canadian origin exported to:—(*a*) the United States; (*b*) the English market; (*c*) other countries.

II. The quantity and quality of the same articles, together with the amount of duty collected on each of them for consumption and imported from:—(*a*) the United States; (*b*) the British Isles; (*c*) other countries. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

132. Return to on order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of the Interior, or any of its officers, and any other persons, respecting the timber on the Fanny Louise Irwin homestead in the District of Chilliwack, British Columbia, including any instructions to solicitors to issue a writ in Exchequer Court for cancellation of timber rights not reserved in Crown grant of the homestead. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

133. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing the total acreage of school lands sold in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in each of the years 1906, 1907 and 1908, with the average prices realized, also a statement of sales of such lands in each said province since 1st of January, 1909, to date, giving the places at which each sale was held and date of sale; the description of the land sold; the upset price at which it was offered and the price realized; and the area of land in each township, in which these school lands are located, that was under cultivation at the time it was decided to sell the school lands therein. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

134. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 15th December, 1909, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, documents, petitions, reports and correspondence with reference to, or in any way concerning the appointment of a government weigher at Montreal. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

135. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1910, for a return showing the number of persons in the employ of each department of the government during the year 1909 under the following heads: (*a*) civil service employees at Ottawa; (*b*) civil service employees outside of Ottawa; (*c*) in stated and regular employ, but not under the Civil Service Act, giving the distinctive service of each group; (*d*) those in temporary or casual employment, giving the distinctive work of each group, and also showing the total amount paid under each head. Presented 20th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Stanley* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

Also, statements showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Earl Grey* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

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Also, statements showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

136*b*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total quantity of coal delivered to ship at Pictou, in each year during which the SS. *Stanley* has been engaged in the winter service between Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and the cost thereof.

Also, statments showing the total cost of putting coal aboard; the quantity of freight handled at Pictou, and the total cost of handling such freight. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Stanfield*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the last advertisement for tenders, and the specification and contract or proposed contract for the erection of the Quebec bridge. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

137*a*. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910:—

1. For a return showing the contract between the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company and M. P. Davis, dated July 27, 1903, providing for the construction of the lines of railway connecting the Quebec bridge with the city of Quebec and with certain other railways, the tender upon which the contract was based. and the estimated cost at the time of the contract based upon the scheduled quantities and prices.

2. The agreement transferring this undertaking to the government, and of all correspondence and documents in connection therewith and of the order in council of 16th February, 1909, transferring it to the commissioners of the Transcontinental railway.

3. And stating the mileage of the lines of railway embraced in this contract.

4. The sums paid on account by the Quebec Bridge and Railway Company, and the purposes for which it was paid.

5. The amount owing or claimed by the contractor for work done or material supplied up to the time the undertaking was taken over by the government, and the date of taking it over, the amount paid or undertaken to be paid by the government to the company or its members, the estimated amount at that time required to complete the work, the amount the government or commissioners have since paid and the estimated amount yet to be paid.

6. And setting forth the reasons for taking the undertaking out of the hands of the Bridge and Railway Company and for transferring it to the commissioners.

7. Any other sums paid, allowed or assumed for or on account of this company or its members, and the account on which paid, allowed or assumed. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..

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or their officers, in connection with the Quebec bridge. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137*d*. Return to an order of the Senate dated 24th November, 1910, calling for a copy of all correspondence between the government, some of its members or employees, and the engineers oppointed to prepare the plans of the new bridge to replace the one which collapsed at Quebec in the year 1907. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

138. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1910, &c. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Hon. W. S. Fielding. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Fourth Joint Report of the Commissioners for the demarcation of the meridian of the 141st degree of west longitude (Alaskan boundary) appointed in virtue of the first article of the convention between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Washington on the 21st April, 1906. Presented 21st February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

140. A return to an address of the Senate dated 20th January, 1911, calling for copies of all orders in council and ordinances, and of all correspondence exchanged between the parties interested in the subject:—

1. Of the lease, before 1896, to Mr. Georges Tanguay of a military property belonging to the government and situated on des Ramparts street at Quebec.

2. Of the requests made by other persons at that time, to purchase or lease the property in question.

3. Of the sale of the same property to the same Georges Tanguay. agreed to by the present government about 1897. Presented 21st February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.* *Not printed.*

141. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing the disposition made by the government during the past year of the following:—public lands, timber limits, mineral areas, water-powers and fishing rights. Presented 22nd February, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

141*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th December, 1910, for a statement showing the disposition made by the government during the past year of the following:—public lands, timber limits, mineral areas, water-powers and fishing rights. Presented 19th May. 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar)*.. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 11th January, 1911, for a return showing the concessions granted to Canada by British countries, the products of which may be imposed into Canada under the preferential tariff. Presented 23rd February, 1911.—*Mr. Ames*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Order in council, correspondence, &c., in respect to a resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Saskatchewan, declaring it desirable that the parliament of Canada should create out of the public domain within the province, a suitable land grant for the University of Saskatchewan. Presented 23rd February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return showing:—1. All grants, leases, licenses, and concessions given to individuals or corporations of water power rights or privileges on the Winnipeg river at present in force. 2. The names and descriptions of such power sites. 3. The terms and conditions upon which they are respectively held. 4. The dates upon which these powers

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or privileges were respectively given. 5. What constitutes forfeiture. 6. What grants, leases or licenses have been forfeited. 7. The general rules and regulations, if any, applying to the giving and holding of the water-powers on this river. 8. The amount of development effected by the grantees or lessees respectively. 9. What title or interest the Dominion claims in the running water, the bed of the river, and the banks thereof. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr Haggart (Winnipeg).*

Not printed.

145. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 5th December, 1910, for a return showing the total number of accidents on railways in Canada since 1st April. 1909, and up to date; the number of fatal accidents; the number on each railway, and the causes of the same. Also, the number of accidents on construction work, fatal or otherwise, on the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, and the causes of the same. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Mr. Smith (Nanaimo).*

Not printed.

146. Return to an order of the Senate dated 24th January, 1911, showing, year by year, from 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. J. B. Laliberté, of Quebec, merchant, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

147. Return to an order of the Senate dated 25th January, 1911, for the production of a statement showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, up to this date, the sums of money paid to the newspaper, the *Daily Telegraph*, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an order of the Senate dated 26th January, 1911, for a return showing, year by year, since 1st July, 1896, up to date, the amounts paid to Mr. Louis Letourneau, of Quebec, or to the Quebec Preserving Company, by each of the departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry.*

Not printed.

149. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st of July. 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Messrs. Samson and Filion, of Quebec, merchants, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed*

150. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Mr. C. E. Taschereau, of Quebec, notary, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

151. Return to an order of the Senate dated 27th January, 1911, for the production of a return showing, year by year, from the 1st July, 1896, to this date, the sums of money paid to Mr. George Tanguay, of Quebec, by each of the different departments of the government of this country. Presented 24th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. dry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a copy of the curator's reports in the cases of all banks for which curators have been appointed. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

152*a*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911. for a copy of the curators' reports in the cases of all banks for which curators have been appointed. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

153. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of the by-laws, rules and regulations of the Canadian Bankers' Association as approved by the Treasury Board and now in effect. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

154. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a return showing the total amount of money that has been expended on the Seybold building for alterations and repairs, or in installation of elevators, heating apparatus or other fixtures, by the government during the term of the present lease, and also under the former lease, when used for census purposes.

2. The particulars of expenditures and to whom were the several amounts paid. Presented 6th March, 1911.—*Mr. Goodeve*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

155. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of all applications made by employees of the North Atlantic collieries for a conciliation board within the past six months, and of all letters, telegrams, documents, statements and other papers and documents touching the same, or having any relation thereto, including all correspondence received by the government or any department of the government from the said North Atlantic collieries or from the employees thereof touching the matter aforesaid. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Maddin.* *Not printed.*

156. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd February, 1911, for a return showing the amount of money paid for provisions, supplies, repairs, work or any other service for the year ending 31st March, 1910, to the following firms in the city of Kingston, respectively: Eliott Brothers, McKelvey & Birch, C. Livingstone & Bros., R. Crawford, James Redden & Co., R. Carson, and James Crawford. Presented 27th February, 1911.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

157. Orders in council, correspondence, &c., touching any proposal or Bill to erect dams, or other similar works across the River St. Lawrence, or part of the said river, at or near the Long Sault, or in the vicinity thereof. Presented 27th February, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

157*a*. Partial return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 8th February, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, memoranda, reports, memorials, plans, orders in council, treaties, conventions, agreements, documents and papers of every kind, touching any proposal or Bill to erect dams or other similar works across the River St. Lawrence, or part of the said river, at or near the Long Sault, or in the vicinity thereof; including all statutes of the state of New York and the United States of America relating thereto, and all Bills now before the Congress of the United States of America touching the same, and all the procedings upon all such Statutes and Bills. Presented 9th March, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

158. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a return giving the names of all persons receiving fishery bounties, and the amount received by each, at each of the following ports:—Bauline, Little Lorraine, Main-á-Dieu and Scaterie, in the county of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Presented 28th February, 1911. —*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

158*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th April, 1911, for a return showing the names of all persons in the province of New Brunswick who have received fishing bounties during the year ending 31st March, 1911, with the amount received by each. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Mr. Daniel*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

159. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th January, 1911, for a copy of all reports, correspondence, and documents, not already brought down, including report of survey made in 1909 of the harbour of Cape John and Tatamagouche Bay, in the counties of Pictou and Colchester, in the province of Nova Scotia, relating to the route of the winter steamers between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada, and suggesting or recommending a change or changes on such route, and an increase in the number of trips daily of such winter steamers; also a copy of all similar papers, not already brought down, relating to the route of the summer mail steamers between Charlottetown and the mainland of Canada, and suggesting a change in that route and an increase in the number of trips daily; and also with regard to connecting such suggested route with a point on the Intercolonial railway. Also for a copy of all similar papers, if any, relating to or suggesting the route between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in the mainland, as a route for the winter and summer steamers. Also for a copy of all reports, papers and correspondence relating to additional or improved aids to navigation of the harbour of Charlottetown and entrance thereto and in Tatamagouche bay and harbour. Presented 6th March, 1911.—*Mr. Warburton*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

160. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, recommendations, orders in council, or other documents relating to the case of R. E. Curran, a railway mail clerk, who was fatally injured in an accident at Owen Sound, on the 29th May, 1908, and with regard to which application was made for a compassionate grant or allowance to his heirs or family. Presented 7th March, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

161. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, reports, correspondence, documents and papers touching the dismissal of the sub-collector of customs at Mahone bay, Nova Scotia. Presented 13th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

162. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a return showing:—1. The nature of the subsidy which has been granted to the Vancouver Dry Dock Company.

2. The nature of payment of interest or of a guarantee of such subsidy. Presented 13th March, 1911.—*Mr. Barnard*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

163. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th March, 1911, for a copy of all papers, reports of appraiser, letters and correspondence relating to the appraising and passing the customs of the vessel *Wanda*, owned by one William R. Travers, Toronto, on the 20th October, 1909. Presented 14th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

164. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited) for the year ended 31st December, 1910.

Also, a list of the shareholders on 31st December, 1910, in accordance with chapter 57 of 39 Victoria. Presented (Senate) 14th March, 1911, by the Hon. the Speaker.

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

165. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing:—

1. How many fisheries officers have been appointed in connection with the Ontario fisheries service within the last year?

2. What are their names, their rank, and the limits territorially of the jurisdiction of each?

3. What is the salary of each, and what is the length of time or duration of such appointments?

4. Do the duties of these officers in any, and in what cases duplicate the services if similar officers appointed by the Ontario legislature?

5. Has anything been done, and what, to prevent the duplication of this service?

6. What is the total revenue derived during the years 1909 and 1910 from fisheries for the province of Ontario, and what was the total expenditure?

7. What will be the total expenditure for the year 1911?

8. Is any, and what, system followed in making appointments to this service as to efficiency. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Mr. Porter*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

165*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th February, 1911, for a return showing how many wardens for the protection of fisheries were appointed in Victoria county, N.S., between July and December in the years 1906, 1907, 1909 and 1910.

2. Their names, length of service and amount paid to each. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

166. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence between the Post Office Department and any of the officials or other persons, relative to making an allowance for the transportation of letter carriers on the tramway system in New Westminster. Presented 17th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

167. Return to an address of the Senate dated 23rd February, 1911, for a copy of all the documents relating to the case of cholera reported in November last as to the Russian Said Godlieb, to the quarantining of this person, and to his detention until this date on Grosse Isle, with a history of the case. day by day, up to this date. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

168. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for a statement of the number of divorces granted by the parliament of Canada since 1894 to 1910 inclusive, together with the number of divorces granted by each of the courts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia; also the population of each of those provinces according to census of 1901; and the aggregate population of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories according to census in 1901. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Power*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

169. Return to an order of the Senate dated 17th February, 1911, for a return showing the correspondence exchanged, the report made by the captain and the log kept by him relating to the trip just made by the steamer *Montcalm* in the lower St. Lawrence, the island of Anticosti and to the Baie des Sept Isles, &c. Presented 16th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed*

170. Return to an address of the Senate dated 10th March, 1911, calling for a statement showing:—

1. Who are among the judges of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, those whose place of residence is fixed by the commission appointing them, and what is, for each of these judges, the place so fixed.

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2. Who are the judges whose place of residence has been fixed or changed by order in council, and what is for each of these judges, the place of residence now fixed.

3. Who are the judges whose place of residence has never been fixed, neither in the commission nor by any subsequent order in council. and what is the judiciary district to which they were appointed. Presented 21st March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

171. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th January, 1911, for a copy of all advertisements, letters, contracts, complaints, reports of inspectors and other correspondence regarding mail routes Trout creek to Loring and Powassan to Nipissing or Restoule. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Arthurs*.. .. ..*Not printed*

173. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing what ministers of the Crown were abroad in 1908, 1909 and 1910, on public business and on what business; what expenses were incurred by each while engaged on public business; what persons, if any, accompanied each minister on public business whose expenses were paid by the government, and the amount of such persons expenses. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed*

173. Return to a order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a return showing the value, respectively, of the following products of the country, by provinces, during the years 1909 and 1910, agricultural products of all kinds, including field products of every kind, fruit, vegetables, live stock, &c., dairy products, &c.; timber of all kinds; minerals of all kinds; fish of all kinds; and manufactured goods of all kinds. Presented 24th March, 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

174. Report of the Manitoba Fisheries Commission, 1910-11. Presented 24th March, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur... .. ..*Not printed.*

175. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for cab hire and street railway fares in the city of Ottawa for the following persons, with the names and the amounts in each case: ministers of the Crown; speaker of the Senate and House of Commons; civil servants of all grades from deputy ministers down; all other persons employed in any government work or other service. Presented 27th March, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for travelling expenses with the names and the expenditure in each case, under the following heads, viz.: railway, steamship, and other lines of transportation; private cars; Pullman cars; tips to waiters; meals and hotel expenses; for the following persons: Ministers of the Crown; civil servants of all grades; immigration agents; and other persons employed by the government on any special or other work. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

175*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing what amount has been paid by the government during the last fiscal year for travelling expenses with the names and the expenditure in each case, under the following heads, viz.: railway, steamship, and other lines of transportation; private cars; Pullman cars; tips to waiters; meals and hotel expenses, for the following persons: Ministers of the Crown; civil servants of all grades; immigration agents; and other persons employed by the government on any special or other work. Presented 20th July, 1911.—*Mr. Taylor (Leeds)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

176. Papers referring to the organization of a Secretariat, as follows:—1. Despatch to the governors of the self-governing colonies relative to the reorganization of the Colonial Office.

2. Note on a visit to Australia, New Zealand and Fiji in 1909, by Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B., assistant under secretary of state for the Colonies.

3. Report of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office for the year 1909-1910.

4. Imperial Copyright Conference, 1910, memorandum of the proceedings.

5. Further correspondence relating to the Imperial Conference.

6. Correspondence relating to th Imprial Confrence, 1911. Presented, 28th March, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th February, 1911, for a copy of the application by or on behalf of the Glace Bay Bait Association, Glace Bay, N.S., for moneys in connection with the cold storage building for the storage of bait, at Glace Bay, N.S.; also a copy of all correspondence between the said association or anyone on its behalf and the government, any department of the government, or anyone on behalf of the government or any of its departments. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Mr. Maddin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

177*a*. Return to on order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd April, 1911, for a copy of all the correspondence in connection with the building of bait freezers at Louisburg and Lingan in the riding of South Cape Breton. Presented 20th April, 1911.—*Mr. Mackenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

178. Return to an address of the Senate dated 8th March, 1911, that an order of the Senate do issue for the production of a copy of the complaint made by the commandant of the 61st Regiment against the commandant of the 7th Military District, of the reply of the latter and of all correspondence on the subject between the authorities at Ottawa and those at Quebec and Montreal, together with a copy of the report of the Inspector General respecting the case. Presented 28th March, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th March, 1911, for a return showing the average prices of butter and of eggs in London, England, for the past five years in comparison with the prices, respectively, in eastern provinces, in Montreal, in Toronto, in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in Detroit, in Buffalo, in Boston and in New York. Presented 30th March, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Ontario)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

179*a*. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1911, for a return showing the quantity and value of butter, eggs, poultry, chilled or frozen meat, bacon, lard, apples, vegetables, wheat, barley, cattle, horses and potatoes imported into Canada during the six months ending 1st March, 1911, the countries from which the same were imported and the duty collected thereon. Presented 6th April, 1911.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

179*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd March, 1911, for a return showing the quantity and value of butter, eggs, poultry, chilled or frozen meat, bacon, lard, apples, vegetables, wheat, barley, cattle, horses and potatoes imported into Canada during the six months ending 1st March, 1911, the countries from which the same were imported and the duty collected thereon. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Middlebro*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

180. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 14th December, 1910, for a return showing the total payments made by the government to the Eclipse Manufacturing

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Company, Limited, for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let; the total payments made by the government to the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company, Limited, for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let; the total payments made by the government to Messrs. Ahearn & Soper for year 1909-10, and how these contracts were let. Presented 3rd April, 1911.—*Mr. Sharpe (Lisgar).. .. ..Not printed.*

181. Return to an order of the Senate dated 22nd February, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council and of all orders issued by the Minister of the Interior giving, from time to time, to the commissioner for the Northwest Territories, since his appointment as such, the instructions which he is to follow in the exercise of his executive in so far as concerns the government of the Northwest Territories. Presented 4th April, 1911. *Hon. Mr. Landry.. .. .. .

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

to an application asking for the granting of statutory postal privileges to a newspaper published at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, called the Guysborough *Times*. Presented 10th April, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

188. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all memorials, reports, correspondence and documents in the possession of the government, not already brought down, relating to a survey of a route for a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland between the province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland of Canada, and also relating to the construction of such tunnel. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Richards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all enactments, regulations, documents, papers and information of every kind setting forth or showing the systems or method by which the census is taken in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and foreign countries, respectively; and showing in what respect, if any, the principle, system or method adopted in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and foreign countries differs from that proposed for the approaching census in Canada. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189*a*. Forms of schedules, &c., in connection with the census to be taken during the year 1911. Presented 21st April, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Not printed.*

189*b*. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all enactments, regulations, documents, papers and information of every kind setting forth or showing the systems or method by which the census is taken in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and foreign countries, respectively; and showing in what respect, if any, the principle, system or method adopted in the United Kingdom, the British Dominions, and foreign countries differs from that proposed for the approaching census in Canada. Presented 10th May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

190. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 6th February, 1911, for a return showing:—1. How many employees were connected with the Printing Bureau in 1896?

2. The names of those employees connected with the Printing Bureau who were dismissed between 1896 and 1911, and the date of dismissal and the cause in each case?

3. The names of those employees, who resigned or died between the years 1896 and 1911, and the date of resignation or death in each case.

4. The names of those who have been appointed to positions in connection with the Printing Bureau between 1896 and 1911, and the date of appointment in each case. Presented 12th April, 1911.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

191. Return to an address of the Senate dated 17th January, 1911, for the production of a copy of the agreements concluded between the government and the former proprietor of the Stadacona farm at St. Félix du Cap Rouge, with reference to the purchase of the said farm, and of operating the same in the future as an experimental farm, and of all correspondence on these two matters. Presented 19th April, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* .. .. *Not printed.*

192. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th March, 1911, for a copy of all the correspondence, contracts, assignments and other documents with regard to what is called the Percy Aylwin irrigation grant, granted to him under order in council dated 1st September, 1908. Presented 8th May, 1911.—*Mr. Campbell*..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

193. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 27th February, 1911, for a copy of all letters, papers, telegrams, documents, vouchers and pay sheets, showing the names of all persons who supplied materials or worked, and the prices and rates of wages, and sums paid to each, in connection with the construction of a wharf at Deep Brook, N.S. Presented 28th April, 1911.—*Mr. Jameson*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

194. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1911, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda and correspondence relating to the parliament site in the city of Winnipeg for the province of Manitoba, including the reservations made in the Crown grants to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the purpose for which the same were made, and also a copy of the Dominion order in council, dated the 23rd January, 1872, and all subsequent orders in council and correspondence dealing with the site for both provincial and Dominion purposes. Presented 1st May, 1911. —*Mr. Haggart (Winnipeg)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

194*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 10th April, 1911, for a copy of all papers, documents, memoranda and correspondence relating to the parliament site in the city of Winnipeg for the province of Manitoba, including the reservations made in the Crown grants to the Hudson's Bay Company, and the purpose for which the same were made, and also a copy of the Dominion order in council, dated the 23rd January, 1872, and all subsequent orders in council and correspondence dealing with the site for both provincial and Dominion purposes. Presented 20th July, 1911.—*Mr. Haggart (Winnipeg)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195. Return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, regulations and rules of the several departments of the government respecting the participation by employees of the government in civic or municipal affairs, and especially with regard to their disability from serving in civic or municipal councils; and all correspondence, documents and papers since the first day of January, 1900, touching the operation of the said orders in council, rules and regulations. Also a list of all employees of the government who have been elected to or have served in city or municipal councils during the said period from the first day of January, 1900. up to the present time, including all those now so serving and those who have been prevented by the government from serving. Presented 1st May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

195*a*. Supplementary return to an address of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a copy of all orders in council, regulations and rules of the several departments of the government respecting the participation by employees of the government in civic or municipal affairs, and especially with regard to their disability from serving in civic or municipal councils; and all correspondence, documents and papers since the first day of January, 1900, touching the operation of the said orders in council, rules and regulations. Also a list of all employees of the government who have been elected to or have served in city or municipal councils during the said period from the first day of January, 1900, up to the present time, including all those now so serving and those who have been prevented by the government from serving. Presented 3rd May, 1911.—*Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

196. Return to an address to His Excellency the Governor General of the 3rd April, 1911 for a copy of all orders in council, memoranda, papers and documents, relating to the transfer, or any negotiations concerning the transfer, of a charter known as the Manitoba and South Eastern Railway Company. Presented 2nd May, 1911.—*Mr McCarthy*.. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

197. General rule and order of the Exchequer Court of Canada in regard to seals. Presented 2nd May, 1911, by Hon. Charles Murphy.. .. ..*Not printed.*

198. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th January, 1911, for a return showing how many aliens there are in the service of the government of Canada who are residing out of Canada, their names, nationality, the nature of the service, term of service, residence, and salary.

2. The same information as to aliens now residing in Canada who have been in the service of the government of Canada for a period of three years or more, and the date and length of service.

3. The same information in regard to aliens in the service of the government of any province or provinces of Canada. Presented 9th May, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox.*

Not printed.

199. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1911, for a return giving the names of the gentlemen appointed as judges by the present government of Canada since they came into power in 1896, the residences of these gentlemen at the time of appointments, the positions to which they were respectively appointed, and in each case where the appointee had a predecessor in the position, the time which the position was vacant. Presented 11th May, 1911.—*Mr. Lennox*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

200. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 16th January, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, contracts, papers and memorials in the possession of the government relating to the establishment of a fast Atlantic service between Canada and any other country; also with reference to an all red route, cable, or telegraph service, betyeen Canada and any other country, within the past fifteen years. Presented 16th May, 1911.—*Mr. Armstrong*.. .. ..*Not printed*

201. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 18th May, 1911, for copies of any correspondence between the government of New Brunswick, or any member or members thereof, and the government of Canada, or any member thereof, with reference to changing the Subsidy Act, 1910, with respect to a subsidy for a line of railway from Grand Falls in the province of New Brunswick to the city of St. John in the same province. Presented 19th May, 1911.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

202. Copy of report of Board of Conciliation and Investigation in the matter of the Western Coal Operators' Association and its employees. Presented 19th July, 1911, by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.. .. ..*Not printed.*

203. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 23rd January, 1911, for a return—

1. Showing in tons the east-bound and the west-bound traffic on the Intercolonial railway for the five years ending 30th June, 1910.

2. The miles of main trunk line and branches of the Intercolonial railway in each province through which it passes, distinguishing the trunk line from the branches.

3. Showing in tons the west-bound traffic originating in each of the maritime provinces during the period of five years ending 30th June, 1910. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

204. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence, telegrams, &c., during the past twelve months between Mr. E. J. Walsh, C.E., and the Minister of Department of Railways and Canals in regard to the Newmarket Canal. Presented 18th July, 1911.—*Mr. Wallace* .. .. ..*Not printed*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Concluded.*

205. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 20th April, 1911, for a return showing:—1. The quantity of bituminous coal imported into Ontario transhipped into other provinces in 1910.

2. The quantity of bituminous coal imported into Ontario in 1910 imported by the different railway companies.

3. The quantity and value of slack coal imported into Ontario in 1910, what portion of this slack coal was transhipped to other provinces, and what imported by railway companies. Presented 18th July. 1911.—*Mr. Macdonell.. .. .. ..Not printed.*

206. Return to an order of the House of Commosn, dated 24th April, 1911, for a return showing in detail the expenses incurred and paid for the Paris exposition in 1900, as payments of the Colonial committee on account of space, &c., $87,000, as shown in the report of the Auditor General for 1899-1900, page D—15. Presented 21st July, 1911.—*Mr. Paquet.. .. ..Not printed*

207. Report of Mr. Justice Murphy, Royal Commissioner appointed to investigate alleged Chinese frauds and opium smuggling on the Pacific coast. 1910-11, together with copies of the evidence taken and exhibits produced before the said commissioner. Presented 21st July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

208. Minutes of Proceedings of the Imperial Conference, 1911. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

208*a*. Despatches, &c., relative to the simultaneous publication of memorandum of conference on the subject of the status of Dominion navies. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

208*b* and **208***c*. Memorandum of conferences between the British admiralty and representatives of the Dominions of Canada and Australia; and also. copy of a cable despatch from Mr. Harcourt to Lord Grey. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers*

208*d*. Report of a Committee of the Imperial Conference convened to discuss defence (military), of the War Office, 14th June and 17th June, 1911. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. S. A. Fisher.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

209. Memorandum respecting the printing of voters' lists. Presented 27th July. 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. ..*Not printed.*

210. Text of Pelagic Sealing Treaty signed at Washington, 7th July, 1911. Presented 27th July, 1911, by Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier.. .. .. ..Printed for sessional papers.

211. Interim report, Alberta and Saskatchewan Fisheries Commission, 1910. Presented 28th July, 1911, by Hon. L. P. Brodeur.. .. ..*Not printed.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1910

[No. 25—1911.]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, August 31, 1910.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

1909-10

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, July 4, 1910.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the thirty-seventh annual report of the Department of the Interior for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910.

Judged by the results obtained, the year has been the most satisfactory one in the history of the department since its inception in 1873.

The net cash revenue on account of Dominion lands reached the unprecedented figure of $3,007,390.82, which is an increase of $753,106.84 as compared with the previous twelve months, or double the total revenue for the year 1899-1900. There has been a large corresponding increase in the number of new arrivals, and 41,568 settlers, representing 101,286 souls, took up free homesteads within the tracts in the western provinces still available for settlement.

It is gratifying to note, from the general tone of reports and statements submitted by the officers in charge of the several services under the department's control, both at headquarters and in the outside branches, that the bountiful crops of the last season, coupled with the advent of a highly desirable class of settlers, have caused a growing demand on the part of agriculturists for free homestead land, and a corresponding enhancement in land value and commercial products. I am glad to be able to note also that the laws and regulations, both as regards the incoming of new settlers and their proper distribution throughout the country, have been administered in the best public interest, and with a view to insuring the normal absorption of the ever increasing additions to our population. There would appear to be a spirit of contentment prevalent amongst all newcomers who have been successful in locating themselves upon farms or in securing steady employment, which is indicative of the general prosperity existing in the country and of the opportunities afforded to any one who is willing to take advantage of the same.

DEATHS.

I regret to have to report that there were eight deaths in the department during the past year, two at headquarters, and six in the outside service. The following is a list of the persons who have died:—

Head Office, Wm. J. Elwell, who died on September 3, 1909, and Mr. Walter T. Green, who died on November 1, of the same year. These two gentlemen were both members of the Topographical Branch of the department.

Outside service, Wm. Evans, Chief Guardian, Halifax, died April 24, 1909.

H. M. Murray, Immigration Agent, Exeter, England, died May 27, 1909.

Jas. Fitzgerald, Immigration Guardian, Halifax, N.S., died August 5, 1909.

T. O. Currie, Immigration Agent, Milwaukee, Wis., U.S., died October 19, 1909.

J. H. Bell, D.L.O., Edmonton, died November 17, 1909.

John Flesher, Clerk D.L.O., Winnipeg, died March 4, 1910.

STATEMENT showing Gross Cash Revenue received from all sources during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910, compared with the receipts for the previous Fiscal Year.

Source of Revenue.	Fiscal Year 1909-1910.	Fiscal Year 1908-1909.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Lands	3,007,390 82	2,254,283 98	753,106 84		
School Lands	1,292,259 95	687,422 74	604,837 21		
Ordnance Lands	189,902 48	205,749 96		15,847 48	
Seed Grain	175,152 72	53,590 86	121,561 86		
Casual Revenue	42,625 96	26,224 29	16,401 67		
Registration Fees (Yukon)	1,471 49	1,352 13	119 36		
Fines and Forfeitures N.W.T.	211 00	241 00		30 00	
Fines under Immigration Act		40 00		40 00	
Total	4,709,014 42	3,228,904 96	1,496,026 94	15,917 48	1,480,109 46

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910, as compared with the receipts for the previous year (net cash revenue).

Particulars.	1909–1910.	1908–1909.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Homestead fees	415,232 00	389,039 00	26,193 00		
Pre-emption fees	174,250 00	141,550 15	32,699 85		
Purchased homestead fees	12,530 00	8,245 00	4,285 00		
Improvements	105,009 07	70,928 86	34,080 21		
Pre-emption sales under Act of '08.	153,861 88		153,861 88		
Purchased homestead sales	242,134 97	112,555 79	129,579 18		
General sales	843,040 48	838,886 49	4 153 99		
Map sales, office fees, &c	9,135 49	7,296 55	1,838 94		
Rentals of lands	11,190 62	9,986 86	1,203 76		
Survey fees	81,551 38	42,388 31	39,163 07		
Timber dues	378,010 70	269,837 52	108,173 18		
Grazing lands	67,434 29	53,312 79	14,121 50		
Coal lands	255,523 81	55,535 89	199,987 92		
Hay permits	5,439 65	5,921 80		482 15	
Mining fees	95,871 54	92,637 60	3,233 94		
Hydraulic leases	4,634 35	4,488 81	145 54		
Dredging leases	4,758 83	11,188 34		6,429 51	
Export tax on gold	89,843 85	81,585 07	8,258 78		
Free certificates for export of gold	173 00	166 00	7 00		
Stone quarries	2,537 22	906 38	1,630 84		
Irrigation Fees	868 25	367 00	501 25		
Rent of water power	508 70	542 28		33 58	
Fees *re* Board of Examiners D.L.S.	1,577 10	1,040 00	537 10		
Patent and Interchange Fees	1,498 30	1,334 50	163 80		
Rocky Mountains Park	43,264 36	31,321 20	11,943 16		
Yoho Park	104 00		104 00		
Jasper Park	329 25		329 25		
Suspense account	3,943 49	4,333 16		389 67	
Refunds of refunds	1,483 95	18,105 26		16,621 31	
Miscellaneous	1,650 29	783 37	866 92		
	3,007,390 82	2,254,283 98	777,063 06	23,956 22	753,106 84
Refunds	121,391 15	101,029 37	20,361 78		
	2,885,999 67	2,153,254 61	756,701 28	23,956 22	732,745 06

STATEMENT showing yearly the Gross Revenue (in cash only) received from all sources from July 1, 1890, to March 31, 1910.

Fiscal Year.	Dominion Lands (cash).	School Lands.	Seed Grain.	Ordnance Lands.	Fines and forfeitures.	Registration fees.	Casual Revenue.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1890-1891	268,751 35	38,826 33	3,385 60	54,229 69	1,595 02	10,866 65	627 81	380,282 45
1891-1892	337,106 07	136,131 80	5,957 65	42,360 80	788 92	9,302 11	532 14	532,179 49
1892-1893	303,550 86	82,615 22	5,866 21	33,776 90	777 00	10,750 38	1,331 96	438,668 53
1893-1894	214,540 30	47,574 11	2,339 16	22,318 20	864 15	10,358 02	1,982 04	299,975 98
1894-1895	171,085 48	47,665 10	2,752 56	22,645 97	693 85	9,811 77	875 36	255,530 09
1895-1896	174,509 38	56,584 32	8,748 05	17,550 28	502 00	8,737 87	1,920 66	268,552 56
1896-1897	187,424 19	24,292 43	9,887 13	9,831 27	1,316 00	8,997 24	2,683 05	244,431 31
1897-1898	780,313 10	52,410 82	12,351 71	22,537 17	529 06	14,263 50	260 92	1,082,666 28
1898-1899	1,563,026 74	41,249 77	12,388 69	12,349 65	2,801 03	19,220 73	2,620 91	1,653,651 52
1899-1900	1,410,883 48	220,874 78	15,271 84	11,043 53	1,452 92	21,751 90	3,664 00	1,684,942 45
	5,611,184 95	748,224 68	78,948 60	248,643 46	11,319 95	124,060 17	16,498 85	6,840,880 66
1900-1901	1,533,197 07	48,049 83	15,711 63	14,604 47	1,977 96	33,979 77	1,587 57	1,649,108 30
1901-1902	1,254,333 56	193,410 75	20,293 06	16,967 36	1,955 61	50,854 99	3,900 62	1,541,715 95
1902-1903	1,716,597 20	392,206 93	28,789 97	17,612 79	5,220 88	81,404 18	2,230 26	2,244,062 21
1903-1904	1,478,106 33	233,769 62	26,122 30	30,494 34	5,911 92	109,233 73	3,402 94	1,887,041 18
1904-1905	1,314,485 40	332,911 48	16,471 34	10,346 90	10,018 49	123,082 86	4,258 14	1,811,577 61
1905-1906	1,701,580 71	608,960 79	12,577 29	10,893 17	3,304 77	180,310 73	8,496 09	2,526,123 55
1906-1907 (9 months)	1,478,749 51	724,353 73	10,850 06	6,663 90	21 00	46,124 20	11,785 81	2,278,548 21
1907-1908	1,998,219 92	708,045 83	12,899 84	8,674 95	1,650 00	2,256 65	20,069 03	2,751,816 22
1908-1909	2,254,283 98	687,422 74	53,590 86	205,749 96	281 00	1,352 13	26,224 29	3,228,904 96
1909-1910	3,007,390 82	1,292,259 95	175,152 72	189,902 48	211 00	1,471 49	42,625 96	4,709,014 42
	17,736,944 50	5,221,394 65	372,459 07	511,910 32	30,552 63	630,070 73	124,580 71	24,627,912 61
Increases	12,125,759 55	4,473,169 97	293,510 47	263,266 86	19,232 68	506,010 56	108,081 86	17,787,031 95

Statement showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1910.

Fiscal Year.	Homestead Fees.	Pre-emption Fees.	Improvements.	Sales.		Map Sales, Office and Registration Fees, &c.	Dominion Lands Surveyors Examination Fees.	Rentals, Survey Fees, Miscellaneous, including Trust Account.	Purchased Homestead, Inspection, Cancellation and Sundry Fees.	Timber Dues.
				Cash.	Scrip.					
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872-73	6,960 00			19,170 20						109 25
1873-74	7,310 00			19,834 75				125 50		2,710 55
1874-75	11,510 00			13,666 90		129 00				2 335 25
1875-76	4,680 00			3,478 94	320 00					387 00
1876-77	2,250 00			1,085 86	136,955 16	4 00		100 00	40 00	320 00
1877-78	14,540 00			2,794 86	120,159 54		180 00		290 00	1,620 00
1878-79	17,690 00			4,998 39	210,904 84	81 00	310 00	13 70	410 00	325 00
1879-80	41,255 00	10,241 43		45,708 97	84,685 86	245 40	580 00	183 25	1,780 00	25,121 46
1880-81	20,450 00	10,801 75	269 00	71,170 17	70,828 30	985 40	420 00	37 58		32,028 34
1881-82	54,155 00	39,843 90	1,758 00	1,240,328 27	50,590 84	3,036 45	890 00	58 10		58,753 14
1882-83	73,015 00	54,725 00	7,114 91	516,092 21	33,638 40	3,109 50	890 00	501 77		90,066 46
1883-84	41,580 00	28,810 00	2,596 11	424,863 36	40,919 67	1,289 55	530 00	45,766 53	1,713 45	147,983 10
1884-85	25,645 00	17,100 00	2,328 75	199,275 32	45,875 60	1,621 82	370 00	50,068 57	2,685 00	87,474 99
1885-86	26,110 00	14,371 00	1,101 50	76,140 41	214,657 97	1,339 34	360 00	20,070 00	5,025 00	64,820 31
1886-87	19,614 00	6,887 93	1,971 55	48,175 76	337,640 19	1,171 39	240 00	44,561 00	7,778 40	65,111 74
1887-88	23,691 00	4,830 00	1,918 35	52,238 36	313,522 67	1,660 75	240 00	20,591 41	12,078 53	94,964 55
1888-89	39,460 00	10,550 00	4,128 48	57,513 16	318,238 57	1,410 16	220 00	10,389 57	20,402 50	90,290 00
1889-90	35,920 00	8,580 00	3,250 51	54,896 85	228,744 47	2,099 07	190 00	3,316 23	20,232 50	84,642 95
1890-91	29,164 10		6,302 61	91,664 98	171,425 14	1,854 78	88 00	7,951 05	14,712 50	102,902 71
1891-92	46,994 00		6,472 31	108,901 01	97,822 41	2,147 31	135 00	29,898 49	23,104 50	106,461 35
1892-93	37,689 74		7,113 50	93,671 67	77,231 18	975 20	82 00	18,509 35	22,014 00	105,865 24
1893-94	36,462 26		3,497 76	53,254 71	27,840 96	973 11	40 00	13,457 09	11,097 00	81,290 51
1894-95	29,664 88		3,567 90	37,293 71	23,269 62	695 99		6,271 77	6,566 90	74,079 20
1895-96	18,278 00		3,163 15	46,373 98	46,929 65	610 78	50 00	21,679 31	6,810 50	61,923 47
1896-97	21,179 00		3,737 01	49,335 53	16,929 38	795 05	70 00	19,421 98	8,527 50	68,992 82
1897-98	34,780 00		5,649 63	80,178 64	28,918 14	1,987 40	10 00	21,242 66	10,042 00	119,313 78
1898-99	58,235 00		4,297 62	116,598 35	21,307 58	1,262 05	20 00	75,085 95	13,549 50	155,360 63
1899-1900	72,690 00		4,835 81	103,247 58	88,756 22	1,258 85	190 00	38,072 54	14,937 00	126,345 82
1900-1901	79,910 00		5,213 32	40,360 93	326,270 03	3,874 14	165 00	70,970 54	12,722 00	209,399 32
1901-1902	144,425 00		8,481 46	66,950 21	169,767 13	5,792 96	370 00	71,997 30	663 00	207,790 90
1902-1903	320,409 65		11,829 08	155,507 59	158,452 66	5,911 96	365 00	125,158 56	595 00	470,916 93
1903-1904	255,772 36		15,119 47	196,750 15	188,424 22	5,549 13	463 50	81,550 46	1,081 00	397,344 33
1904-1905	304,806 25		21,571 25	154,128 04	19,644 59	4,879 13	906 50	144,924 31	1,205 00	266,951 46
1905-1906	417,834 25		31,795 19	442,588 69	7,654 57	6,042 34	474 00	141,948 55	976 25	292,684 53
1906-1907 (nine months)	215,449 55		39,763 63	494,117 12	11,349 89	5,449 06	420 00	69,536 31	1,089 51	379,476 32
1907-1908	301,693 73		71,139 47	656,303 03	92,311 24	7,727 29	690 00	148,914 00	1,283 50	473,608 94
1908-1909	389,039 00	141,550 15	70,928 86	951,442 28	20,136 27	7,296 55	1,040 00	75,596 96	9,946 50	269,837 52
1909-1910	415,232 00	174,250 00	105,009 07	1,239,037 33	9,973 84	9,135 49	1,577 10	100,257 89	14,028 30	378,010 70
Total	3,695,543 77	522,541 16	455,925 19	8,029,138 27	3,809,096 80	92,401 40	12,576 10	1,478,228 28	247,386 84	5,197,620 57

STATEMENT showing Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands from July 1, 1872, to March 31, 1910.—*Concluded.*

Fiscal Year.	Grazing Lands.		Hay, Coal, Mining, Stone Quarries, Export Tax on Gold, &c.		Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	Colonization Lands.		Gross Revenue.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.
	Cash.	Scrip, &c.	Cash.	Scrip.		Cash.	Scrip.			
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872-73								26,239 45		26,239 45
1873-74								29,980 80		29,980 80
1874-75								27,641 15		27,641 15
1875-76								8,865 94		8,865 94
1876-77								140,755 02		140,755 02
1877-78								139,584 40		139,584 40
1878-79								234,732 93		234,732 93
1879-80								206,801 37	4,636 08	202,165 29
1880-81								206,990 54	5,038 22	201,952 32
1881-82	2,245 00		40 00			354,036 17		1,805,734 87	10,687 55	1,795,047 32
1882-83	22,844 43		913 91			248,492 01		1,051,403 60	8,746 05	1,042,657 55
1883-84	11,370 60		640 90			253,713 40		1,001,776 67	9,220 50	992,556 17
1884-85	17,089 75		815 63			1,214 22		451,564 65	12,070 85	439,493 80
1885-86	29,562 51	3,131 08	1,284 83					457,973 95	63,389 12	394,584 83
1886-87	14,242 77	39,487 67	1,570 40	80 00				588,532 80	19,543 16	568,989 64
1887-88	5,922 47	23,023 28	2,273 73	80 00	2,951 58		10,000 00	569,986 68	6,277 66	563,709 02
1888-89	2,207 69	16,802 63	3,946 55		2,528 73		16,000 00	594,088 04	5,226 23	588,861 81
1889-90	1,305 57	9,021 63	9,242 08		1,694 37			462,536 26	8,209 74	454,326 52
1890-91	3,079 55	16,193 77	8,628 44	160 00	2,397 35	5 28	4,460 50	460,990 76	7,195 27	453,795 49
1891-92	3,726 80	17,222 60	5,616 85		3,648 45			452,151 08	15,291 39	436,859 69
1892-93	6,380 80	11,542 39	6,266 13		4,983 23			392,324 43	18,314 97	374,009 46
1893-94	5,740 79	7,687 86	6,243 15		2,523 92			250,069 12	4,544 01	245,525 11
1894-95	5,353 72	8,628 00	5,229 54		2,321 87			202,983 10	4,365 99	198,617 11
1895-96	7,071 86	6,255 90	5,813 51		2,734 82			227,694 93	8,368 79	219,326 14
1896-97	4,715 01	2,500 00	8,518 18		2,132 11			206,853 57	15,010 54	191,843 03
1897-98	4,728 58	510 39	699,334 76		3,045 65			1,009,741 63	4,678 55	1,005,063 08
1898-99	5,245 88		1,130,371 60		2,994 16			1,584,328 32	32 296 39	1,552,031 93
1899-1900	8,382 86	4,083 30	1,038,195 42	20 00	2,727 60			1,503,743 00	23,062 28	1,480,680 72
1900-1901	4,726 28	14,671 99	1,101,808 33	20 00	4,047 31			1,874,159 09	18,368 85	1,855,790 24
1901-1902	7,292 46	8,409 27	737,878 43		*2,861 13			1,432,679 25	27,165 55	1,405,513 70
1902-1903	13,913 33	15,041 33	607,722 05		*5,063 69			1,890 886 83	21,519 84	1,869,366 99
1903-1904	19,790 27	15,202 15	495,579 18		*9,198 48			1,681 824 70	36,721 75	1,645,102 95
1904-1905	36,145 32	5,237 36	364,923 59		*14,059 55			1,339,382 35	25,786 90	1,313,595 45
1905-1906	51,583 89	80 00	296,769 19		18.883 83			1,709,315 28	33,418 36	1,675,896 92
1906-1907 (nine months)	43,711 91	400 00	213,852 59		*15,887 42			1,490,503 31	35,117 48	1,455,385 83
1907-1908*	43,211 78	4,048 91	266,415 31		27,232 87			2,094,579 17	115,080 04	1,979,499 13
1908-1909	53,312 79	3,257 84	252,972 17		31,321 20			2,277,678 09	102,463 78	2,175,214 31
1909-1910	67,434 29	5,081 47	460,154 29		43,264 36			3,022,446 13	121,431 15	2,901,014 98
Total	502,338 96	237,519 92	7,733,020 74	360 00	*207,903 68	857,461 08	30,460 50	33,109,523 26	823,247 04	32,286,276 22

* Including scrip.

STATEMENT of Rocky Mountains Park Revenue for Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910, as compared with Revenue for previous year.

Particulars.	Fiscal Year 1909-10.	Fiscal Year 1908-09.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Rent	8,013 02	4,567 82	3,445 20		
Timber dues	1,406 45	1,862 14	.....	155 69	
Water rates	6,512 57	410 00	6,102 57		
Transfer fees	74 00	32 00	42 00		
Cave and basin (bathing tickets)	3,098 25	2,801 50	296 75		
Quarry permits	288 91	236 73	52 18		
Dog licenses	332 00	372 70	.....	40 70	
Livery licenses	616 92	394 00	222 92		
Pool, billiard and bowling licenses	232 74	150 00	82 74		
Boat licenses	93 00	89 00	4 00		
Butcher licenses	60 00	50 00	10 00		
Coal lands	16,226 37	16,252 44	.....	26 07	
Grazing lands	538 32	180 00	358 32		
Hot Springs (bathing tickets)	3,630 50	2,988 00	642 50		
Telephone rent	874 81	694 00	180 81		
Fines	105 00	36 00	69 00		
Pedlers' licenses	54 00	54 00	.....		
Camping permits	7 00	23 00	.....	16 00	
Lime permits	.....	4 75	.....	4 75	
Guides' licenses	35 00	.....	35 00		
Restaurant licenses	30 00	.....	30 00		
Mining fees	15 25	.....	15 25		
Miscellaneous	1,020 25	123 12	897 13		
	$43,264 36	$31,321 20	$12,486 37	$543 21	$11,943 16

STATEMENT of Revenue from all sources collected at Head Office during April, May, and June, 1910, compared with the receipts of the corresponding months of 1909.

Month.	1910.	1909.	Increase.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	116,044 47	256,466 98	
May	150,944 86	108,848 45	
June	551,861 47	370,767 20	
	818,850 80	736,082 63	82,768 17

REVENUE.

The gross cash revenue of the department during the year was $4,709,014.42, which is an increase of $1,480,109.46 as compared with the previous year.

As will be seen from perusal of the detailed statement of revenue on account of Dominion Lands, the increase is chiefly made up from the large amount of fees received on account of land entries and for timber and coal mining dues. This is a very gratifying showing, as it indicates clearly that there has been an unprecedented demand for agricultural land, and that the policy inaugurated in 1908 as regards the granting of purchased homesteads and pre-emptions is meeting with much favour.

It may be interesting to note here that since September 1, 1908, when provision was made for the granting of pre-emption and purchased homestead entries, and July 31 last, 40,844 pre-emptions and 2,926 purchased homesteads were recorded, which represents a prospective revenue of $21,009,600, exclusive of the interest which will be accruing to the government during the time that the entrants are earning title to their holdings.

The following is a comparative statement of the homestead entries and sales made during the fiscal years ending March 31, 1909, and March 31, 1910, respectively.

	Fiscal year ending March 31, 1909.		Fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.	
	No. of Entries.	Acres.	No. of Entries.	Acres.
Homesteads	39,081	6,252,960	41,568	6,650,880
Sales		191,315		49,864

The following statement shows the number of homestead entries reported in each year since 1874:—

Departmental year ended	Number of entries.
October 31, 1874	1,376
" 31, 1875	499
" 31, 1876	347
" 31, 1877	845
" 31, 1878	1,788
" 31, 1879	4,068
" 31, 1880	2,074
" 31, 1881	2,753
" 31, 1882	7,483
" 31, 1883	6,063
" 31, 1884	3,753
" 31, 1885	1,858
" 31, 1886	2,657
" 31, 1887	2,036
" 31, 1888	2,655
" 31, 1889	4,416
" 31, 1890	2,955
" 31, 1891	3,523
" 31, 1892	4,840
" 31, 1893	4,067
" 31, 1894	3,209
Dec. 31, 1895	2,394
" 31, 1896	1,857
" 31, 1897	2,384
" 31, 1898	4,848
" 31, 1899	6,689
June 30, 1900	7,426
" 30, 1901	8,167
" 30, 1902	14,673
" 30, 1903	31,383
" 30, 1904	26,073
" 30, 1905	30,819
" 30, 1906	41,869
Nine months ended March 31, 1907	21,647
Year ended March 31, 1908	30,424
" " 1909	39,081
" " 1910	41,568

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1909 and 1910, and the Nationality of the Homesteaders, as reported by the several agencies of the department in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Nationalities.	1909. No. of Entries.	1910. No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	4,038	3,953
" Quebec	790	964
" Nova Scotia	212	188
" New Brunswick	91	130
" Prince Edward Island	93	93
" Manitoba	1,494	1,434
" Saskatchewan	2,372	3,307
" Alberta	1,048	1,219
" British Columbia	131	182
Persons who had previous entry	3,267	2,274
Newfoundlanders	5	10
Canadians returned from the United States.	693	753
Americans	9,829	12,813
English	5,649	5,459
Scotch	1,310	1,326
Irish	506	546
French	487	360
Belgians	167	160
Swiss	49	60
Italians	26	21
Roumanians	123	71
Syrians	28	42
Germans	650	688
Austro-Hungarians	3,342	2,361
Hollanders	92	102
Danes (other than Icelanders)	116	147
Icelanders	231	130
Swedes	596	818
Norwegians	656	843
Russians (other than Mennonites and Doukhobors)	947	1,061
Mennonites	5	6
Doukhobors	4	3
Chinese	6	8
Japanese	4	2
Persians	4	2
Australians	13	3
New Zealanders	....	5
Greeks	....	3

Hindoos	2	
Bulgarians	5	14
Servians	2	5
Spaniards	....	1
Arabians	....	1
Total	39,081	41,568

Representing 93,852 souls in 1909.
" 101,286 " 1910.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1909 and 1910, by persons coming from the various States and Territories of the American Union.

States.	1909. No. of Entries.	1910. No. of Entries.
Arizona	4	6
Alabama	1	6
Alaska	12	9
Arkansas	8	9
California	79	99
Carolina, North	9	16
Carolina, South	....	2
Colorado	25	26
Columbia, District of	2	
Connecticut	10	7
Dakota, North	3,921	4,736
Dakota, South	405	936
Delaware	1	
Florida	4	4
Georgia	....	3
Idaho	115	277
Illinois	327	387
Indiana	123	207
Indian Territory	2	
Iowa	440	545
Kansas	146	181
Kentucky	16	44
Louisiana	3	4
Maine	30	36
Maryland	....	2
Massachusetts	91	103
Michigan	497	670
Minnesota	1,826	2,347

Missouri	144	156
Montana	263	266
Nebraska	198	167
Nevada	8	10
New Hampshire	10	20
New Jersey	5	10
New Mexico	5	8
New York	171	196
Ohio	121	167
Oklahoma	96	110
Oregon	118	210
Pennsylvania	108	96
Rhode Island	7	6
Tennessee	12	27
Texas	20	35
Utah	76	32
Vermont	9	10
Virginia	....	6
Virginia, West	19	22
Washington	462	670
Wisconsin	536	642
Wyoming	27	38
Total	10,522	13,566

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters Patent issued by the Department of the Interior in each year since 1874.

Period.	Number issued.
Year ended October 31, 1874	536
" " 1875	492
" " 1876	375
" " 1877	2,156
" " 1878	2,597
" " 1879	2,194
" " 1880	1,704
" " 1881	1,768
" " 1882	2,766
" " 1883	3,591
" " 1884	3,837
" " 1885	3,257
" " 1886	4,570
" " 1887	4,599
" " 1888	3,275

Year ended October	31, 1889	3,282
" "	1890	3,273
" "	1891	2,449
" "	1892	2,955
" "	1893	2,936
" "	1894	2,553
" December	31, 1894	2,682
" "	1895	2,118
" "	1896	2,665
" "	1897	2,972
" "	1898	3,037
" "	1899	3,904
Six months ended June	30, 1900	1,970
Year ended "	1901	6,461
" "	1902	8,768
" "	1903	7,349
" "	1904	6,890
" "	1905	8,798
" "	1906	12,370
Nine months ended March	31, 1907	10,596
Year ended "	1908	18,690
" "	1909	22,431
" "	1910	22,854

STATEMENT showing number of Homestead Entries granted in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, for Fiscal Year 1909-1910, as compared with Fiscal Year 1908-1909.

Provinces.	1909-10.	1908-9.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total 1909-10.	Total 1908-09.	Increase 1909-10.	Decrease 1909-10.
Manitoba—								
Winnipeg	1,356	1,863		507				
Dauphin	1,062	1,727		665				
Brandon	111	171		60				
	2,529	3,761		1,232	2,529	3,761		1,232
Saskatchewan—								
Yorkton	1,243	2,169		926				
Estevan	884	833	51					
Regina	567	1,553		986				
Humboldt	1,609	2,412		803				
Prince Albert	1,240	2,058		818				
Moosejaw	10,901	8,710	2,191					
Battleford	1,905	3,385		1,480				
Saskatoon	3,226		3,226					
	21,575	21,120	5,468	5,013	21,575	21,120	455	
Alberta—								
Calgary	6,255	2,707	3,548					
Lethbridge	4,948	3,818	1,130					
Red Deer	1,824	2,080		256				
Edmonton	4,107	5,166		1,059				
Peace River	53		53					
	17,187	13,771	4,731	1,315	17,187	13,771	3,416	
Br. Columbia—								
Kamloops	257	400		143				
N. Westminst.	20	29		9				
	277	429		152	277	429		152
Grand total for fiscal year 1909-10					41,568			
" " " 1908-09						39,081		
Net increase for fiscal year 1909-10—2,487.							3,871	
								1,384

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following statement shows the number of letters received and sent by the department in each year since its establishment.

Departmental Year ended October 31.	Letters Received	Letters Sent.	Total.
1874	3,482	4,120	7,632
1875	1,974	2,189	4,163
1876	2,256	3,097	5,353
1877	3,137	3,677	6,814
1878	4,642	6,009	10,651
1879	5,586	6,179	11,755
1880	8,222	9,910	18,162
1881	13,605	15,829	29,434
1882	25,500	30,300	55,800
1883	27,180	33,500	60.680
1884	27,525	33,386	60,911
1885	33,970	43,997	77,967
1886	60,964	67,973	128,937
1887	47,845	60,890	108,735
1888	43,407	52,298	95,705
1889	48,316	50,500	98,816
1890	36,200	36,008	72,208
1891	38,000	36,267	74,267
1892	41,990	42,203	84,193
1893	50,794	48,145	98,939
1894	48,619	50,840	99,459
1895	49,991	45,898	95,889
1896	47,501	44,238	91,739
1897	65,714	64,147	129,861
1898	88,913	87,845	176,758
1899	95,023	91,876	186,899
1900	121,219	133,177	254,396
1901	144,978	136,348	281,326
1902	167,200	185,548	352,748
1903 (From June 30, 1902, to July 1, 1903)	185,582	223,463	409,045
1904 (From June 30, 1903, to July 1, 1904)	222,316	274,675	496,991
1905 (From June 30, 1904, to July 1, 1905)	245,470	302,723	548,193
1906 (From June 30, 1905, to July 1, 1906)	407,794	529,465	937,259
1907 (From June 30, 1906, to April 1, 1907	372,231	620,968	993,199
1908 (From March 31, 1907, to April 1, 1908)	543,647	1,106,772	1,650,419
1909 (From March 31, 1908, to April 1, 1909)	721,217	1,114,380	1,835,597
1910 (From March 31, 1909, to April 1, 1910)	935,217	1,174,546	2,109,763

The number of registered letters during the departmental year ending March 31, 1910, was: received, 18,802: sent, 35,787.

STATEMENT of Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government

YEAR.	HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.		CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.		MANITOBA SOUTH-WESTERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY COMPANY.		QU'APPELLE, LONG LAKE AND SASKATCHEWAN RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT COMPANY.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
		$		$		$		$
1893.....	.....	.....	93,184	295,288	14,164	57,559	1,603	.....
1894.....	7,526	48,225	43,155	131,628	6,312	28,003	640	.....
1895.....	4,431	23,209	55,453	176,950	5,623	22,330	2,391	.....
1896.....	9,299	52,410	66,624	220,360	21,254	88,568	286	.....
1897.....	10,784	53,277	135,681	431,095	63,800	234,644	2,524	.....
1898.....	62,000	310,000	242,135	757,792	106,473	363,982	22,534	.....
1899.....	56,875	274,625	261,832	814,857	58,019	199,458	61,030	178,517
(Fiscal Year) 1900.....	70,196	352,631	379,091	1,152,836	133,507	437,449	18,932	53,974
(Fiscal Year) 1901.....	82,308	399,804	339,985	1,046,665	59,749	214,953	22,266	74,810
(Fiscal Year) 1902.....	269,577	1,412,332	1,362,478	4,440,500	206,411	713,365	39,835	147,365
(Fiscal Year) 1903.....	330,046	1,939,804	2,260,722	8,472,250	250,372	699,210	843,900	1,476,900
(Fiscal Year) 1904.....	144,857	879,910	857,474	3,516,864	29,522	113,303	.....	.....
(Fiscal Year) 1905.....	139,721	865,905	411,451	2,045,800	80,342	296,936	.....	.....
(Fiscal Year) 1906.....	236,191	1,863,375	1,012,322	6,015,060	83,418	360,889	.....	.....
(9 months to March 31, 1907).....	69,158	742,221	851,083	4,817,632	3,051	22,645	1,353	16,789
(Fiscal Year) 1908.....	21,184	267,215	81,060	727,367	31,982	153,007	5,621	68,869
(Fiscal Year) 1909.....	25,449	288,836	29,331	383,390	10,396	84,845	37,662	380,371
(Fiscal Year) 1910.....	104,382	1,297,454	655,585	10,473,425	14,501	126,950	106,000	964,600
Total ...	1,643,984	11,071,233	9,138,646	45,919,759	1,178,896	4,218,096	1,166,577	3,362,195

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.		Canadian Northern Railway Company.		Great Northwest Central Railway Company.		Totals.		Average Per Acre.
Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	
	$		$		$		$	$ cts.
11,260						120,211	352,847	2 93
11,035						68,668	207,856	3 02
46,815						114,713	222,489	1 94
10,553						108,016	361,338	3 34
9,436						222,225	719,016	3 23
15,481						448,623	1,431,774	3 18
24,738	53,335					462,494	1,520,792	3 28
46,653	128,256					648,379	2,125,146	3 27
116,719	352,037					621,027	2,088,269	3 36
323,494	1,033,396					2,201,795	7,746,958	3 56
231,800	909,600	183,736	631,503	128,435	522,490	4,229,011	14,651,757	3 46
129,007	563,507	64,469	313,575	41,858	177,091	1,267,187	5,564,240	4 39
109,191	512,898	231,707	1,221,469	17,593	103,564	990,005	5,046,572	5 09
85,784	480,063	204,966	1,014,351	20,003	137,503	1,642,684	9,871,241	6 01
59,515	346,064	289,576	1,711,109	4,023	41,470	1,277,759	7,697,930	6 02
8,606	75,644	196,946	1,746,504	1,294	13,855	341,072	2,985,992	8 78
6,370	66,508	*	*	165	7,935	109,373	1,211,885	11 08
18,323	182,926	285,428	2,783,010	571	6,863	1,184,790	15,835,228	13 36
1,264,780	4,704,234	1,456,828	9,421,521	213,942	1,010,761	16,058,032	79,641,330	

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND LAND SALES.

There were 41,568 homestead entries granted at the various land agencies during the twelve months ending March 31st last, covering a total area of 6,650,880 acres. It is the highest record ever attained by the department with the exception of the year ending June 30, 1906, when 41,869 entries were recorded. Over half of the homestead entries that were granted last year were made by Canadians from the eastern provinces and by Americans and British settlers.

As will be observed from the statement submitted by the Chief Clerk of Patents, there were 17,229 pre-emption entries and 1,256 purchased homestead entries during the past departmental year, representing a prospective revenue of $8,872,000. It may be interesting to note here that 2,852 South African veteran homesteads were taken up during the same period, which, added to the 345 entries made during the previous year, brings up the total number of this class of locations to over 3,000 entries in all. As there have been a little over 7,000 scrip certificates issued in all, it would appear that nearly one-half of these have already been located.

I would like to point out also that the railway and other companies holding land grants from the government have found it to their advantage to dispose of a considerable area of their holdings during the past year. Not only has the acreage sold been much in excess of that disposed of during the previous few years, but the average price received per acre shows a substantial increase, a fact which is, of course, indicative of the enhancement of land value in the west consequent upon the development and prosperity of the country.

In connection with the question of land sales and immigration the land situation table as at January 1, 1910, and as published on the Departmental Homestead map, 8th edition, is of interest.

The table is as follows:—

Total land area—

Manitoba	40,848,880	acres	(approx.)
Saskatchewan	143,927,680	"	"
Alberta	150,117,760	"	"
Grand total	334,894,320	"	"

Surveyed area—

Total area forest reserves	2,880,800	acres.
" parish and river lot settlements	620,647	"
" Indian reserves	2,480,788	"
" " surrendered and sold	482,338	"
" of balance of surveyed lands (deduction has been made for areas of rivers, streams and lakes)	138,785,412	"
Grand total	145,249,985	acres

Total area under homestead, pre-emption and purchased homestead entry, including patented homesteads (chiefly even numbered sections)	44,027,000	acres
Total area granted to railway companies on account of land subsidies (chiefly odd numbered sections)	31,864,074	"
Total area school land endowment (unsurveyed area not included)	7,948,500	"
Total area granted to Hudson's Bay Company (unsurveyed area not included)	6,565,000	"
Total area otherwise disposed of (Manitoba swamp lands, sales, irrigation lands, Northwest half-breed scrip and military scrip)	11,490,100	"
Total area under grain crop (including wheat) 1909	11,960,000	"
Total area under wheat, 1909	6,878,000	"

Total yield of wheat, 1909 (figures from Department of Agriculture) 147,000,000 bushels.

IMMIGRATION.

COMPARATIVE statement of arrivals at inland and ocean ports during the twelve years ending March 31, 1910.

ARRIVALS.

Year.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Other Countries.	United States.	Total.
1896-7	11,383	7,921	2,412	21,716
1897-8	11,173	11,608	9,119	31,900
1898-9	10,660	21,938	11,945	44,543
1899-1900	* 5,141	* 10,211	* 8,543	23,895
1900-1	11,810	19,352	17,987	49,149
1901-2	17,259	23,732	26,388	67,379
1902-3	41,792	37,099	49,473	128,364
1903-4	50,374	34,785	45,171	130,330
1904-5	65,359	37,255	43,652	146,266
1905-6	86,796	44,349	57,919	189,064
1906-7 (nine months ended March 31)	55,791	34,217	34,659	124,667
1907-8	120,182	83,975	58,312	262,469
1908-9	52,901	34,175	59,832	146,908
1909-10	59,790	45,206	103,798	208,794
	600,411	445,823	529,210	1,575,444

* Arrivals for six months only.

That Canada has lost none of its attractiveness for the settler is evidenced by the increasing number of immigrants who are attracted to its shores.

True, there was a slight falling off last year due to general causes, world-wide in character, but with settled conditions the flow, which was temporarily checked, began again with the result that 208,794 persons entered Canada during the fiscal year 1909-10, or 42 per cent more than in the previous year. It is worthy of note that of this large number, nearly one-half were of the farming class, and this, in view of the especial needs of Canada, is most gratifying.

BRITISH IMMIGRATION.

The large number of British immigrants included among the arrivals for the year must be viewed with pleasure. Canada is especially anxious to attract all desirable classes of British immigration. The bond of blood and sympathetic interest which connects Canada with the motherland makes immigration from this source most acceptable.

This year the total British immigration is considerably in advance of that of last year, totalling some 59,790. It is to be regretted, however, that the percentage of increase in British immigration is not as great as in some other years, nor have the totals reached the high water mark of 1907-8. Yet there is encouragement in the fact that, while we have had greater numbers, those who have come to us this year are more select, having had to comply with a higher standard than hitherto as a result of the new regulations to which all immigrants must conform. These regulations, framed solely with the object of raising the standard of our immigration, while in no sense prohibitive to those who will be likely to succeed, have been a source of protection against certain undesirable classes common to all countries who, without these restrictions, would emigrate only to become a burden on the country to which they go. The wisdom of making and enforcing these regulations has been amply justified, reducing the deportation of undesirables from 1,748 in 1908-9, to 734 in 1909-10.

CONTINENTAL IMMIGRATION.

There has been a substantial increase in the number of continental arrivals, the numbers increasing from 34,175 in 1908-9, to 45,206 in 1909-10. This advance, in view of the higher standard required by the Canadian regulations, is splendid evidence of the effectiveness of the propaganda being carried on. In this connection some reference to the work in France and Belgium may be of interest. It is gratifying to notice that, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties with which this work is attended, the immigration from these countries shows an increase in volume over that of last year, while the prospects for the future are bright. It is worthy of more than passing note that 38 per cent of the arrivals from continental countries made entries for homesteads in western Canada, while many others engaged with farmers or in domestic service.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

No commentary on matters pertaining to immigration would be complete that did not bear witness to the splendid results obtained through the well directed campaign of education inaugurated a few years ago to induce American immigration to Canada. The time was, some years ago, when the natural increase of Canada was absorbed by the migration of the Canadian youth to the United States. To-day the awakened spirit of Canadian optimism which gave birth to the present vigorous immigration policy, sees its faith rewarded by an ever-rising tide of immigration from the United States, which this year has broken all previous records with a total of over 100,000. The value to a young country such as Canada of this large influx of very desirable settlers, is almost incalculable. These farmers and farm labourers, drawn principally from the farming communities of the western States, where conditions are much the same as those in Canada, require no instruction. They come to us experienced in the ways of the prairie farm, familiar with our climate, our customs and our conditions, and, for the most part, amply supplied with cash, in addition to the other qualities necessary to success. When it is considered that the estimated average wealth of the American settler is about $1,000, there is every assurance that a large proportion of these will become owners of farms, and, as employers of labour, promote in a substantial manner the prosperity of Canada.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

Juvenile immigration continues to occupy an important place, and is of great assistance to the farmers of Canada, relieving in a measure the scarcity of farm help, although the arrivals of this class are very far from supplying the demand. Under the direction of Mr. G. Bogue Smart, Inspector of British Immigrant Children, the supervision of these children has been satisfactorily carried out, the children generally being well placed, well dressed and contented.

SURVEYS.

During the year, 7,423,200 acres of land were subdivided into sections and resurveys were made of 1,642,880 acres, as compared with 7,412,870 acres of original subdivision and 1,000,960 acres of resurveys during the previous year. In addition thereto seven hundred and twenty-six miles of base lines and initial meridians were established, and a few miscellaneous surveys made.

Sixty-eight parties in all were employed, sixty-four regular parties and four engaged for a short period only. Of the sixty-four regular parties five were engaged on the inspection of surveys executed under contract, thirty-three on miscellaneous resurveys, correction surveys, &c., under daily pay, and twenty-six were performing subdivision surveys under contract.

The distribution of these parties by provinces is shown in the following table:—

Parties.	In Manitoba.	In Saskatchewan.	In Alberta.	In British Columbia.	Partly in one Province and partly in another.	Total.
Paid by the day	2	9	14	6	7	38
Under contract	3	11	11	....	1	26
Parties engaged for a short time only	.....	2	.....	2	....	4
	5	22	25	8	8	68

Two hundred and seventy-eight whole townships and twenty-five fractional townships were completely subdivided and a partial subdivision made of three hundred and five others.

Resurveys were made, either partial or complete, of two hundred and forty-two townships.

The fifth meridian was produced northerly across Peace river some distance below Fort Vermilion. The fourth meridian is being extended towards Lake Athabaska and has reached township 80. A number of base lines west of the fifth meridian have been established up to the British Columbia boundary and other base lines have been surveyed west of the third and fourth meridians so as to keep well ahead of settlement.

The total mileage surveyed during the year was 24,704, making an average per party of four hundred and twelve miles for sixty parties; eight parties are not included owing to the nature of their surveys.

Surveys of the townships along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway between the fifth and sixth meridians were continued, extending as far west as Yellowhead Pass.

Subdivision was completed of the lands in what was formerly known as the 'semi-arid' region, in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta; one hundred and sixty-nine townships in all in that district were subdivided during the year. Practically all the open prairie country has now been surveyed and subdivision extends in an unbroken tract from the international boundary to a considerable distance north of the Saskatchewan river.

Mr. A. O. Wheeler with three sub-parties under Messrs. M. P. Bridgland, A. J. Campbell and R. D. McCaw, continued the examination and classification of vacant lands in the valley of the Columbia river within the railway belt, British Columbia.

Mr. P. A. Carson proceeded with the triangulation of the railway belt, in British Columbia, south and west of Golden. Several new reference points were established and a comprehensive report was furnished.

Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., was engaged on a reconnaissance of the head waters of the Bow river, of the Waterton river in the vicinity of Waterton lakes and of Cypress lakes and the southern slope of the Cypress hills, the object of the survey being to locate suitable sites for the construction of storage reservoirs for irrigation and other purposes.

It is with great regret that I record the deaths of Messrs. W. T. Green and Wm. Elwell of the staff of the Topographical Surveys Branch which occurred during the year. Mr. Green was a graduate of the University of Toronto and joined the staff in 1902. He was possessed of high professional skill and great personal energy. Mr. Elwell was a graduate of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, and joined the staff in 1905. Their untimely deaths were severe losses to the department and the public service in general.

Hereunder is the usual table of subdivision or settlement survey work completed each year since the inception of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added:—

Period.	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 acres each.
Previous to June, 1873	4,792,292	29,952
1874	4,237,864	26,487
1875	665,000	4,156
1876	420,507	2,628
1877	231,691	1,448
1878	306,936	1,918
1879	1,130,482	7,066
1880	4,472,000	27,950
1881	8,147,000	50,919
1882	10,186,000	63,662
1883	27,234,000	170,212
1884	6,435,000	40,218
1885	391,680	2,448
1886	1,379,010	8,620
1887	643,710	4,023
1888	1,131,840	7,074
1889	516,968	3,231
1890	817,075	5,106
1891	76,560	476
1892	1,395,200	8,720
1893	2,928,640	18,304
1894	300,240	1,876
1895	406,240	2,539
1896	506,560	3,166
1897	428,640	2,679
1898	859,840	5,374
1899	1,022,720	6,392
1900 (first 6 months)	735,480	4,596
1900-1901	1,603,680	10,023
1901-1902	2,553,120	15,957
1902-1903	6,173,440	38,584
1903-1904	12,709,600	79,435
1904-1905	10,671,520	66,697
1905-1906	4,973,920	31,087
1906-1907 (9 months)	3,819,700	23,873
1907-1908	6,123,040	38,269
1908-1909	7,412,870	46,330
1909-1910	7,423,200	46,395
	145,263,265	907,890

THE ASTRONOMICAL BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

In my last annual report I enumerated the principal instruments in the Observatory. No important addition to these has been made since, though many minor improvements have been made (largely in the Observatory workshop) with a view to perfecting the existing instruments and ensuring that refinement of accuracy of measurement which is the first essential of modern science, and the primary duty of an Observatory whose claim to support by public money depends upon its collecting data which will be useful for the advance of knowledge.

At present the fifteen-inch equatorial telescope is used for various purposes, spectroscopic, micrometric, photographic and other work, in turn by several members of the staff. This is an inconvenient arrangement, and one which hinders the most advantageous use of the instrument. It is proposed to provide a separate equatorial mounting for the micrometer and stellar camera. The Department of Public Works has secured an appropriation from parliament to cover the cost of a small building on the Observatory grounds to house the new instrument. Two small buildings are also to be erected for the meridian marks of the meridian circle.

The chief astronomer's residence on the Observatory grounds, which was begun last summer, is approaching completion.

The system of distribution of time in the government buildings has been operated successfully throughout the year. No important extension of it has been made.

Eighty-five earthquakes were recorded on the Observatory seismograph, of which the most distant occurred in Sumatra, 9,500 miles away.

Two observers were employed in the determination of the geographical positions of points in Canada. The latitudes and longitudes of fifteen places were determined by them, viz., one in Prince Edward Island, two in New Brunswick, four in Nova Scotia, four in Ontario, two in Saskatchewan, two in Alberta.

The longitudes of the first eleven stations were determined by telegraphic exchange of time with the Observatory; the four western stations by exchange with Winnipeg, at which place by permission of the Department of Militia and Defence, an observing station was built on the grounds of Fort Osborne barracks. It is intended to determine the longitude of this point by exchange with the Observatory this summer.

Magnetic observations were taken at thirty-three stations along the north shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon. The data secured will be of especial value as few magnetic observations have hitherto been taken in that territory.

The operations of the International Boundary Survey, under the Treaty of 1906, of the 141st meridian between Yukon Territory and Alaska, consisting in the production of the meridian line, measurement of it by triangulation, the opening of a vista

through the woods where such occur, the placing of permanent bronze monuments, and the topographic survey along the line, were continued. The production of the line southward was stopped by the massive Natashat Range, which forms part of the St. Elias Alps. An exploration southward showed that the boundary line from this point to Mt. St. Elias, about ninety miles, passes over high mountains and glaciers, the further survey of which it was thought best to postpone for the present.

The triangulation between the Yukon and White rivers was completed and the cutting of the vista and the placing of the final monuments done in part, leaving yet a season's work for one party to complete this section of the line. In the meantime, work on the line north of Yukon river towards Porcupine river was proceeded with by an American party. Mr. J. D. Craig, D.L.S., who has general charge of the Canadian survey parties engaged on this work, made an exploration of the country between Black and Porcupine rivers with a view to ascertaining the best manner of carrying on the line survey.

Mr. D. H. Nelles, D.L.S., continued the precise levelling along the Whitehorse and Dawson road, reaching a point about fifty miles south of Dawson.

The demarcation of the boundary line between British Columbia and the coast strip of Alaska under the treaty of 1903 and the agreement of 1905 was continued.

As stated in my last annual report, this agreement provided for the selection by the commissioners of peaks, under certain conditions, which should be boundary points along a stretch of some seventy miles. The commissioners having been enabled by the topographic surveys made by the late W. F. Ratz, D.L.S., to make the selection, the final triangulation to determine the positions of these peaks was entrusted to Mr. N. J. Ogilvie, D.L.S., who carried it out successfully. A fatal accident which occurred during the progress of this survey is much regretted. Through the breaking of a snow 'cornice' Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of Nanaimo, was precipitated two thousand feet down a precipice. Although every possible effort was made his body was not recovered.

Another Canadian party worked on the Iskut river, a branch of the Stikine, completing the survey of the boundary line in that locality.

An American party, which was accompanied by a representative of the British commissioner, operated on the tributaries of the Unuk river.

The survey of the water boundary, under Article 8 of the Treaty of 1908, along the Straits of Georgia and Fuca, was begun, two parties (Canadian and United States) being engaged upon it. This survey consists in the establishment of permanent monuments on the shores to which the terminal points of the courses prescribed by the treaty may be referred, and the connecting of these monuments with the triangulation which some years ago was carried along the straits. Considerable progress was made and it is anticipated that the survey will be completed shortly.

The resurvey of the 49th parallel eastward from the summit of the Rocky Mountains (Article 6 of the Treaty of 1908) was continued. An American party beginning at the summit carried the line eastward over the mountains and foothills to a point near St. Mary river. The Canadian party under Mr. J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., who surveyed this line for one hundred miles eastward from Coutts, Alberta, in 1908, continued it another hundred miles to a point near Frenchman's Creek. A United States representative accompanied Mr. McArthur, and a Canadian accompanied the United States party.

The resurvey of the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine (Article 3 of the Treaty of 1908) was continued by a joint United States and Canadian party, from the terminal point of the season of 1908, along the St. John river. The work consisted in the establishment of reference monuments along the banks of the river, which are connected with one another by triangulation and to which the course of the boundary line in the river, as laid down by the commissioners under the Treaty of 1842, is referred.

The survey of St. Croix river (Article 2 of the Treaty of 1908) was begun by two survey parties, Canadian and United States. The work is similar to that on St. John river, consisting in the referring of the water boundary to monuments placed on the shore. The boundary line (which is now being surveyed for the first time) is required by the treaty to follow the middle of the deepest channel.

The first article of the Treaty of 1908 provided for the marking of the boundary line in Passamaquoddy bay, from the mouth of St. Croix river to the Bay of Fundy, so far as the line had been agreed upon by the commissioners who acted under the Treaty of 1892. With regard to the two short sections of the line upon which those commissioners reported inability to agree, through question as to the ownership of a small island (Pope's Folly Island) and of certain fishing grounds, the treaty provided that each of the two governments should within six months after the date of ratification of the treaty (June 3, 1908) furnish the other with a statement of its case with supporting evidence. A further six months was allowed for the two governments to consider the question and if possible to come to an agreement, failing which a reference to arbitration was provided for.

The statements of the cases were duly exchanged on December 3, 1908, and negotiations were entered into between the two governments with a view to an agreement. These, however, failed of result before the expiration, on June 3, 1909, of the six months allowed by the treaty, after which an agreement to be valid would require a new treaty; otherwise adjudication by arbitration provided for by the Treaty of 1908 would have to be resorted to. The former alternative has been preferred, and negotiations are now in progress for settlement by a new treaty, with strong prospects of success.

The operations of the Geodetic Survey as sketched out in my last annual report have been continued. Good progress has been made with the observing of the angles of the triangles in Ontario and southern Quebec. A base line about seven miles in

length was measured near Coteau Junction. Two precise levelling parties have been employed in Ontario and New Brunswick. A reconnaissance has been made of part of the British Columbia coast, with a view to primary triangulation.

By order in council of April 20, 1909, the continuance of this work, under the designation of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, was authorized, and Dr. W. F. King was appointed superintendent.

For further details of the work of the Astronomical Branch, reference may be made to the report of the chief astronomer, which forms Part No. IV. of this report.

FORESTRY.

Work on the forest reserves has been carried on steadily throughout the year, particular attention being given to road making. One hundred and ninety-nine miles of roads have been built. These answer a double purpose, being fairly good fire breaks as well as affording readier access to all parts of the reserves.

Examinations have been made of lands adjoining several of the existing reserves and some 300,000 acres have been reserved from settlement and will be added to the reserves as soon as the claims of a few settlers have been satisfactorily adjusted. The land so reserved is for the most part unsuited to agriculture, but with care may be reforested.

The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, from the international boundary to a point slightly north and some two hundred miles west of Edmonton, has been withdrawn from settlement and set apart as a forest reserve. This tract, together with the Rocky Mountains Park, Jasper Park and Waterton Lakes forest reserve, which were previously reserved, forms a strip approximately three hundred and fifty miles in length and from ten to fifty miles in width, and comprises some 14,400 square miles, all of which will now be administered by the Dominion government for the protection of the sources of water supply and for the production of timber for the use of settlers on the prairies to the eastward.

The collection of statistics of forest products has been continued, with very gratifying results. A bulletin has been published giving the result of the first year's work and it is proposed to continue the work and to publish the results from time to time.

Two parties have been engaged during the year in examining lands in the Columbia River valley in British Columbia within the railway belt. It is the intention to throw open for settlement such of the cut over timber lands as are no longer valuable for lumbering purposes.

The interest of settlers in the prairie provinces in tree planting continues unabated. Some 2,500,000 trees were distributed during 1909, and a slightly greater supply is available for 1910. The nursery station at Indian Head is now taxed almost to its capacity, but additional land is being brought under cultivation in order that the supply may be somewhat increased.

Increased settlement and the great activity in railway construction add greatly to the danger from forest fires. On the whole, the service was efficient and comparatively little valuable timber was destroyed by fire during the year on Dominion lands. The loss in the forest reserves was trifling. The force of fire rangers was, however, not large enough and during the present year, with a larger appropriation, a determined effort will be made to protect the remaining forested areas.

IRRIGATION.

There has been considerable activity in connection with irrigation during the past year, particularly in the district south of the Cypress Hills. The annual rainfall in this district is not in excess of from ten to fifteen inches and the intelligent use of water in irrigated farming would be of undoubted benefit as a form of crop insurance. Every encouragement has been given to settlers who desired to establish homes in this district to acquire water rights for irrigation purposes, but applications to acquire large tracts of land under the irrigation system for speculative purposes were not encouraged.

The larger irrigation projects under construction by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Southern Alberta Land Company have been pushed forward vigorously. In the former case the company has already brought a very large area under ditch and is now rapidly extending its system of canals to the eastern portion of its tract, which is as yet undeveloped. The latter company is not yet in a position to deliver water, but is at work upon its main canal and reservoir and hopes to have them completed by the end of the present season.

The work of stream measurement was placed upon a systematic basis in the spring of 1909, and four parties were kept in the field during that season. The result of the season's work is now being published as a separate bulletin. It has been found, however, that the tract of country to be covered is too large to permit of the work being thoroughly done by so small a staff and this year eight parties are to be assigned to the work. Particular attention is being given to the St. Mary and Milk rivers and their tributaries, the waters of which are, by treaty, to be divided between Canada and the United States.

NATIONAL PARKS.

The past year has witnessed the greatest number of visitors to Banff and vicinity in the history of the Rocky Mountains Park, over 56,000 persons having registered at the various hotels in Banff, as against 40,000 last year.

The revenue has kept pace with the increase of visitors, the collections during the year amounting to $43,264.36, an increase of nearly $12,000 over last year and about $16,000 over the year previous.

The increasing number of visitors who frequent the government bath houses having forcibly demonstrated the need of increased accommodation and better equipment, an inspection was made of the leading sanitaria of the United States, in order that the department may be enabled to construct the required buildings in accordance with the best modern ideas. It is hoped that it will be found possible to proceed with this very necessary work at an early date.

An important event in connection with the Dominion Parks was the opening up of the Jasper Forest Park and the establishment of government control therein.

The Superintendent of Forestry made a visit to this park in September last, and found the scenery to be of the most attractive character and the climatic conditions very favourable for park purposes.

A noticeably unpleasant feature was the fearful havoc wrought in this magnificent park by forest fires in years prior to its reservation as a public play ground. However, the existing growth of young pine and spruce affords assurance that with adequate protection from fire, these burnt-over areas will in time be reforested.

It is a matter of congratulation that since the organization of this park no serious fire has occurred therein. This is due, to a large extent, to the excellent work of the acting superintendent, who performs also the duties of fire warden, and to the cordial co-operation of the officials of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

One of the chief attractions of this park in the future will doubtless prove to be the Hot Springs, situated on Fiddle Creek. These springs, though lacking the copious flow of the Banff springs, indicate a higher temperature, and are sufficient, apart from the other attractions of the park, to assure its popularity as a summer and health resort.

Further shipments of buffalo from the Pablo herd in Montana have been accomplished. The difficulty of capture and shipment increases as the herd decreases in numbers. It is estimated that there are in the neighbourhood of one hundred head still to be captured and shipped from Montana to Alberta.

Canada now possesses 683 head of buffalo exclusive of this spring's natural increase, which cannot be accurately determined until the winter round-up. Six hundred and twenty-five head of these are in Buffalo Park, forty-three head in Elk Park and fifteen head in Rocky Mountains Park.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Owing to the increasing demand for school lands, and in view of the bountiful harvest of the preceding year, it was deemed advisable in the interests of the School Lands Endowment Fund to hold auction sales of school lands at a number of points in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The results of these sales, as shown by the statement contained in the report of the School Lands Branch, was most satisfactory.

Sales were held at twelve points in Manitoba, commencing on June 2, and ending on November 13, at which 80,291·28 acres were sold for $773,471.31, or an average price of $9.63 an acre.

Sales were held at four points in the province of Saskatchewan, resulting in the sale of 14,777·40 acres for $235,811.09, or an average of $15.95 per acre.

In Alberta, seven sales were held, at which 234,863·31 acres were disposed of for $2,569,690.06, or an average of $10.94 per acre.

The total area sold by public auction for the three provinces for the fiscal year comprised 329,931·99 acres for $3,578,972.46, or an average price of $10.85 per acre.

A number of parcels were also sold to railway companies by private sale under the provisions of the Railway Act for right-of-way, station grounds, ballast pits, &c., aggregating 789·29 acres for $8,591.48.

The price at which the land was sold in each case was determined by inspection and valuation, and the price confirmed by the Governor in Council.

A number of parcels were also disposed of to boards of schools trustees under the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act. The parcels ranged from one to four acres in extent, the price being in each case $10 per acre.

The revenue from sales in the three provinces during the fiscal year was as follows:—

Manitoba	$ 515,668 56
Saskatchewan	261,803 19
Alberta	457,221 95
Total	$1,234,692 70

LEASES.

Eight leases of school lands in the province of Alberta were issued for coal mining purposes during the fiscal year, aggregating 2,353·80 acres.

The revenue from this source during the fiscal year was $26,609.05.

The Chief of the School Lands Branch reports that the substitution of grazing permits for grazing leases has resulted admirably, and has not only effected a great saving of time and labour, as no accounts are necessary, the rental being paid in advance and the permit expiring automatically each year, and only being renewed on payment of the rental for the next year, but also prevents any accumulation of arrears.

There were 754 permits for this purpose issued during the fiscal year, and the revenue from grazing land during that period was $18,890.87.

The statement attached to the report of the School Lands Branch shows that the total net revenue from the three provinces was $1,289,636.11 as compared with $681,625.46 for the previous fiscal year, an increase of $608,010.65, and the total expenditure for the same period was $33,925.26, or less than 2¾ per cent of the total revenue.

In accordance with the several orders in council in that behalf, the revenue collected from the school lands in each province, except the principal moneys of sales, was handed over to the government of each province after deducting the cost of management, the amount paid over on this account being as follows:—

Manitoba	$110,967 45
Saskatchewan	70,097 17
Alberta	78,466 70

In addition to the foregoing amount, the interest on the fund paid to the government of each province for the fiscal year, was as follows:—

Manitoba	$72,190 13
Saskatchewan	28,991 23
Alberta	20,415 16

The total amount, therefore, received by each province during the fiscal year on account of the School Lands Endowment Fund, was as follows:—

Manitoba	$183,157 58
Saskatchewan	99,088 40
Alberta	98,881 86

YUKON TERRITORY.

The change in the methods of mining in the Yukon Territory still continues. Combined operation by the most modern appliances is gradually replacing individual effort by comparatively primitive methods. Hydro-electric transmission plants have been installed for the operation of dredges and elevators, which has very materially reduced the cost of production, so that ground which, a few years ago, was not considered sufficiently rich to make operation profitable, can now, by combined effort and modern equipment, be operated on a remunerative basis.

Individual mining is still carried on upon the more recent discoveries, but on the streams which have been operated for a number of years dredging, hydraulicking, elevating and other forms of mechanical appliances have now taken the place of sinking, drifting and hoisting.

The gold production for the year shows an increase of about $335,000 over last year, and it would appear that, with the completion of the extensive water system of The Yukon Gold Company, and the generation of additional electric power, a very material increase in the gold production of the territory may be confidently predicted.

A new impetus has been given to quartz operations, owing to the very encouraging prospects which have been discovered in various parts of the Dawson mining district. Very considerable development work appears to have been done on mining claims situated at the 'Dome,' and at the head of Victoria Gulch, with satisfactory results.

A spur line has been constructed from The White Pass and Yukon Railway to the copper belt lying north of Whitehorse, which will materially reduce the cost of shipment, and will probably lead to increased activity in mining operations in that locality.

Cultivation of the soil seems to be on the increase, and in many cases it appears to have been undertaken as a permanent occupation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

PART I.

DOMINION LANDS

DOMINION LANDS

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS,
OTTAWA, April 11, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910, on the Dominion Lands Branch of this department, together with the reports of the inspectors of Dominion Land Agencies, and of the agents of Dominion Lands for the several districts.

The following summary statement has been prepared of the work transacted during the period mentioned as compared with the corresponding twelve months of the previous year:—

	1909.	1910.
Number of files dealt with	178,830	202,100
Letters written	149,178	166,170
Triplicates	96,707	105,957
Total letters	245,885	272,127
Applications for patent:—		
Number examined	30,760	34,752
New applications	19,051	21,750
Certificates issued and notifications sent out.	20,256	20,702

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LAND AGENCIES.

(R. E. A. Leech.)

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LAND AGENCIES,
BRANDON, MANITOBA, June 15, 1910.

J. W. GREENWAY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the departmental year ending March 31, 1910.

The past year, April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, has shown a greater development of the western lands than any previous period of twelve months. Where a few years ago one might travel across the prairies finding only an occasional settler, it is now a matter of a short time until all the available lands within the settlement area will have been taken up and settled upon. Where townsites are located in advance of the grading for a railway line, communities form and shortly after the advent of train service, spring into eminence as full fledged towns, with town councils, boards of trade, advertising clubs and assume all modern town functions.

Though during the year there were 422 less entries (which include homesteads, pre-emptions, and purchased homesteads), in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, there has been an advance of almost three thousand cancellations, which shows the close watch being kept on those holding entries and a correspondingly increased interest on the part of intending settlers.

Though the work of the offices in a few branches has been slightly less than last year, the work of the other branches has been more than correspondingly greater. This is especially apparent in the correspondence branch, where more than one hundred thousand letters have been received and sent this year in excess of last year. To keep up with the regular work it has been necessary for almost all of the western offices to perform a great amount of overtime work.

NEW LAND OFFICE.

Owing to the great influx of settlers into southern and central Saskatchewan it was found necessary to establish a new Land Office. This office was opened on June 1, 1909, at Saskatoon, Sask., with Mr. D. L. Bettschen, formerly of the Moosejaw Lands Office staff, in charge, and a staff of eleven, which staff it has since been necessary to increase to sixteen.

NEW SUB-LANDS OFFICES.

During the year five new sub-lands offices were opened in Saskatchewan, at Zealandia, Wilkie, Macklin, Nokomis and Wynyard.

The sub-lands offices at Saskatoon and Swift Current in Saskatchewan were closed. This was done on account of the opening of new Lands Offices at these points.

INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

My reports of the inspections of the offices have been forwarded to you from time to time as they were made and with but a very few exceptions the work has been found in a satisfactory shape; the books and records in order and well kept.

The introduction into the land offices of the vertical filing system and of the loose leaf township, index and filing registers has greatly aided in systematizing and facilitating the general work.

Through the monthly reports from the land offices, sub-offices and homestead inspectors and with constant travel, I am able to keep in close touch with the work. During the year I have travelled 46,847 miles by rail and 1,241 miles by wagon, making a total of 48,088 miles.

INSPECTION OF GOVERNMENT PARKS.

In addition to the inspection of land offices and sub-offices, I have inspected and kept in touch with the Rocky Mountains, Yoho, Buffalo, Elk and Emerald Parks. The increased interest shown by the travelling public in the scenic attractions of these reservations, more than warrants further expenditure for improved roads, bridle paths, walks, &c., as during the summer, visitors from all parts of the globe flock to these beauty spots of nature.

Attached hereto are comparative statements as follows:—

(*a*) Lands Offices, principal transactions.

(*b*) Homestead inspectors, principal work performed.

(*c*) Sub-lands offices. Principal transactions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. A. LEECH,

Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies.

A.—Dominion Land Agencies, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, principal

Agencies.	Homestead Entries granted.	Land Sales.			Applications for Patent received.	Land Entries cancelled.	Timber Permits issued.	Hay Permits issued.
		Ordinary.	Pre-emptions.	Purchased Homesteads.				
Battleford	1,905	26	437	113	1,901	918	476	270
Brandon	111	13	.....	.....	224	74	237	173
Dauphin	1,128	30	.....	.....	278	247	1,343	254
Estevan	912	55	469	59	913	907	199	377
Humboldt	1,608	39	14	.....	2,750	835	95	232
Moosejaw	10,921	99½	7,716	331	1,674	5,045	1,341	425
Prince Albert	1,249	40	10	20	480	629	1,036	376
Regina	567	50	29	12	1,640	462	182	355
Saskatoon	3,232	104	875	362	2,530	1,763	39	195
Winnipeg	1,362	57	.....	.....	298	771	1,143	423
Yorkton	1,257	83	.....	.....	1,569	659	487	247
Total	24,252	596½	9,550	897	14,257	12,310	6,578	3,327
Compared with 1908-9.	24,935	816	9,557	619	13,518	9,516	7,168	1,684
Compared with 1907-8.	20,618	389	.....	.....	10,761	12,646	6,367	1,502

transactions for the Departmental year ending March 31, 1910.

Letters.		Revenue.		No. of Staff.	Expenditure.	
Received.	Sent.	Scrip.	Total scrip and Cash.		Salaries.	Disbursements.
		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
26,840	33,658	320 00	61,354 49	9	9,153 92	1,555 21
8,020	6,536	7,531 40	21,691 92	4	3,999 92	174 69
19,212	13,705	.....	25,563 58	6	4,499 62	717 85
16,136	13,027	.....	57,382 52	4	4,889 98	592 89
25,627	28,856	.....	30,536 74	7	5,738 27	1,374 32
71,022	103,769	455 68	346,495 81	25	19,959 86	5,809 22
25,254	26,548	384 00	76,691 07	9	7,178 51	826 54
24,923	23,015	.....	32,911 73	11	10,475 53	806 58
33,969	36,163	.....	135,164 38	14	9,656 64	3,232 24
21 726	21,126	548 63	137,603 44	10	15,332 31	2,898 48
25,136	27,160	.....	34,480 02	7	7,371 10	586 66
297,865	333,563	9,229 71	959,875 70	106	100,258 66	18,574 68
278,004	263,244	13,006 52	757,767 50	92	81,998 11	17,731 41
284,004	221,169	4,393 62	462,425 12	82	76,013 48	16,313 29

R. E. A. LEECH,
Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies.

B.—STATEMENT showing principal work transacted by Homestead Inspectors, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, for the Year ending March 31, 1910.

Name.	Headquarters.	Land Inspections made.	Applications for Patent.	Miles travelled by Wagon.	Miles travelled by Rail.	Travelling and living Expenses for Self and Team.	Expenses for new and old travelling Equipment.	Remarks.
						$ cts.	$ cts.	
Axford, F.	Glenboro, Man.	234	69	3,720	2,727	901 85	37 40	
Brinkmeier, J. A.	Nokomis, Sask.	256	25	4,090	2,130	718 56	21 90	Resigned Nov. 12, 1909.
Brooke, A. W.	Moosejaw, Sask.	204	261	3,027	3,340	1,037 90	100 00	
Buchanan, D.	Basswood, Man.	223	129	5,500	1,432	835 20	38 25	
Budgeon, M. B.	Prince Albert, Sask.	320	22	6,811	4,219	1,097 80	124 30	Commenced duties Mar. 12, 1909.
Clouston, G. H.	Battleford, Sask.	191	51	4,239	1,053	636 29	24 75	
Coulter, R. J.	"	177	218	4,375	579	1,090 26	464 40	Commenced Mar. 3, 1909.
Darroch, E. J.	Swan River, Man.	101	24	2,401	2,920	787 62	6 90	
Dodds, J. T.	Swift Current, Sask.	343	69	6,160	3,530	947 73	50 60	
Duggan, L. H.	Humboldt, Sask.	278	1	3,310	4,070	736 40	11 75	
Gibson, J. S.	Brandon, Man.	156	46	1,757	3,003	599 20	30 00	
Goodrich, J. S.	Radisson, Sask.	170	305	3,478	2,162	1,140 90	516 85	
Jonasson, P.	Winnipeg, Man.	191	56	2,851	2,878	1,171 56	89 40	
Kennedy, F.	Regina, Sask.	201	127	4,116	4,340	1,202 56	45 25	
Lagimodiere, Wm.	Winnipeg, Man.	240	77	3,632	1,444	1,006 01	86 40	
Moffat, Jas.	Marcelin, Sask.	137	71	4,901	1,502	922 02	28 50	Commenced July 15, 1909.
McCarthy, D. J.	Lloydminster, Sask.	155	231	5,734	2,670	1,138 10	21 25	
McGregor, R. E.	Gilbert Plains, Man.	88	101	2,675	2,138	844 10	34 60	
McLeod, A.	Yorkton, Sask.	253	132	4,471	2,125	848 75	61 15	
McLeod, D.	"	361	98	6,166	1,000	1,172 20	127 10	
Nichol, W. F.	Estevan, Sask.	214	74	3,241	1,314	641 74	54 05	
Nurse, A.	Lanigan, Sask.	111	3	1,323	942	385 07	16 60	Commenced Dec. 29, 1909.
Oliver, Ed.	Moosejaw, Sask.	237	54	4,027	2,551	1,023 35	231 00	
Pentland, R. P.	Hanley, Sask.	192	62	4,098	494	732 39	35 50	
Porteous, L. C.	Weyburn, Sask.	98	47	2,499	1,989	657 43	44 85	Commenced June 23, 1909.
Skene, Alex.	Grand Coulee, Sask.	243	369	4,415	3,243	652 23	28 55	
Sutton, C.	Fertile Valley, Sask.	868	579	6,477	496	988 01	115 75	
Vollmer, F. J.	Moosejaw, Sask.	233	95	4,449	744	749 45	136 40	
White, M.	Langham, Sask.	41	...	717	226	200 30	10 70	Transferred to Doukhobor work July, 1909.
		6,516	3,396	114,660	61,251	24,884 98	2,094 15	
Comparative statement,	1908-09	6,315	4,911	84,345	67,205	20,827 20	1,758 25	
Comparative statement,	1907-08	6,832	4,113	89,806	54,195	20,933 82	3,210 76	

R. E. A. LEECH,
Inspector of Dominion Land Agencies.

C.—Dominion Land Sub-Agencies, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, principal work performed during the Departmental year ending March 31, 1910.

Name.	Place.	Applications for Homest'd, Pur. Homest'd, pre-emption.	Applications for Patent.	Applications for Inspection taken.	Applications for Timber permit taken.	Applications for Hay permit taken.	Amount remitted to Land office.	Expenditure. Salary.	Expenditure. Postage and Commission.	Remarks.
							$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Barschel, J. F. Paul	Canora, Sask.	391	257	171	91	40	5,228 09	600 00	45 50	
Bobier, J. S.	Dubue, Sask.	13	50	8	.....	20	243 20	300 00	7 66	
Boggs, N. G.	Lanigan, Sask.	245	839	183	2	19	2,677 05	420 00	30 07	
Butcher, H.	Westmoore, Sask.	135	299	93	30	21	1,752 10	480 00	24 60	
Caldwell, J. W.	Sprague, Man.	37	.....	.....	.....	....	370 00	300 00	.....	
Cook, C. C.	Arcola, Sask.	17	56	11	100	33	490 60	300 00	10 54	
DeCeuninck, A.	Makinak, Man.	312	26	61	81	22	2,952 50	300 00	23 41	
Denevon, R.	Wynyard, Sask.	110	237	49	.....	12	1,263 40	250 00	28 11	Commenced June 4, 1909.
Dubois, M. J.	Duck Lake, Sask.	106	64	40	62	49	2,353 56	480 00	18 34	
English, J. J.	Maple Creek, Sask.	961	46	72	42	40	14,688 75	575 00	73 01	
Ferguson, Jas.	Gull Lake, Sask.	1,638	79	306	209	86	21,730 46	490 00	97 77	
Harley, Hugh	Swan River, Man.	78	12	27	169	19	2,305 69	300 00	20 46	
Higgs, R.	North Battleford, Sask.	76	46	34	1	17	895 75	140 00	6 72	Resigned June 23, 1909.
Maher, H.	North Battleford, Sask.	142	175	70	72	46	1,987 40	340 00	15 71	Began July 16, 1909.
Lapointe, P.	Willow Bunch, Sask.	272	36	98	290	21	5,685 25	600 00	31 97	
Metheral, P. E.	Weyburn, Sask.	884	598	362	9	84	15,085 00	825 00	80 17	
Milburn, W.	Swift Current, Sask.	1,741	375	500	148	124	26,929 20	850 00	133 86	Office closed March 31, 1969.
Murdock, J. D.	Zealandia, Sask.	189	87	120	.....	30	10,591 00	150 00	45 95	Began August 1, 1909.
McGregor, D. S.	Rosthern, Sask.	307	102	102	54	93	7,691 55	600 00	36 77	
McIntosh, R.	Saskatoon, Sask.	502	155	170	3	1	6,680 50	200 00	33 77	Office closed May 31, 1909.
MacKenzie, W. L.	Quill Lake, Sask.	196	332	100	210	39	2,149 21	380 00	46 48	
Newth, R.	Lipton, Sask.	125	350	128	9	18	1,926 35	480 00	30 83	
Orrange, Geo.	Lloydminster, Sask.	182	242	48	6	11	2,262 88	275 00	17 87	Resigned November 16, 1909.
Holland, W. H.	Lloydminster, Sask.	68	64	14	48	5	834 50	212 50	10 13	Began November 25, 1909.
Oxley, R. W.	Hanley, Sask.	180	363	142	.....	3	6,371 75	600 00	33 81	
Palmerson, P.	Pine Valley, Sask.	65	4	12	55	2	772 20	180 00	.... . .	
Paul, S. B.	Moosomin, Sask.	11	25	5	.....	2	241 40	300 00	5 50	
Roberts, A.	Wapella, Sask.	16	14	15	.....	10	206 80	300 00	3 25	
Robertson, A. J.	Davidson, Sask.	185	455	129	....	7	3,377 20	480 00	35 60	
Ross, J. C.	Wilkie, Sask.	210	190	2	9	6	6,569 05	125 00	31 51	Began November 22, 1909.
Schrader, E. G.	Macklin, Sask.	20	1	.....	....	11	270 20	28 66	2 08	Began February 18, 1910.
Schunke, A. W.	Nokomis, Sask.	70	325	74	.....	11	798 00	250 00	15 36	Began June 14, 1909.
Stephens, A. M.	Redvers, Sask.	3	75	10	....	.....	30 00	480 00	5 06	
Taylor, R. B.	Grenfell, Sask.	15	107	11	2	16	198 20	480 00	7 18	

C.—Dominion Land Sub-Agencies, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, principal work performed during the Departmental year ending March 31, 1910.—*Continued.*

Name.	Place.	Applications for Homest'd, Pur. Homest'd, pre-emption.	Applications for Patent.	Applications for Inspection taken.	Applications for Timber permit taken.	Applications for Hay permit taken.	Amount remitted to Land office.	Expenditure.		Remarks.
								Salary.	Postage and Commission.	
							$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
									7 66	Paid by commission.
Wachna, Theo.	Stuartburn, Man.	45	11	12	81	9	956 35		78 48	
Wiebe, J. F	Herbert, Sask	868	211	292	135	145	13,313 90	800 00	34 92	Began February 28, 1909.
White, F. R	Sheho, Sask	281	312	127	59	38	3,351 65	300 00	29 21	
Wild, A. E	Melfort, Sask	312	260	78	109	21	3,741 33	600 00	7 02	
Wilson, H. G. W.	Indian Head, Sask.	31	34	38		7	377 00	300 00		
		11,039	6,914	3,714	2,086	1,138	169,319 02	15,071 16	1,156 34	
Compared with 1908-1909		12,773	6,103	3,365	1,862	988	195,065 52	13,428 62	1,153 02	
" " 1907-1908		8,283	4,709	5,566	1,948	812	105,699 73	13,643 87	839 86	

R. E. A. LEECH,
Inspector Dominion Land Agencies.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LAND AGENCIES.

(J. W. Martin.)

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION LAND AGENCIES,
MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA, May 2, 1910.

J. W. GREENWAY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in submitting hereunder my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Each of the Dominion land agencies throughout the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia has been inspected regularly by me during the year just closed. My reports in connection with each have been forwarded direct to you from time to time. I have also inspected some of the sub-agencies, and during the year, each of these has been visited regularly either by myself or my assistant, Mr. J. A. Bannerman. Separate reports in connection with each inspection have been promptly forwarded to you, and will be found on their respective files. I might also say that during the year, quite a large number of special inspections or investigations have been made, by either myself or my assistant. In each case, all particulars relating to the matters in hand have been ascertained as far as possible, and forwarded for your consideration. These cases always received prompt attention at the hands of the department.

I wish to make special mention of the services rendered by my assistant, Mr. J. A. Bannerman. Mr. Bannerman has been very active and energetic in connection with his duties, and all work placed in his hands has been promptly and thoroughly attended to.

You will notice from the statement hereunder, that the revenue for the past year of all the agencies, is very much in excess of the revenue for the year ending March 31, 1909; in some cases it is almost double. You will also notice in this statement that the expenses in connection with the administration of the Dominion Lands Offices have not increased in proportion to the revenue handled.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

AGENCY.	REVENUE.		EXPENSES.	
	1910.	1909.	1910.	1909.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lethbridge	242,994 99	148,560 52	11,090 44	7,942 12
Calgary	247,354 31	133,045 12	17,168 54	16,120 19
Red Deer	59,919 64	38,400 31	7,172 67	6,646 17
Edmonton	120,357 86	87,532 46	22,638 03	18,675 25
Peace River	927 05	. . . . .	3,513 95	. . . . .
Kamloops	25,432 86	19,766 27	3,299 16	3,559 75
New Westminster	5,128 65	2,863 43	2,618 59	2,517 81
Totals	702,115 36	430,168 11	67,501 38	55,461 29
Totals 1909	430,168 11	. . . . .	55,461 29	. . . . .
Increase	271,947 25	. . . . .	12,040 09	. . . . .

Each of the agents is submitting to you an annual report in which are shown the more important transactions which have taken place through their respective offices, and there is no need of my going into details as regards these. The above statement shows the total revenue of all of the agencies under my supervision.

The members of the staffs of the different offices have, during the year, worked almost night and day in order to cope with the large volume of business, and I would like to point out that the offices have been running to the best advantage with the minimum cost of administration. The increase in the number of the staffs has not been equal, by any means, to the increase in the volume of work. The agents and the members of their staffs deserve great credit for the interest they have taken in their duties and the manner in which they have been performed. During the past year, at different times, great rushes have taken place at some of the land offices, there being as many in line at times as there were on the mornings of the pre-emption rush of September, 1908. In fact, some of the offices have been doing nearly as much work for several months as they did for the one month of September 1908, when the big pre-emption rush took place.

During the year just closed, one Dominion Lands Agency was opened. This was in the month of July at Grouard, Alberta, situated at the upper end of Lesser Slave lake, the name of this agency being the Peace River Agency. This being the first season that this office was open, and on account of there not being any great area of surveyed land, not a great many homestead entries were made; but a large number of squatters are on the lands which have been surveyed during the past year, and as a large influx of settlers is expected as soon as navigation opens, which will be next month, it is expected that a large number of homestead entries will be granted during the coming year. Most of these, it is expected, will be granted in what is known as Grande Prairie, which is situated about one hundred miles west of Grouard. This is, from all reports, a splendid piece of country, being very productive, and should in the near future become a thickly settled district.

At Medicine Hat for some years past, there has been a sub-agency which has been doing considerable business for both the Calgary and Lethbridge districts. This office was closed on March 31, in view of the fact that on April 4, a Dominion Lands Agency was established here.

In my last annual report, I stated it was expected that a few sub-agencies would be closed; but during the year, it was thought advisable not to close very many, on account of the change in the duties of the homestead inspectors. The homestead inspectors used to take a great many applications for patent, but on account of the increase in the volume of their work, it was necessary to request them in future not to take any applications for patent unless instructed to do so. This made the sub-offices of more value to settlers who were actually on the ground, and it was decided in the meantime that it would be well to leave the sub-offices open for the present, at least.

On account of this increase in the work of the homestead inspectors, two new men were appointed, one in the north and the other in the south. During the year just past, it was necessary to have some of the homestead inspectors, and also the inspectors of ranches, go over the territory which was devastated by prairie fires last fall, for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of loss to the individual settlers. This required a vast amount of work, at a great disadvantage, on account of the loss of feed and the scarcity of water. The work, however, was done very thoroughly, and the inspectors who took part in the same are deserving of favourable mention.

As you are aware, the number of entries granted during the year just closed was greater in volume than those of the years 1908 and 1909, and all indications at the present time are that there will be a larger influx of settlers for the year 1910-11.

Several branch lines of railway have been built and extended throughout Alberta, such as the Vegreville to Camrose; a portion of the Weyburn to Lethbridge; and the Lethbridge to Carmongay branches, as well as the Grand Trunk Pacific from Wainwright to Edmonton, and Edmonton west to Edson. These branch lines open up a very large and productive area, and a great many towns and villages have sprung up along these lines. It is expected that during the next year, work will be commenced on the proposed Southern Alberta railway from Medicine Hat to Calgary through the Southern Alberta Land Company's irrigation scheme, and also the Alberta and Great Waterways railway from Edmonton to Fort McMurray. These also should give good railway facilities to large numbers of settlers. These settlers in a lot of the remote districts, are now in touch with towns and villages by means of the construction of the rural and long distance telephone lines by the provincial government.

Last year, school lands sales were held in different portions of the province, and a large acreage of land was disposed of at good prices, thereby indicating that the country is becoming well settled, and that farmers are anxious to secure more lands, and would also indicate that the price of land is rapidly increasing.

The large irrigation schemes in Southern Alberta are rapidly extending their irrigation projects, and the people of the province realize that irrigated land will very shortly be of great value. A large number of applications from individuals have been made to the different land offices, to purchase land under the Irrigation Act, and it would appear that within the next few years, a large portion of this country will be subject to irrigation.

Although, so far this spring there has has not been much rainfall, the crops are looking well, and it is expected when they are harvested, that there will be a large yield.

From everywhere, good reports are received, and the country has an air of general prosperity.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. MARTIN,
Inspector.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BATTLEFORD.

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE.
BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN, April 1, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

A large number of immigrants from Great Britain and the United States have settled in this district during the past year, and these settlers being principally from the agricultural districts of the countries they have come from, have proved, even in the short time they have been here, that they are a most desirable class of people. They have secured homesteads and in many instances have purchased land adjoining, and gone into farming with a spirit which, if pursued, in a short time will put them in a position of independence.

The crops of last season were excellent and even exceeded the expectations of old settlers who knew what the land in this district was capable of producing. This fact has been advertised by last year's comers and this season already we are in receipt of applications for homestead entry by people who have been induced to try their fortune here on advice from friends of theirs who came a year ago.

The trend of immigration during the earlier part of the season was to the pre-emption district in the territory from Scott and Wilkie west to Macklin, which is situated on the 4th Meridian, but latterly the immigration movement is towards the Emmaville district, which is situated in the English river district, and north of the North Saskatchewan river. The completion of the surveys in the district north of Emmaville has opened a territory of first class agricultural land, and as each of these townships becomes open for entry, we are besieged by applicants who are desirous of making entry. This new land is well wooded on the north, and as the country is well supplied with water, there being numerous lakes and springs, it is very desirable for settlers.

The opening of an agency at Saskatoon in May of last year took territory from this agency of a district from townships 31 to 37 and ranges 11 to 29 inclusive, and as the year previous all that territory west of the 4th Meridian was transferred to the Alberta Agencies, it left the files and registers of this office in a shape that was not convenient for the rapid transaction of business. Since then all the files of the office have been checked and renumbered, and new loose leaf registers have been copied and are now in use, which is of great benefit in handling the work rapidly.

On December 1 last the office was transferred to a more spacious building, as the quarters then in use were totally inadequate for the staff.

No cases of destitution have been reported to this office, and no relief has been given in the way of provisions, or seed grain issue. Payments on the seed grain of previous issues have been made during the year, and in every instance the settler has made the statement when making his payment that the quality of the seed was good, and was a great accommodation to him.

The construction of forty miles of grading of the North Battleford-Athabaska branch of the Canadian Northern railway last fall, made a big demand for labour. It is understood that steel will be laid on this forty miles this summer, and more grading done. The operation of this branch will be of great benefit to the settlers of the Jackfish Lake and Meota districts, who have been waiting for years for a road that will save them hauling their produce to North Battleford.

A local contractor has secured the contract to build a branch line of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Biggar to this town. This will open a territory of good land for mixed farming, and already a number of settlers are securing plats of this territory with a view to locating there.

The completion of the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific railways to the south of this district has been very beneficial to the settlers there, and where a year ago there were no towns nearer than Battleford and Saskatoon, to-day there are at least, a dozen lively towns where settlers can sell their produce and secure their supplies. This has necessitated and resulted in the opening of sub-offices at Wilkie and Macklin, which have already proved a boon to the settlers.

The opening of the sub-offices has increased the work of this office, and with the resignation of one member of the staff and the transfer of another, the staff is now two short of what it was a year ago. The staff now numbers eight, and as the work of the correspondence department is increasing, it will be but a short time till another clerk will be required.

The spring opened very early this year; by March 17 all the snow was gone and some farmers were working on the land; by the 22nd seeding operations were general. The winter was good and all the stock did well.

Appended is a statement of work performed during the past fiscal year:—

SUMMARY.

1,905	Homstead entries	$ 18,960 00
437	Pre-emption entries	4,370 00
135	Pre-emption interests	2,649 00
113	Purchased homesteads	1,130 00
.....	Revenue from purchased homesteads	19,664 91
129	Payment for improvements	5,569 81
38	Townsite and land sales	2,416 48
136	Seed grain provision repayments	4,598 95
.....	Search and assessment fees	200 37
2	Cash scrips	320 00
476	Timber permits	320 70
23	Timber seizures	66 75
158	Hay permits (Dominion lands)	424 45
112	" (School lands)	215 10
2	Grazing rentals (Dominion lands)	6 37
26	" (School lands)	237 60
191	South African scrips	39,917·6 acres.
17	Half-breed scrips	1,994·51 "
625	Applications for cancellation received	
293	Cancelled on application	All on applications for inspection.
69	Proceedings abandoned	
99	" outstanding	
170	" transferred to Saskatoon	
227	Proxy entries made	
93	" cancelled	
702	Entries otherwise cancelled	
1,901	Applications for patent recommended	
868	Homestead inspector's reports asked for	
732	Reports received	
28,840	Letters received	
33,658	" written	

Your obedient servant,

W R. RIDINGTON,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT BRANDON.

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
BRANDON, MANITOBA, April 11, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands.
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the year ending March 31 last.

The year has been an exceedingly busy one, owing to the increased immigration, people coming here from all parts to obtain general information, in connection with homesteads, pre-emptions and volunteer grants, where and how to locate, hundreds of maps and pamphlets have been mailed to all parts, showing the interest taken in the west by those wishing to better their conditions.

The crops last year in this agency were above the average, and the prices high. The spring has opened very early, heavy rains have moistened the land. A very large acreage is prepared and the farmers are busy seeding, about 40 per cent of the wheat being already in.

Farms are being sold at high figures, the former owners buying and settling in the towns, instead of going east or west. Everything points to a prosperous year.

The following is a statement of the work performed for the past twelve months, ending 31st ultimo:—

Letters received	8,020
Letters sent	6,556
Homestead Entries granted	111
Timber Permits issued	237
Hay Permits issued	172
Applications for patent received	224
Entries cancelled	74

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. J. CLEMENT,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT CALGARY.

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, May 14, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands.
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the work performed in this office during the twelve months ended March 31, 1910.

The number of homestead entries, 6,253, is an increase over the previous year of 3,543; in addition to which there were 134 purchased homesteads, an increase of 19, and 4,332 pre-emptions granted, an increase of 2,507.

The revenue from lands amounts to $184,698.08, exclusive of the amount paid at head office on account of sales of lands, grazing leases, &c., being an increase of $84,534.66 over the revenue of the previous year. I may add that 848 South African scrips covering 320 acres each, and 52 half-breed land scrips were located during the year.

As the business for the Timber and Mines and School Lands Branches for this district is also conducted at this office, I may mention that the revenue from these sources amounted to $61,044.30, being an increase of $28,382.66 over the previous twelve months.

The prospects for a good crop this year are excellent, provided there is sufficient moisture. The fall wheat in the southern portion of Alberta has been a failure in most cases, owing to the lack of moisture during the autumn and early spring, and a great deal of the land has been re-sown in spring wheat, which has received sufficient moisture owing to the recent rain, and as our rainy season is just beginning I look for a good supply, particularly in this district.

The price of beef is considerably higher than it was last year. Six cents a pound more has been paid for pork than was being paid last year. Horses of all kinds never commanded such a high price in this country.

There has been a great influx of settlers into the country already this season, and the people generally appear to be very contented and hopeful. During the month of April, 2,500 quarter-sections were taken in the shape of homestead entries, purchased homesteads, pre-emptions, South African and half-breed scrips, just double the amount granted in this way during the corresponding month of the previous year.

The city of Calgary is going ahead very rapidly, the population now being estimated at 35,000, and the prospects for a busy season never were better.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 7.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT DAUPHIN.

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
DAUPHIN, MANITOBA, March 31, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the general work and conditions of this district, for the past year as follows:—

The past year has been another very favourable period for the district, and it has all prospered, crops have been very good, and in some sections, especially in the south and west perhaps the best for several seasons, the yield was heavy, sample good and larger prices obtained than in former years, the benefits having been shared by all classes of people.

The work of the office has kept up and been attended to promptly; all the staff, both that inside, as well as the homestead inspectors and forest rangers, have worked cheerfully and well, no complaints from the public of any moment having been made or heard of.

The removal of the office to the present new quarters, in the government building, which took place in December last, has given much more room and conveniences for transacting business, enabling the work to be carried on with greater despatch and saving the public certain unavoidable delays, which from time to time occurred when large numbers presented themselves at the former small office.

The new furniture and fixtures so far as installed, only a part of the full equipment having as yet been received, have been found of great convenience, and when the full complement is in place the premises will compare favourably with any of the public offices in the country which I have visited.

The improved train service has enabled settlers and others having to visit the office from time to time, from the more distant parts of the district, to transact their business with much less expense and loss of time than formerly, and the two sub-agencies operating have materially assisted along these lines.

Large areas of new lands have been brought under cultivation, and it is thought that the acreage seeded this spring will be very much in excess of any former year, and as from present indications we will have an exceptionally early spring, seeding should be under way in a few days. The rapid melting of the snow shortened the working season in the bush and prevented many of the operators from taking out as much timber as was looked for, but still very large quantities were secured, quite sufficient to supply the demands. It is reported that not less than 38,500,000 ft. B.M. were taken out by the larger operators, limit holders, &c., and the timber covered by permits issued to settlers during the year is shown in the subjoined statement.

The past winter was a very fine one; a somewhat cold spell, with heavy snow was experienced during December, and the snowfall being exceptionally heavy for such an early date. January was especially fine and bright. February somewhat cold at times, while March was particularly warm and fine, the snow having practically gone from the open country by the 15th, though in the hill and timbered sections some still remains.

The water from the snow has gone off without the slightest trouble being caused, either to railways or the ordinary roads, no bridges having been damaged—a somewhat uncommon occurrence for this district, with its numerous streams.

The improved railway facilities enabled shippers to get the bulk of their grain to the head of the lakes before the close of navigation, this due in part to the exceptionally early date on which harvesting was started, threshing in consequence having been very early, in fact, the commencement of this operation in this particular district was at the latter part of August, the earliest known; again, navigation closed very late.

The early harvest enabled farmers to plough large areas, and this being of so great importance to this northern section, where as a rule seeding has to be done rapidly, it is thought that the coming season should prove favourable.

Several new lines of railway have been put in operation in the district, of which perhaps the most important is that of ninety-eight miles from the Hudson Bay Junction, on the Canadian Northern railway, Prince Albert line, to The Pas on the Saskatchewan river, and which is looked on as the first link in the long looked and hoped for, Hudson Bay route to Europe. Other branches have tapped new sections, and saved the settlers many dollars in freights, &c.

New towns and villages are springing up along these lines, as well as in other places, where railways are looked for at an early date, and the rapid rate at which the several standard banks are establishing branches in these is thought to be a good sign of their coming importance. This northern section of the province, which but a few years ago was almost inaccessible, especially in wet seasons, can now be reached at any point by but short drives from a line of rail.

Business and tradesmen have joined in the general prosperity, and all classes of mechanics among us have had steady work at good wages. Building has been carried on extensively, in towns as well as on farms, though the cost of all materials is steadily increasing. Cement is being more largely used from year to year, and the contemplated establishing of a cement plant at Ashville, on the Edmonton Canadian Northern railway line, will be a great boon, it being reported that a valuable and large supply of good material has been found adjacent to the railway.

The health of the district has been good, though typhoid fever was rather too prevalent, in certain sections, and more than an average number of deaths occurred, the hospitals were taxed to their capacity and in some districts they could not care for the patients seeking admission.

Municipal improvements go on as rapidly as possible, and the money is judiciously expended, resulting in substantial bridges and grades, especially on the trunk roads. Many ditches—the larger being partly paid for by the province—have been run, and large areas heretofore wet, have been rendered fit for hay or agricultural purposes.

No bush fires of any serious nature occurred, timely rains preventing, though at one time it was feared they might prove frequent.

Large quantities of cordwood were taken out, chiefly tamarack, which finds ready market at the centres; some poplars also having been shipped. This gave work to a number of the settlers.

Stock of all varieties have wintered well, feed was plentiful, and hay saved without any damage. At the time of writing, cattle, as well as horses, are ranging the stubble field and open prairies.

More attention is being paid to mixed farming, but the district is not yet self-supporting along these lines, and sheep, hogs, poultry, and dairy businesses could with great advantage be prosecuted more extensively. Hogs, especially at the present price, 10¼ cents in carcase, should be very remunerative, and this will no doubt induce farmers to increase their stocks. Several new creameries have been established, and all do good business, paying the patrons well.

I would strongly recommend a continuance of the present Timber Regulations, or even stronger ones, especially in so far as the reserves are concerned, as it is now

a well established fact that at the rapid rate at which the supply of timber is being diminished, it will be a serious problem in but a few years. Even in this section, which is the only source of local supply for Manitoba, the thinking settlers would gladly see such regulations passed as would safe-guard the growing timber, and it is only such as are transient who object to the preservation rules being enforced.

I think it would be beneficial if regulations were made enabling our officers to sell after due notice all timber which it is found had been wilfully cut in trespass in any of the reserves, as the imposition of double dues, even at the present rate of $6 per M. on spruce and tamarack, does not prohibit such tresspass, as even after paying this it well pays illegal dealers to continue their operations, and a few severe lessons would educate the public and greatly assist our outfield officers in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. K. HERCHMER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

STATEMENT of work performed in Dauphin Lands Office during Year ending March 31, 1910.

Homesteads entered	1,228	$10,555 00	
South African Warrants entered	4	....	
Improvements collected	72	1,203 95	
Lands Sales, cash	30	3,076 72	
Searches, &c.	476	144 85	
Applications for Patents received	278	....	
Applications for inspection received	259	....	
Entries cancelled	456	....	
Total cash, Dominion Lands		....	$15,580 52
Timber, Dominion Lands, permits issued	1,341	6,704 98	
Seizures	116	1,899 60	
Hay Permits issued	247	569 25	
Total cash, Timber, Grazing, &c.		....	9,173 83
Mining—			
Mining fees	1	5 00	
Assessment payments	1	2 50	
Total Mining		....	7 50
School Lands—			
Sales	1	135 61	
Timber Permits	2	75 50	
Hay permits	7	17 80	
Grazing Rentals	13	158 60	
Timber seizures	1	1 00	
Total School Lands		...	388 51

Miscellaneous—			
Seed Grain payments	10	403 22	
Patent fees	1	10 00	
Total, Miscellaneous			413 22
Total cash			$25,563 58
Letters received			19,212
Letters written			13,705

QUANTITIES of Timber granted under Permits.

Feet, B.M.	5,742,132
Feet, lineal	75,963
Cords, wood	8,979
Poles and rails	84,300
Posts	73,700

No. 8.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, April 5, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending March 31, 1910.

The fiscal year just closed has been more profitable and more generally satisfactory to the settlers of this district than either of the two years immediately preceding it. It began with a late and backward spring, but the summer, autumn and winter that followed were exceptionally favourable, so that an excellent crop was harvested; and as high prices were obtained for almost every product of the farm a very satisfactory financial return was received therefrom. Moreover, railway construction, and various kinds of industrial and commercial expansion furnished employment for thousands of people at fairly good wages. I am of the opinion that the general condition of the settlers of this district was never better than at the present time.

There has been a falling off in the number of entries granted within the district, amounting to over 20 per cent. This is all the more significant in view of the fact that there is a marked increase in the number of entries granted in the opener lands of the south. So far as I am able to discover the causes that have brought about this condition are:—

(*a*) A lack of railway or other transportation facilities, coupled with the fact that lands remote from these are more accessible in the south than in this district.

(*b*) The majority of settlers, especially those from the United States, shun the more wooded lands of this district.

(*c*) The railway companies whose interests lie more particularly in the north are not so active in the work of settling the country as the Canadian Pacific railway is in the south.

(*d*) The additional inducement of an extra quarter-section of land obtainable only within the pre-emption area.

Notwithstanding this decrease in the number of entries the general revenue of the office has increased by about 37½ per cent. Every item except homestead entries shows a substantial increase in revenue. A very marked increase in the volume of work done in this office under the heads 'Timber, Grazing and Irrigation,' and 'Mining Lands and Yukon Branch,' is noteworthy, as is, also, the increase in the volume of the correspondence.

There would appear to be sufficient land surveyed and made available from time to time to meet the requirements, though there is but little good land now available within a day's drive or more from a railway.

Prairie fires did much damage during last autumn, especially in the eastern portion of this district lying between the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways; but although, in some instances, the loss was heavy, very few cases of distress have been reported, and these have received attention from the proper department.

The erection of a Dominion Lands Agency at Grouard, in the Peace River district, has, no doubt, already proved a great convenience to the settlers, though it would not appear from the records of this office that our correspondence in connection with matters pertaining to that district has been appreciably decreased; in fact, owing to our geographical position, and the difficulty and expense involved in going into that district, it seems necessary that we should continue to furnish the public with the fullest possible information regarding the same, and meantime this is being done.

Some indication of the progress of the Edmonton district will be found in the following comparative figures:—

SUMMARY OF WORK.

	1908-09.	1909-10.
Letters received	56,007	67,124
Letters sent	45,229	74,885
Applications for patent (recommended)	2,070	2,895
Homestead entries cancelled	2,137	2,351
Hay permits issued (Dominion and School Lands)	534	568
Homestead entries granted	5,242	4,093
Revenue	$87,532.46	$120,357.86
Timber Permits issued	1,853	2,292

Your obedient servant,

K. W. MACKENZIE,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 9.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT ESTEVAN.

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
ESTEVAN, SASKATCHEWAN, April 22, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this office for the year ending March 31, 1910.

There has been an increase in the number of homestead entries and in almost every other item in the statement of this year's work over that of last year's, the total revenue of the office being $57,382.52 as against $35,147.85 of the previous year. The crop of last year was a very good one, ideal weather prevailing throughout harvest time, and during the threshing season; and the high prices have made the crop a very profitable one. The winter has been one of the mildest known here for the past thirty years, and the spring a remarkably early one: seeding is fully a month in advance of other years.

The construction of the Maryfield branch of the Canadian Northern railway through this district is a great help to the settlers in the townships lying between the Arcola-Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway and the Estevan-Souris branch. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has surveyed a line from Estevan in a westerly direction towards Lethbridge, and when this road is built it will be a great help to settlers at the west end of this district, who are at present a long distance from a railway. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway has also a line surveyed from Regina to the international boundary line.

Appended is a statement of work performed during the fiscal year.

Letters received	16,136
Letters written	13,027
Applications for patent	913
Entries cancelled	907
Applications for inspection	538
Homestead entries	912
Pre-emption entries	469
Purchased homestead entries	59
Improvement payments	56
Land sales (cash)	55
Land sales (scrip)	25
Pre-emption payments	847
Purchased homestead payments	67
Searches	216
Timber permits	199
Grazing rentals	31
Hay permits	377
Coal Lands—	
Mining fees	12
Rental	19
Royalty	43
Assessment payments	2
Mines sundries	6
Seed grain payments	8
Total revenue collected	$57,382.52

Your obedient servant.

R. CLAUDE KISBEY,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 10.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT HUMBOLDT.

DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
HUMBOLDT, SASKATCHEWAN, April 28, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the transactions of this office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, as follows:—

There has been a falling off in the number of entries as compared with the preceding year, the number this year being 1,608 against 2,419 in 1908-9. The difference is accounted for by the opening of the odd sections to entry in 1908, which attracted a very large number of settlers desirous of making the first choice of these lands, when they were first made available. The comparative entries for different periods in 1908-9 and 1909-10 are as follows:—

1908-9—		
April 1 to August 31	823	
September 1 to December 31, 1908	1,303	(rush)
January 1 to March 31, 1909	293	
	2,419	
1909-10—		
April 1 to August 31	815	
September 1 to December 31, 1909	458	
January 1 to March 31, 1910	335	
	1,608	

This shows the volume for the months not affected by the rush period to be about the same for the two years. The elimination of range 1 west of the 3rd Meridian from this and its addition to the Saskatoon agency would also account for some falling off in the entries of this office.

It is pleasing to have to report that this district has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the world wide financial depression that existed in 1907 and 1908, and which has been gradually wearing away. The splendid crop of last year, with the good prices received, has placed the commercial standing of the whole district on a much firmer basis and as a result expansion and renewed and optimistic activity are noticeable in all lines of work.

The early opening of spring is affording the farmers ample opportunities to perform their spring work, and indications point to a very prosperous year.

The Canadian Pacific railway, the Canadian Northern railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific railway have projected lines running north and south, which, with those lines already in operation, will, when completed, place the whole district within easy access to transportation facilities.

The prospect of a line of railway to Hudson bay is one that is particularly pleasing, and the determination of the Government to have this line built is commended on all sides, as shippers recognize that no more effective balance could be devised for the adjustment of rates to a satisfactory basis, and that no measure will bring about this desirable result more quickly than the building of this railway.

A feature of this year's work has been the large number of patents applied for, the total being 2,750, which exceeds the number of homesteads granted by 1,142.

Settlers have been gradually filtering into this district, no particular part receiving any unusual number, with the exception of the French settlements, which have for centres the towns of Vonda and Howell, and to which the Rev. Father Bérubé has been largely instrumental in inducing immigration. This settlement extends a distance of about six miles north and about twelve miles south of these two towns.

The amount of available arable land in this and in many other districts is rapidly diminishing, and a question soon to be considered is: where shall intending homesteaders secure free grant lands? The only part of this district where any considerable quantity of land can now be had is in the more or less timbered lands to the north and east.

It would be well to eliminate from this tract such territory as the government might propose to conserve for timber purposes, place it under rigid protection and control, and make available for entry only lands which will not become valuable for timber, even though at present there is more than the regulation allowance of twenty-five acres of timber on it, perhaps scattered here and there over the quarter section. The danger to this class of timber from spring and fall fires is perennial, and it is a question whether it would not be advisable to make such lands available and productive, and thereby diminish the danger from fires to it and to the tract that the government might set apart as a reserve. Approximately, the timbered area extends from range 13, the eastern boundary of this agency, to range 24 west of the 2nd Meridian and from townships 39 to 42.

Appended is a statement of that part of the work of this office which might be of general interest. The total receipts from all sources of revenue were $30,536.74.

Homesteads granted	1,608
Pre-emptions	14
Purchased homesteads	Nil
South African Volunteer scrip received	44
Half-breed scrip located	9
Applications for patent received	2,750
Letters received	25,627
Letters written	28,856

Your obedient servant,

A. NORQUAY,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 11.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT KAMLOOPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., April 4, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this office. In common with all of the province the past year has been one of advancement throughout the agency.

A cold summer after a severe winter gave stockmen moments of anxiety, as they went into winter quarters with a short supply of fodder. Fortunately the winter of 1909-10 was the shortest and mildest in many years. Consequently cattle on the ranges are in good condition, and, with the high prices obtaining, the past year should prove a profitable one to the stockmen.

Though the cold summer caused a short hay crop it was quite satisfactory to the farmer on the uplands, as there was an absence of the usual hot winds in July, thus giving wheat and other grain ample time to develop.

The revenue for the year shows an increase of more than 25 per cent, the collections on account of old land sales being more than double those of the previous year, a sure indication of prosperity among farmers.

The following is a summary of the office work for the year:—

Number of letters received	4,319
Number of letters sent	4,639
Number of homestead entries granted	257

REVENUE.

Homesteads	$ 2,525 00
Improvements	1,392 70
Land sales	11,388 74
Townsite sales	80 80
Maps, searches, &c	100 15
Timber permits	1,490 50
Hay permits	29 10
Grazing rents	8,424 87
Total revenue	$25,432 86

Your obedient servant,

JAMES BANNERMAN,
Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 12.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT LETHBRIDGE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, April 12, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration this office annual report for the year ending March 31, 1910.

The past year has been the busiest ever experienced by this office. Settlers have continued to pour in steadily from all parts of the world but principally from the United States and eastern Canada.

The lands now situated within the Lethbridge agency are practically all disposed of, and the majority are settled upon.

The homestead, pre-emption and purchased homestead entries exceed those granted in any previous year. The work of this office has almost doubled in every branch, but has been disposed of satisfactorily.

The sub-agents and homestead inspectors have been very busy and deserve credit for the manner in which they have performed their departmental duties. The staff has worked faithfully and is deserving of special mention.

The following is a partial list of the work performed during the past year:—

Letters received	52,418
Letters written	36,107
Applications for patent reeeived	1,037
Homestead entries granted	4,952
Pre-emption entries granted	3,321
Purchased homesteads	72
General sales	179
Entries cancelled	2,794
Hay permits issued	89
Timber permits	365
Timber seizures	4
Grazing rents	184

The total revenue collected for the fiscal year of 1909-10, through this office, is $242,994.99.

Your obedient servant,

J. W. STAFFORD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 13.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT MOOSEJAW.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
MOOSEJAW, SASKATCHEWAN, April 15, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the work of this office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

The immigration rush has during the past year continued unabated, and with the early opening of spring this year's movement of settlers has begun very early. The surveying and opening up from time to time last summer of so many new townships proved a great boon to immigrants seeking desirable lands, and although all these lands have been taken up rapidly there are still many good quarter sections available for entry. It is interesting to note as an index of the immigration movement that the number of entries and the revenue of this office for the month of March just closed are only exceeded by the months of October and November of 1908, during the period when so many odd numbered sections were made available for homesteading and pre-empting.

Railway competition in the matter of building new branch lines is fast becoming more marked than formerly throughout the district.

The early opening of spring and the facility with which seeding operations have gone on give assurance that the coming season will be in every respect prosperous.

Appended herewith is a statement of work performed during the fiscal year.

Your obedient servant.

J. RUTHERFORD,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

The following statement shows the business transacted in this office during the year:—

Patent Branch—

	Number.	Revenue.	
Homestead entries	10,921	$108,960 00	
Pre-emption entries	7,716	77,020 00	
Purchased homestead entries	331	3,310 00	
Improvements	329	15,927 97	
General land sales—cash	99½	22,641 26	
General land sales—scrip	½	285 68	
Pre-emption payments—cash	2,147	51,813 37	
" " —scrip		....	
Purchased homestead payments—cash	412	58,544 33	
" " " —scrip	1	160 00	
Townsite sales	2	37 56	
Searches, map sales, office fees, &c	521	191 24	
			$338,891 41
Applications for patent received	1,674	....	
Entries cancelled	5,045	....	
Scrip (32,478·16 acres)	990	....	

Timber, Grazing and Irrigation—

Timber permits	1,341	$ 347 90	
Hay permits	425	1,221 75	
Grazing rentals—cash	82	1,241 67	
" " —scrip		....	
Sundries	12	13 50	
			$ 2,824 82

Mining Lands and Yukon Branch—

Mining fees	15	$ 75 00	
Rental	2	120 00	
Royalty	2	6 40	
Coal permits	20	100 00	
			$ 301 40

School Lands Branch—

Grazing rentals	225	$ 648 25	
Mining fees	20	360 27	
Sundries	4	1 70	
			$ 1,010 22

Miscellaneous—			
Seed grain and provisions—repayments	62	....	$ 3,467 96
Total Revenue			$346,495 81

General—	
Letters received	71,022
Letters written	103,769

No. 14.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., April 11, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In accordance with the departmental instructions I have the honour to submit a report respecting the New Westminster district for the year ended March, 31, 1910.

The great advance in the prices of private property, radiating from the city of Vancouver, causes intense demand and inquiry as to available vacant Dominion lands. And on the other hand the demand for timber and timber areas presses into all localities irrespective of the quality of the land. Hence the administration is becoming increasingly difficult.

It appears to have been impossible to overtake much subdivision surveys of vacant places during the past year and in two or more localities early progress in surveys is expected.

As I pointed out last year many people arrive in British Columbia on their way to Alberta, Saskatchewan, &c., without providing themselves with settlers' certificates. These come to me for the study of maps and also for the necessary papers to enable them to receive the reduced rate on the Canadian Pacific railway.

The rapid development in the use of concrete in building and other works caused an extensive demand for sand, stone, and gravel suitable for such use. Rivers and streams containing deposits of such material are being dredged under regulations lately issued.

I extract the following from the monthly summaries furnished the inspector of agencies and the Head Office:—

Letters received	2,923
Letters sent	2,536
Applications for patent recommended	17
Homestead entries	20
Total receipts (besides some payments at Head Office)	$5,128 65

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McKENZIE,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 15.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, April 11, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Attached hereto are two schedules (A. and B.), Schedule A. giving a summary of work performed and revenue collected during the year, and showing in detail the increase or decrease as compared with the previous year. Schedule B. shows the revenue collected in connection with the School Lands Branch. The total revenue collected amounts to $76,689.27, being an increase of $1,037.70 over the previous year's revenue.

The general office work in connection with this agency, and sub-agencies tributary thereto, is in good shape, as is also the work of the homestead inspectors connected with this district. The service rendered by the different officers of the department in this district has been generally satisfactory.

By referring to Schedule A. you will notice a slight falling off in the number of entries granted during the year just ended as compared with the previous year, which might be accounted for by two reasons: First, the opening for entry during the previous year of the odd-numbered sections, which greatly increased the entries for that year; secondly, the fact that there are practically no lands in this district available for pre-emption entry. This latter reason is the cause of a large number of incoming settlers locating in other portions of the province where they can obtain entry for 320 acres instead of being limited to 160 acres as they would be in this district.

The great demand has always been for open prairie, but each year shows an increase in the number of settlers who intend going in for mixed farming, for which this district is particularly adapted, hence I anticipate a large influx of settlers during the coming year.

That the soil is as good as if not superior to that of any other district in the west is shown by the fact that at the Brandon winter fair in the competition for prize wheat for the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Prince Albert district carried off first prize for Red Fife wheat.

The year just closed has been an exceptionally favourable one and everything points to a continued period of prosperity and expansion. I confidently look forward to the new year being the best in the history of this agency both from the point of incoming settlers and general expansion, and increase of work and revenue.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. L. DEMPSTER.
Agent of Dominion Lands.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of the business transacted at the Prince Albert Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agency for the Year ending March 31, 1910, and comparative statement for previous year, as shown below.

	Work and Receipts for Year ending March, 31, 1910.			Corresponding Period for Previous Year.			As Compared with Previous Year; Increase.			As Compared with Previou Year; Decrease.		
	No.	Amount.	Totals.	No.	Amount.	Totals.	No.	Amount.	Totals.	No.	Amount.	Totals.
Patent Branch.		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Homestead fees	1,212	12,325 00		2,079	20,165 00					830	7,840 00	
Pre-emption fees	10	100 00		57	570 00					47	470 00	
Purchased homestead fees	20	200 00		52	520 00					32	320 00	
Improvements	146	2,320 30		87	2,841 17					59	520 87	
Land sales—cash	40	3,493 13		36	3,409 73		4	83 40				
" " —scrip	4	384 00		6	880 00					2	496 00	
Pre-emption payments	9	258 53					9	258 53				
Purchased homestead payments	31	3,833 99		52	6,838 59					21	3,004 60	
South African grants	61						57					
Searches, map sales, office fees, &c.	154	78 85		230	62 01			16 84		76		
Applications for patent received	480			863						383		
Applications for inspection received	344											
Entries cancelled	629			755						126		
Sundries												
Dominion lands, total			22,993 80			35,286 50			358 77			12,651 47
Timber, Grazing and Irrigation.												
Bonus												
Ground rent	66	7,677 42		38	4,793 05		28	2,884 37				
Royalty on sales	31	30,075 97		38	27,456 22			2,619 75				
Timber permits	1,033	6,799 26		1,357	3,998 90			2,800 36		7		
Timber seizures	125	5,390 76		56	1,553 36		69	3,837 40		324		
Hay permits	226	461 35		176	428 25		50	33 10				
Grazing rentals—cash												
" " —scrip												
Irrigation fees												
Sundries												
Timber dues, &c., total			50,404 76			38,229 78			12,174 98			

Mining Lands and Yukon Branch.												
Mining fees	310	1,288 00		115	847 50		195	440 50				
Rental												
Royalty												
Assessment payments	3	300 00					3	300 00				
Coal permits												
Sundries												
M. L. and Y. Branch, total			1,588 00			847 50			740 50			
School Lands Branch.												
General sales	2	76 00										
Timber permits	3	12 00										
Hay permits	150	345 35										
Grazing rentals	23	228 27										
Mining fees												
Coal rental												
" royalty												
" permits												
Cultivation permits												
Sundries	2	17 75										
School lands, total			679 37			857 85						178 48
Miscellaneous.												
Seed grain and provision repayments	37	1,023 34		13	429 94		24	593 46	593 40			
Sundries												
Miscellaneous, total			1,023 34			429 94						
Grand total			76,689 27			75,651 57			1,037 70			
General.												
Letters received	25,254			15,442			9,812					
Letters written	26,548			13,081			13,467					
Number of staff and salaries	9	9,178 51		8	5,644 93		1	3,533 58				
Disbursements	96	826 51		111	2,017 91					15	1,191 37	
Total			10,005 05			7,662 84						

SCHEDULE B.

Showing Revenue from School Lands collected during the fiscal year, ending March 31, 1910.

Month.	Sales.	Grazing, Rental.	Hay Permits.	Timber Permits.	Seizures.	Ground Rent.	Grand Total.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April		32 00	154 80	2 75	12 75	5 00	207 30
May		57 20	81 20				138 40
June		12 80	24 00				36 80
July		5 07	45 35				50 42
August			32 70				32 70
September	76 00		3 00				79 00
October		12 80	3 10				15 90
November							
December		12 80	1 20	2 75			16 75
1910.							
January		38 00					38 00
February		19 20		6 50			25 70
March		38 40					38 40
Totals	76 00	223 27	345 35	12 00	12 75	5 00	679 37

No. 16.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT RED DEER.

Department of the Interior,
Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office,
Red Deer, Alberta, April 15, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—In submitting my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, I beg to say that during the past twelve months the Red Deer district has forged ahead to a marvellous extent, and has made progress unparalleled in the history of the agency.

The district holds a unique position in the centre of the Province of Alberta, which partly accounts for its even temperature and climatic conditions generally, which, it is claimed, cannot be improved upon in this vast Dominion.

All branches of the work show a decided increase over any previous year, and the district is destined to be, as a mixed farming country, most prosperous, populated by an industrious, happy and contented people.

The great majority of our people are English speaking, and during the past year the immigration has been composed of men of character and determination, who, with the capital at their disposal, will rapidly become independent and be a great credit to the country as a whole. Following a bountiful harvest and a winter which, for its mildness, surpassed any previous winter, the farmers of this district, with the prices obtainable to-day for their produce and stock, are tearing down their first dwellings and erecting modern homes and purchasing up-to-date machinery and implements, as well as pure-bred stock, which tends to prove the success and advisability of following mixed farming. There has been an unusual fall of snow the past winter, which ensures sufficient moisture, and the fall-wheat shows promise of a good crop. Cattle and horses have come through the winter in excellent shape, and no loss whatever has been reported.

The Canadian Pacific railway branch lines running through the eastern portion of this district from Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, to Stettler and Hardisty, respectively, have, during the past year, been extended to Castor and Provost.

This will be a boon to a great number of good settlers who went on to their land in anticipation of the railways referred to being extended, and who have patiently waited for two or three years. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has decided on Red Deer as its divisional point between Calgary and Edmonton. A new branch of the railway is now in course of construction from Langdon on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway to Red Deer, traversing a country which greatly feels the necessity of transportation facilities. The Alberta Central, which holds a charter to build a line from Red Deer west to the Rocky Mountain House, and also easterly from Red Deer, has decided to start the construction of the westerly portion during this year, and as the projected line will traverse a country splendidly adapted to mixed farming and dairying, well settled by an intelligent and industrious people, it will give such an impetus to the dairying and cheesemaking industries that it is impossible to predict the resultant benefits to be derived once this western portion of the district is opened up with railways. In addition to the foregoing, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railways contemplate the construction of lines traversing this district from north to south, and in a little while I confidently hope that this district, which, in addition to the richness of its soil, has great mineral deposits, will be a network of railways. The cattle industry has grown considerably, and the district has become renowned for its large shipments of prime beef cattle.

Eleven cheese factories and creameries are now in operation in the district, and the promoters of the former have met with such success that three new factories are to be erected during the year 1910. In the year just passed, over 500,000 pounds of creamery butter and 100,000 pounds of cheese, of first class quality, were shipped out of this immediate vicinity alone.

What better proof could be had of the adaptability of this district to mixed farming and dairying than that two government creameries, Red Deer and Markerville, the latter in a Danish and Icelandic settlement, some twenty miles southwest of this town, secured the championship cup for the years 1908 and 1909, given by the provincial government of Alberta?

Dominion surveyors are now working in the country to the west of range 7, west of the 5th Meridian, and several new townships, which are well supplied with fuel and excellent water, will shortly contain the homes of many prosperous settlers.

Many homesteaders are selling out at advantageous prices, to those with more means, and in this way localities are being peopled with a class of settlers who, being able financially to purchase modern machinery, will clear and break the land in a way the original homesteader was unable to attempt.

Lands unimproved and partly improved are eagerly purchased at from $15 to $35 per acre, and in exceptional cases, at a much higher price.

The settlers all over the district have been materially assisted by the provincial government, who, during the past year, erected some scores of bridges, fifteen alone, ranging in length from eighteen to eighty feet, being built in what is commonly known as the Red Deer provincial constituency.

Many more greatly needed bridges will be erected this year over streams and rivers which abound in the west, and two new steel bridges are promised over the Red Deer river some ten miles east of the Calgary and Edmonton railway, and twenty-five miles west of Innisfail. The prospects of crops for this year are most encouraging, and the weather at present being perfect, large numbers of land-seekers of good quality are pouring into the district. The general work of the office is in excellent shape, and every assistance is given and civility shown the enquirer at this and each of the seven sub-agencies, in accordance with the wishes of the minister.

The statement of the Dominion Lands Branch is as follows, and is highly creditable:—

ENTRIES—1909-10.

Homestead entries	1,822	$18,215 00
Pre-emption and interest	234	3,485 36
Purchased homesteads and payments	131	22,984 95
Improvements	200	6,314 30
Sales	40	2,788 63
Sundries	91	31 27
Letters received	20,966	
Letters written	20,251	
S.A.V.B.L. certificates ..acres	32,119·3	
Half-breed scrip "	551·6	
Applications for patent	2,127	
		$53,819 51

Your obedient servant,

W. H. COTTINGHAM,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT REGINA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, April 2, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

The opening of the office at Saskatoon in May, 1909, deprived this district of the bulk of the available lands for homesteading. What remained is being disposed of and it will only be a matter of a few years when all the homesteads in this district will be gone.

There are quite a number that are becoming available by cancellation, and these also are being rapidly taken up.

The past winter has been a very favourable one. The spring has been early, and in some portions of the country wheat was being sown about the middle of March. Everything points towards a prosperous year.

I have had a large number of letters of inquiry as to the adaptability of this country for agricultural and stock raising purposes. In every case the letters have been answered, and all the information at hand given, besides maps and literature.

The spring rush of settlers has already commenced, and, from present prospects, it looks as if this was going to be a banner year for immigration.

Appended is a statement of the work performed during the fiscal year.

Your obedient servant.

L. RANKIN,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

STATEMENT.

	Number.	Revenue.	
Patent Branch—			
Homestead entries	567	$5,740 00	
Pre-emption entries	29	290 00	
Purchased homesteads	12	1,320 00	
Improvements	107	7,040 34	
Land sales	50	8,825 70	
Pre-emption payments	13	388 50	
Purchased homestead payments	27	1,965 91	
Searches	505	144 20	
Applications for patent received	1,640		
Applications for inspection received	469		
Entries cancelled	462		
Land scrip located..2,204 acres	26		
			$25,714 65
Timber, Mines and Grazing—			
Timber permits	169	$ 49 25	
Hay permits	32	156 75	
			$ 206 00
School Lands Branch—			
General sales	3	$2,815 12	
Timber permits	13	25 00	
Hay permits	323	842 50	
Grazing rents	34	549 02	
Cultivation permit	1	45 00	
			$4,276 64
Miscellaneous—			
Seed grain payments	58		2,714 44
Total			$32,911 73
Letters received			24,923
Letters written			23,015

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT SASKATOON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN, April 1, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of this office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

This office was opened on June 1, 1909, representing the newly formed Saskatoon Dominion Lands district, which district was previously included in the Moosejaw, Battleford, Prince Albert, Humboldt and Regina Land districts.

Before the advent of our present railway facilities, the country comprising this district had attracted unusual attention, and was largely settled up along the railways

and proposed railway lines. The building of the Canadian Northern railway's Goose Lake branch, last summer, created an unusual rush for land in that direction. Settlement still goes on apace and each posting of the map shows a gradual closing out of the homestead land.

There are still about eight thousand homesteads available for entry in this district; a large number of these quarter-sections are more or less broken by ravines, hills, etc., but the greater part of them would, no doubt, be well suited for mixed farming.

Last season was the most successful ever experienced in this district, from an agricultural point of view, and from present indications the coming year promises to surpass all others, in development. The ice broke up in the Saskatchewan river this spring one month earlier than usual.

This has been an exceptionally busy office and probably will be so for some time to come. On account of Saskatoon's position as a railway centre, there is always a large floating population of landseekers, and this makes the counter work extremely heavy, arising, in part, from the increased number desiring general information.

Appended is a statement, showing the business transacted here for ten months, ending March 31, 1910.

Your obedient servant,

D. L. BETTSCHEN,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

STATEMENT of business transacted at the Saskatoon Dominion Lands Agency, for ten months, ending March 31, 1910.

	Number.	Revenue.	
Patent Branch—			
Homestead entries	3,232	$32,275 00	
Pre-emption entries	875	8,750 00	
Purchased homestead entries	362	3,620 00	
Improvements	211	9,811 85	
Land sales (cash)	104	14,037 46	
Northwest Half-breed Land Scrip (22,350·44 acres)	182		
South African Volunteer Bounty Land Scrip (108,975·2 acres)	345		
Pre-emption payments	445	11,198 75	
Purchased homestead payments	389	52,625 10	
Searches	667	170 30	
			$132,488 46
Timber and Mines Branch—			
Timber permits	39	$ 71 65	
Hay permits	195	554 15	
Grazing rentals	33	416 04	
Sundries	1	2 40	
			1,044 24
Miscellaneous—			
School lands sundries	1	$ 6 50	
Seed grain collections	34	1,625 18	
			1,631 68
Total revenue			$135,164 38
Letters received			33,969
Letters written			36,163
Applications for patent received			2,530
Entries cancelled			1,763

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, April 29, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the annual report in connection with the business of the lands branch of the Dominion Lands Office for the Winnipeg district. The reports upon the other branches of this office are given separately, as requested.

The following summary shows the amount of revenue collected and the volume of work performed under the headings named. This of course, applies only to that kind of work that can be gauged by figures. Owing to the position of the city of Winnipeg, being a terminal point for a number of railways and numerous branch lines, intending settlers in large numbers concentrate at this point, and naturally find their way to the Land Office to seek information of one kind or another before proceeding westward. The counter work, consequently, is heavy. Special pains have been taken in answering enquiries, and to render such assistance as is possible to this class. It is realized that to strangers coming to the country from foreign lands, every courtesy should be shown, and help given, that would tend to establish confidence and create at the outset, a good impression.

STATEMENT OF WORK.

Dominion Lands—Revenue Account—		
Homestead entries	1,362	$13,460 00
Improvements on cancelled homesteads	132	3,692 78
Lands sales, cash account	57	4,418 53
Lands sales, scrip account	4	548 63
Town lot sales account	56	2,683 07
Township plans, searches, &c	827	474 02
		$25,277 03
School Lands, revenue from all sources		10,485 47
Seed grain collections		1,718 87
Mining lands, sales, fees, &c		3,345 46
		$40,826 83

In addition to the amount of revenue shown, $96,699.11 was collected on account of timber, which is dealt with in the Timber Report.

During the year, 298 applications for patent were taken and passed on; 771 homestead entries cancelled; 21,126 letters written and 21,726 received.

The large number of cancelled entries is to be explained by the fact that when the odd numbered sections were made available for homesteading on September 1, 1908, many following other callings than that of farming, were induced to make entry for homesteads. Work since that time has been so plentiful and wages and profits so satisfactory, as to cause a large number to forego their right to their homesteads.

The farmers have enjoyed a most prosperous year. The crops were safely harvested and the yield and prices obtained were highly satisfactory. I am enabled from statistics prepared by the provincial Department of Agriculture, to give a statement regarding crops, live stock, and other farm products within the province, during the past year, which will be found of public interest.

—	Area in Crop.	Average Yield.	Total Yield.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	2,642,111	17·33	45,774,707
Oats	1,373,683	37·1	50,983,056
Barley	601,008	27·31	16,416,634
Flax	20,635	12·39	253,636
Rye	3,007	16·9	50,891
Peas	1,454	17·5	25,527

The total crop of the province is 113,504,484 bushels, as compared with 113,058,188 bushels last year.

—	Area in Crop.	Average Yield.	Total Yield.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Potatoes	28,265	192·8	5,450,200
Roots	9,876	269·3	2,659,928

LIVE STOCK.

Horses	189,343
Cattle	373,472
Sheep	17,830
Pigs	155,617

POULTRY DISPOSED OF BY FARMERS.

Turkeys	90,982
Geese	53,071
Chickens	464,672

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Butter, 3,002,633 lbs. Average price sold, 19·9c.—$599,318.25.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 20.

REPORT OF THE AGENT AT YORKTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
YORKTON, SASKATCHEWAN, April 14, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit, for your consideration, the report of the transactions of this office for the year ending March 31 last.

The number of homestead entries granted during the year was 1,257, a decrease of 926 when compared with the entries of last year. As vacant lands in the agency are more or less covered with scrub and timber and are of a rough character, settlers look over these lands and then proceed further west for the open prairies, so that a gradual decrease in the number of entries can be looked for from year to year.

Last year saw garnered the most bountiful and prolific crop since settlement began here. A hail storm of limited dimensions stripped a narrow fringe of crop to the north, otherwise the rest of the district came through unscathed by frost, wet or hail. Prices were good and grades high and another year of exceptional prosperity is marked to the credit of northeastern Saskatchewan.

Railway extension was a marked feature of the year. The Grand Trunk Pacific constructed a branch from Melville to Yorkton, the Canadian Northern crossed the Assiniboine and furnished settlers in the northeastern portion of the district with railway facilities, and some 170,000 bushels of oats was sent over this branch. The same company also extended its Thunder Hill branch and accommodated the farmers to the north of Fort Pelly, who had been in sore straits for a market easy of access.

Official work has been conducted promptly and efficiently.

The following is a summary of the work transacted:—

Homestead entries	1,257
Timber permits	487
Hay permits—Dominion lands	97
Hay permits—School lands	150
Letters received	25,136
Letters written	27,160
Applications for patent	1,569
Entries cancelled	659
Revenue	$34,480 02

Your obedient servant,

JAMES E. PEAKER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 21.

REPORT OF THE MINING LANDS AND YUKON BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Mining Lands and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year which ended on March 31, 1910.

The total revenue of this branch derived from all sources during the fiscal year amounts to $889,130.15, being an increase of $304,972.50 over the previous year, and the greatest single year's revenue since the formation of the branch. The statements lettered 'A.' and 'B.,' showing in different forms how this amount is made up, will be found at the end of the report. Statement lettered 'A.' shows the total revenue for each month, and statement lettered 'B.' shows the revenue collected at each agency, including the Yukon Territory.

The revenue for the Yukon Territory, which amounts to $219,677.53, is shown separately in statement lettered 'C.'

The reports and statements for the fiscal year from the Commissioner, the Gold Commissioner, the Acting Comptroller, the Crown Timber and Land Agent and the Director of Surveys at Dawson; and the Assistant Gold Commissioner and Territorial Assayer at Whitehorse will be found under Part VI of the general report.

TIMBER IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The total amount of dues collected on account of timber in the Yukon Territory during the fiscal year was $21,821.95.

There are in existence 111 timber berths held under license to cut timber within the territory, covering an area of 265·86 square miles, which licenses were granted prior to May 10, 1906, on which date the regulations governing the granting of licenses to cut such timber in the Territory were rescinded, and regulations for the issue of permits to cut such timber substituted therefor. Only one sawmill is now in operation within the Territory.

According to returns received in the department the number of feet, board measure, of lumber manufactured during the year was 1,688,952, and the quantity sold 1,670,259. The number of cords of wood cut during the year was 19,572, and the number sold 18,440. This does not include the very large amount of timber and cordwood cut free of dues for mining purposes.

MINING LANDS OTHER THAN COAL.

During the fiscal year 143 entries for quartz mining claims were granted by the Agents of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In the Yukon Territory 39,839 placer mining claims, 9,851 quartz mining claims, and 69,598 renewals and relocations were recorded up to March 31, 1910.

According to the returns received during the fiscal year 640 entries for entries for placer mining claims, 880 entries for quartz mining claims, and 5,375 renewals

and relocations were recorded during that period. The revenue collected from these sources and from fees for registering documents in connection with mining operations was $95,465.69.

ROYALTY ON GOLD MINED IN THE YUKON TERRITORY.

The total amount collected up to March 31, 1910, for royalty on the gross output of placer mining claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption at one time allowed under the regulations, was $3,794,491.25, of which amount $89,844.10 was collected during the last fiscal year. For the purpose of estimating this royalty, the gold is valued at $15 an ounce, which is much below its real value.

The actual value of gold produced from placer mining operations in the Yukon Territory up to March 31 last might be safely placed at $109,265,822.60.

The following statement shows the agencies at which the royalty was collected and the amount collected at each during the year:—

Dawson	$88,915 06
Whitehorse (for 11 months only)	929 04

Fifty-two leases to dredge for minerals, other than coal, in the submerged beds of rivers in the Yukon Territory are now in force, covering a total frontage of 317·51 miles. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1910, amounts to $182,890.67, of which amount $3,218.58 was collected during the fiscal year.

These leases are confined to the Yukon, Stewart, McQuesten, Fortymile, Big Salmon, Klondike, Hootalinqua and Mayo rivers.

There are in operation in the Yukon Territory thirteen dredges, nearly all of which have an indicated capacity of 3,000 cubic yards in twenty-four hours. Several additional dredges have been ordered and will be in operation during the present season.

Twenty-nine leases to dredge for minerals in the beds of rivers in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are in force, covering a total frontage of 145 miles. Of these leases 22 are in the province of Alberta, and include 110 miles, and 7 are in the province of Saskatchewan, and include thirty-five miles in all. The total revenue derived from this source up to March 31, 1910, amounts to $40,995.55, of which amount $1,540.25 was collected during the fiscal year.

PETROLEUM.

During the year 28 reservations have been made under the provisions of the regulations to enable the several applicants to conduct petroleum prospecting operations on the tracts reserved for them. These reservations embraced a total approximate area of 49,740·64 acres, and evidence has been filed in the department to show that at least eleven petroleum prospecting outfits have been installed, and that operations are being actively carried on.

Boring operations have, for a number of years, been carried on immediately below Fort McMurray on the Athabaska river, and representations having been made to the department that oil in paying quantity had been discovered on certain of these petroleum reservations, an inspection was made which appeared to indicate that heavy oil (maltha) had been discovered, as well as a fairly strong flow of natural gas in one of the wells. Under the provisions of the regulations six persons who had sunk wells to a considerable depth, and who had by such sinking discovered oil or natural gas, were allowed to purchase the lands including and surrounding their discoveries. The area sold to these six discoverers was 11,520 acres.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

The regulations for the disposal of mining locations in the Yukon Territory to be worked by the hydraulic mining process were withdrawn by order in council, dated February 2, 1904, such withdrawal, however, not to affect leases already granted. Fourteen hydraulic mining leases are still in force, covering a total frontage of 40·23 miles. These leaseholds are all situated in the Yukon Territory. Since the regulations were first established in December, 1898, forty-seven hydraulic mining leases have been issued, all of which have now been cancelled with the exception of the above number. Under the grouping provisions of the Placer Mining Act, operators can now acquire and group for operation a sufficient area to warrant the installation of efficient hydraulic machinery.

HOMESTEAD IN YUKON.

Twenty-four homestead entries are now in force embracing a total area of 3,619·64 acres.

WATER RIGHTS.

There are now in force in the Yukon Territory 429 grants to divert water for mining purposes, aggregating a total of 130,092 miner's inches. During the fiscal year thirty-two water rights were issued comprising 2,975 miner's inches.

Seven leases have been issued to divert water for power purposes in the Territory, including in all 80,000 miner's inches. The works in connection with one of these grants have been completed, and about 3,000 horse power generated. Two of the grants have lapsed, and the works in connection with the remaining four are under construction.

STONE QUARRYING IN ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

Six leases have been issued for stone quarrying purposes in the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, comprising a total area of 1,257·96 acres, and one in the province of British Columbia comprising an area of 70·10 acres. The revenue derived from such leases during the year amounted to $288.91.

COAL MINING LANDS.

The regulations for the sale of coal mining lands were rescinded on March 5, 1907. These regulations provided for the sale to one applicant of an area not exceeding 320 acres, at the rate of $7 an acre for the coal mining rights only, and at the rate of $10 an acre for the surface and coal mining rights. The regulations of May 9, 1907, provided for the leasing to one applicant of the coal mining rights under an area not exceeding 2,560 acres in a compact block, at the rate of $1 an acre per annum.

As the late regulations for the sale of coal mining lands provided for payment in four equal annual instalments, with interest, the revenue now derived from the sale of such lands is on account of the unpaid balances of the purchase price and interest only.

The total amount collected during the year on account of coal mining lands sold under the provisions of the late regulations was $377,445.86, of which amount $370,955.15 was on account of coal lands in the Province of Alberta, $5,022.95 on account of such lands in the province of Saskatchewan, $160 on account of lands in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, and $1,307.76 in connection with coal lands in the Yukon Territory. The total amount collected on account of the sale of coal mining lands up to March 31, 1910, was $1,880,809.49.

The statement lettered 'D.' at the end of this report shows the revenue derived from the sale of coal lands for each fiscal year since 1896.

COAL LEASES.

The total number of coal mining leases in force at the close of the fiscal year was 282, including a total area of 105,705·67 acres, distributed as follows:—

In the province of Alberta:—

(*a*) Within the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, 62 leases, embracing a total area of 25,079·50 acres.

(*b*) Outside the park, 198 leases, embracing a total area of 79,719·55 acres.

In the province of Saskatchewan 22 leases, comprising an area of 906·62 acres.

The total number of leases of coal mining rights issued during the year was 121, comprising an area of 29,305·03 acres. The total revenue received during the year for rental of coal mining rights was $76,491.38.

The following is a statement showing the revenue collected in the western provinces and in the Yukon Territory on account of the sale of coal lands during the fiscal year, under the provisions of the late regulations:—

Province of Alberta	$370,955 15
Province of Saskatchewan	5,022 95
Railway Belt in Province of British Columbia	160 00
Yukon Territory	1,307 76
Total	$377,445 86

The revenue derived from leases to mine coal within the Rocky Mountains Park during the fiscal year amounted to $16,197.05, and was made up as follows:—

Rental	$9,472 85
Royalty on coal mined	6,724 20

The total amount of rental collected on account of such lands up to March 31 last was $37,079·06, and the total amount of royalty collected up to the same date was $25,566.20.

ROYALTY ON COAL.

The late regulations governing the sale of coal mining lands provided for the payment of a royalty of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds on the output of the mine. This regulation came into force on April 6, 1901, after which date all sales of coal mining rights were made subject to such regulation.

Under the regulations governing the issue of leases to mine coal, the royalty is fixed at 5 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds, on the merchantable output of the mine.

The following statement shows the amount collected on account of royalty during each year since this regulation came into effect:—

1901-2	Nil
1902-3	Nil
1903-4	$ 59 30
1904-5	2,979 70
1905-6	2,996 18
1906-7	4,456 80
1907-8	9,169 35
1908-9	6,052 23
1909-10	155,371 86

PERMISSION TO PROSPECT FOR COAL.

By an order in council, dated February 16, 1909, regulations were established for the reservation of the coal mining rights, the property of the Crown, under an area not exceeding 2,560 acres of contiguous land, for a period of two years, for the purpose of enabling the applicant to carry on prospecting operations with the view of discovering coal. The applicant must obtain permission to enter upon the land before the coal mining rights can be reserved for him, and he must expend in actual prospecting operations by recognized methods during each of the two years covered by the reservation the sum of at least $1 an acre on the tract reserved.

Coal prospecting reservations in force on April 1, 1909, covering an area of 129,529·97 acres	67
In province of Alberta, area 127,609·97 acres	65
In province of Saskatchewan, area 1,920 acres	2

The number of coal prospecting applications received during the year, covering an approximate area of 454,240 acres, was 207.

The following is a statement of the office work performed during the year:—

Letters received and recorded	13,379
Letters sent	20,113
Pages of memoranda and schedule	11,269
Plans and sketches prepared	1,373
Accounts kept posted	8,246
Accounts rendered	9,686
Assignments accepted and registered	285
Returns examined and posted	1,556
Receipts issued	630
Refunds examined and prepared	236
Applications for coal locations received, covering an approximate area of 427,741 acres	468
New entries and renewals for mining locations granted in the western provinces and territories, not including the Yukon	265
Applications for stone, gypsum and clay	31
Applications for tar, asphalt and petroleum	36
Applications for quartz claims in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba	145
Applications for iron claims	8
Applications for placer mining claims in Alberta and Saskatchewan	60
Applications for dredging leases	44
Applications for homestead entry in the Yukon Territory.	12
Homestead entries granted in the Yukon Territory	12
Placer mining grants, renewals and relocations in the Yukon Territory	6,015
Quartz mining locations granted in Yukon Territory	880
Applications to dredge for sand and gravel	12
Permits granted to take gravel from river bed	8
Requisitions for patent prepared	267
Applications to purchase or lease lands in the Yukon Territory	292
Applications for water frontage	4

Agricultural leases in force in the Yukon Territory, comprising an area of 324·42 acres	9
	9
Leases for water frontage issued	3
Water front leases in existence	20
Gold dredging leases issued	26
Coal mining leases issued	121
Timber licenses prepared	111
Stone quarrying leases issued	1
Stone quarrying leases in the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada issued, comprising a total area of 1,257·96 acres.	6
Applications for coal prospecting locations received, covering an approximate area of 454,240 acres	207
Prospecting reservations made	67

I have the honour to be, sir.
Your obedient servant,

H. H. ROWATT,
Chief of Branch and Secretary of the Yukon.

REVENUE OF DOMINION LANDS

A.—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Coal and Minerals in the Provinces and Terri Fees, Rental of Agricultural Lands, Water Power and Water Fronts, Survey Fees

Months.	Drainage, Yukon.	Coal Royalty.	Sale of Quartz Acreage	Yukon Homestead Fees.	Yukon Timber Dues.	Coal Mining.	Mining Fees.	Yukon Hydraulic Leases.	Dredging Leases, Alberta and Saskatchewan.	Dredging Leases, Yukon.
1909.	$cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	....	3,330 47	112 60	.....	3,182 26	4,882 83	4,432 50	1,531 85	.....	335 03
May	....	11,896 95	19 00	.....	3,515 01	4,572 96	7,225 50	.....	50 00	23 58
June	....	9,260 12	220 62	10 00	2,485 78	9,213 60	7,321 00	150 00	20 00	.....
July... ...	....	9,146 44	1,681 30	20 00	55 00	3,403 57	13,824 50	.. . ...	70 25	.....
August....	....	7,437 80	1,420 72	10 00	2,641 03	3,751 90	13,520 50	.....	.....	1,124 85
September.	....	5,335 69	205 25	.....	2,810 73	11,314 14	10,470 50	807 00	....	1,052 65
October....	....	12,478 25	405 15	10 00	2,014 50	34,477 34	8,583 25	337 50	.....	200 00
November..	...	31,075 88	1,327 63	10 00	3,418 75	5,513 26	6,010 50	1,081 50	.....	.....
December..	....	9,071 96	169 80	30 00	632 75	3,071 29	5,124 25	.....	.....	200 00
1910.										
January...	....	21,330 62	113 10	20 00	403 88	11,737 51	3,597 75	.....	1,300 00	.....
February..	....	21,357 32	416 66	10 00	514 88	4,906 97	11,867 90	500 00	.....	282 47
March	5 00	13,650 36	1 21	.....	147 38	19,646 45	3,487 54	226 50	100 00	.....
Total....	5 00	155,371 86	6,093 04	120 00	21,821 95	116,491 82	95,465 69	4,634 35	1,540 25	3,218 58

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INCLUDING THE YUKON TERRITORY.

tories, also Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Dredging, Royalty on Gold, Mining and Sale of Dominion Lands in the Yukon, for the Fiscal Year 1909 and 1910.

Gold Export Tax.	Free Certificates, Export of Gold.	Rental Yukon.	Registration Fees.	Survey Fees, Yukon.	Hay, Yukon.	Water Power, Yukon	Sale of Dominion Lands other than Coal, Yukon.	Stone Quarries	Miscellaneous.	Sale of Coal Lands	Amount.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1 41	4 00	4,756 08	....	773 40	.....	... ..	.. ....	271 00	.....	11,049 37	34,656 80
21 08	1 00	2,123 91	2 00	.....	79 00	250 00	175 60	92 74	.....	23,001 42	53,049 75
23,368 50	21 00	1,006 53	50 00	.....	44 00	...	104 67	.....	.....	30,542 44	83,818 26
19,547 45	37 00	5 21	161 50	.....	.....	.....	276 26	.....	.....	42,216 28	90,444 76
17,790 32	32 50	753 90	96 60	....	90 00	250 00	137 65	....	...	33,907 88	82,965 65
16,674 83	60 50	5 00	42 00	... ..	.....	.....	155 50	.....	.....	16,811 41	65,745 20
9,964 65	5 50	233 00	29 50	.. ...	.....	.....	141 91	1,951 86	.....	27,156 98	97,989 39
1,809 75	2 50	344 53	12 50	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	125,836 73	176,443 53
326 71	1 50	.....	7 00	.....	.....	....	279 90	.....	.....	35,441 95	54,357 01
14 33	2 50	934 56	16 50	..	.....	.....	51 91	149 04	.....	16,553 02	56,224 72
280 97	2 50	194 85	29 00	....	.....	.....	148 20	72 58	5 00	8,514 53	49,103 83
44 10	2 50	417 19	15 00	.....	.....	. .	169 17	. .....	5 00	6,413 85	44,331 25
89,844 10	173 00	10,768 76	461 60	773 40	213 00	500 00	1,640 67	2,537 22	10 00	377,445 86	889,130 15

H. H. ROWATT,
Chief of Branch.

DOMINION LANDS REVENUE

B.—STATEMENT showing the Total Amount of Revenue Collected at each Agency, including the Yukon Territory, for the Fiscal Year ending March [illegible] 1911.

Revenue received at Head Office on account of the sale of coal lands in the Western Provinces is, in this statement, credited to the several agencies in which the lands affected are situated.

Agency	Sale of Coal Lands	Sale of Dominion Lands other than coal, Yukon	Sale of Quartz Acreage.	Timber Dues	Coal Mining	Mining Fees	Hydraulic Leases	Dredging Leases, N.W.T.	Dredging Leases, Yukon	Gold Export Tax.	Free Certificates Export of Gold	Coal Royalty	Rental, Yukon.	Stone Quarrying	Registration Fees.	Miscellaneous, Yukon	Homestead Fees	Hay	Water Power	Survey Fees.	Drainage.	Miscellaneous, Western Provinces	Total Amount
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
Banff					9,502 17	15 25						6,724 20		288 91									16,530 53
Battleford					5 00	100 00																	288 00
Calgary	63,173 78				2,694 25	110 00						992 58											76,970 61
Dauphin						2 50																	2 50
Edmonton	65,263 43				9,500 00	2,775 00						1,405 88			100 50								78,858 81
Estevan	5,022 95				842 88	7 50						1,181 35											7,054 48
Humboldt					5 00																		5 00
Lethbridge	221,883 15				11,672 17	112 50						1 343 41		120 50	7 50								225,548 16
Moosejaw					295 00							9 40											304 40
New Westminster	160 00		80 20		5 00									25 45									270 65
Prince Albert						1,284 50									203 50								1,588 00
Red Deer	30,684 79				2,560 00	2 00						1,030 13											44,176 92
Winnipeg			2,845 36			187 00									13 10								3,345 46
Ottawa					78,243 15	8,365 44	1,780 85	1,540 25	2,912 53			142,551 50	16 21	2,023 36		5 00			77 3 40		1 00		239,325 69
Dawson Gold Commissioner's Office						67,015 00	2,844 50		306 05										500 00		7 00		71,270 55
Duncan Mining Recorder's Office						5,982 00																	5,982 00
Sixtymile Mining Recorder's Office						2,055 00																	2,055 00
Whitehorse Assistant Gold Commissioner's Office						3,057 50																	3,057 50
Klondike Mining Recorder's Office						2,065 50																	2,065 50
Conrad Mining Recorder's Office						1,120 00																	1,120 00
Dawson Crown Timber Office				20,131 95														213 00					20,344 95
Whitehorse Crown Timber Office				1,090 00																			1,090 00
Dawson Comptroller's Office										159 00													159 00
Dawson Royalty Collector's Office										88,915 06													88,915 06
Whitehorse Royalty Collector's Office										929 04													929 04
Whitehorse Comptroller's Office										14 00													14 00
Dawson Dominion Lands Office	1,307 76	281 66			205 50							136 58	7,004 19		18 00		60 00						9,851 49
Dawson Mining Recorder's Office			1,070 40																				1,070 40
Conrad Mining Recorder's Office			466 24																				466 24
Whitehorse Dominion Lands Office		1,379 01			15 00								2,818 36		10 00		30 00						4,252 37
Whitehorse Mining Recorder's Office			1,430 84																			....	1,430 84
	377,445 86	1,640 67	6,493 04	21,821 95	116,491 82	95,465 69	4,624 35	1,540 25	3,218 58	89,844 10	173 00	155,971 80	10,768 76	2,537 24	161 60	5 00	120 00	213 00	500 00	773 40	7 00	5 00	809,190 15

H. H. ROWATT,
Chief of Branch.

REVENUE OF THE YUKON TERRITORY

C.—Statement of Receipts from Timber, Hay, Coal, Hydraulic Mining, Dredging, Royalty on Coal, Mining Fees, Rental of Agricultural Lands, Water Fronts and Water Power, Survey Fees, and the sale of Dominion Lands for the Fiscal Year 1909 and 1910.

Months	Drainage	Hay	Timber Dues	Coal Mining.	Mining Fees	Hydraulic Leases.	Water Power	Dredging Leases	Gold Export Tax	Free Certificates Export of Gold	Miscellaneous	Rental	Registration Fees	Coal Royalty	Homestead Fees.	Sale of Dominion Lands other than Coal	Sale of Quartz Acreage.	Sale of Coal Lands	Ar
1909	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April			3,482 26		4,345 00	1,534 85		405 03	1 41	4 00		4,750 08					112 00		14,262 2
May		70 00	3,515 91		7,046 00		250 00	23 58	21 08	1 50		2,124 91	2 00			175 00	19 00		11,276 1
June		44 00	2,485 74		7,027 00	150 00			23,388 50	21 00		1,666 53			10 00	104 67	250 02		34,148 1
July			55 00		14,189 50				19,547 15	47 00		7 21			20 00	276 26	276 56		34,387 18
August		90 00	2,641 03	100 00	12,939 50		250 00	1,124 85	17,790 42	32 50		773 00	6 00		10 00	187 65		104 05	36,379 50
September			2,810 73	5 00	10,336 00	807 00		1,052 05	16,674 83	60 50		8 00	10 00	60 00		175 50	125 05		32,102 26
October			2,014 50		8,085 50	437 50		200 00	9,964 05	5 50		233 00			10 00	141 91	405 15	500 78	21,928 19
November			3,418 75	103 50	5,865 00	1,084 50			1,809 75	2 50		344 53		70 38	10 00		1,27 63	412 93	14 80 47
December			632 75		4,004 50			200 00	329 71	1 50			2 00		20 00	279 90	168 80	140 00	15,907 05
1910																			
January			405 88		3,382 50				14 33	2 50		934 56	4 00		20 00	52 91	111 10		4,929 78
February			514 98	5 00	3,905 50	500 00		282 47	280 97	2 50	5 00	194 85	4 00		10 00	148 20	116 66		6,334 93
March	5 00		147 38	5 00	3,250 00	226 50			14 10	2 50		417 19				109 17	1 21		4,268 04
Total	5 00	214 00	21,821 95	218 50	81,877 00	4,634 35	500 00	3,213 58	89,944 10	173 00	5 00	10,763 76	28 00	130 38	120 00	1,640 67	1,367 48	1,467 76	219,057 54

H. H. ROWATT
Chief of Records.

D.—STATEMENT showing the Total Revenue derived from the sale of Coal Land for each Fiscal Year since 1896.

Fiscal Year.	Amount.
	$ cts.
1896-1897	75 76
1897-1898	1,833 74
1898-1899	350 00
1899-1900	5,650 33
1900-1901	101,772 00
1901-1902	16,270 32
1902-1903	31,055 38
1903-1904	68,949 75
1904-1905	35,695 00
1905-1906	125,754 12
For the nine months ending March 31, 1907	335,795 97
1907-1908	346,813 23
1908-1909	276,186 86
1909-1910	377,445 86

E.—STATEMENT showing the total Gold Production, the total subject to Royalty and the total Royalty collected for each Fiscal Year from May 1, 1898, to March 31, 1910.

Fiscal Year.	Gold Production.	Subject to Royalty.	Royalty Collected.	Total Revenue.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1897-1898	3,072,773 20	2,732,928 20	273,292 82	273,292 82
1898-1899	7,582,283 02	5,882,626 00	588,262 37	589,943 52
1899-1900	9,809,464 64	7,307,720 00	730,771 99	733,041 04
1900-1901	9,162,082 79	7,234,416 17	592,660 98	596,368 03
1901-1902	9,566,340 52	8,367,225 88	331,436 79	331,532 04
1902-1903	12,113,015 34	12,113,015 34	302,893 48	302,893 48
1903-1904	10,790,663 12	10,790,663 12	272,217 96	272,217 96
1904-1905	8,222,053 91	8,222,053 91	206,760 87	206,760 87
1905-1906	6,540,007 09	6,540,007 09	163,963 25	163,963 25
1906-1907	3,304,791 05	3,304,791 05	82,622 42	82,622 42
1907-1908	2,820,161 60	2,820,161 60	70,504 65	70,504 65
1908-1909	3,260,282 80	3,260,282 80	81,507 07	81,507 07
1909-1910	3,594,251 20	3,594,251 20	89,844 10	89,844 10
Total	89,838,170 28	82,170,142 36	3,786,738 75	3,794,491 25

H. H. ROWATT,
Chief of Branch.

No. 22.

REPORT ON TIMBER AND GRAZING.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, June 24, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Timber and Grazing Branch for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

The revenue derived from timber, grazing and hay lands for the fiscal year amounted to $454,948.63, an increase of $146,832.68 as compared with the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909.

The returns of operations show a marked increase of activity in timber, the amount derived from royalty alone being $57,585.52 in excess of that received during the preceding fiscal year.

At the end of this report will be found a statement, marked 'A.,' setting out the total revenue of the branch from its various sources, and statement 'B.,' showing the timber revenue by agencies.

Reports received from the Crown Timber Agents at Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Winnipeg and New Westminster, showing the revenue collected on Dominion Lands within their respective agencies and other information, are appended hereto.

The report of the Inspector of Ranches, whose headquarters are at Calgary, is also attached.

The revenue from timber and grazing lands received at the Crown Timber Agencies above mentioned, together with the ruling price of lumber, the number of mills being operated on berths held under license, and the number of portable mills in operation, may be summarized as follows:—

Agency.	Total Revenue.	Average price of lumber per M. ft. B. M. at mills.	No. of mills operating under license.	No. of portable mills in operation.
	$	$		
Calgary	32,275 09	14 81	17	16
Edmonton	37,719 79	16 00	7	17
Prince Albert	53,320 26	18 47	10	14
Winnipeg	99,001 67	14 63	31	26
New Westminster	126,351 23	14 15	18	.....

The sawmill returns received give the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured and sold under government license during the year in the agencies above referred to:—

—	Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber, ft. B. M	214,986,743	279,130,546
Shingles	161,000	177,000
Shingle bolts, cords	15,194½	21,360¾
Laths	23,797,035	27,884,448

The quantity of lumber manufactured and sold within each timber agency will be found in the agents' reports appended hereto.

The areas of timbered lands held under license and permit in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, on March 31, 1910, were as follows:—

—	Under License.	Under Permit.
	Square Miles.	Square Miles.
Manitoba	1,122·97	485·66
Alberta	2,334·74	67·96
Saskatchewan	2,196·89	251·24
The North West Territories	275·34	.....
British Columbia	1,976·04	22·17
Total	7,905·98	827·03

Of the area shown as held under permit 23·12 square miles are covered by portable sawmill permits covering berths of one square mile and under, and 32·25 square miles by cordwood permits, covering one quarter-section.

During the year 64 timber berths were granted, of which 30 were portable sawmill berths, and 30 cordwood berths of one quarter section each.

GRAZING LANDS.

The granting of grazing leases is confined to the southern portion of the province of Alberta, the southwestern portion of the province of Saskatchewan, and the railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Leases are granted for such lands only as are reported by the inspector of ranches, after inspection, to be unfit for agricultural purposes. There are in force 971 grazing leases, which include a number of leases granted prior to the granting of leases being restricted to the above-described portions of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. These leases cover a total area of 2,770,064 acres, distributed as follows:—

	Acres.
Province of Manitoba	4,814
Province of Saskatchewan	570,551
Province of Alberta	1,737,874
Railway Belt, British Columbia	456,825
Total	2,770,064

OFFICE WORK.

The following is a partial statement of the office work performed at Ottawa during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910:—

Letters received and recorded (including those pertaining to Forestry branch)	22,776
Letters sent (exclusive of letters pertaining to Forestry branch)	22,284
Plans and sketches prepared	2,231
Cash receipts issued in quadruplicate	1,872
Timber and grazing assignments registered	147

Timber.

Berths applied for	256
License berths granted	4
Portable sawmill berths granted	30
Cordwood berths granted	30
Licenses for timber berths prepared in triplicate	725
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths	22
Returns of survey of timber berths examined and re-examined	244
Return of operating sawmills verified and posted	3,002
Timber permits checked and entered	10,881
Ledger accounts kept and posted	886
Seizures checked and entered	327
Fire-guarding accounts posted	803

Grazing.

Applications for grazing lands received	598
Leases of grazing lands issued	136
Applications for hay lands received	50
Ledger accounts kept posted (grazing)	971
Ledger accounts kept posted (hay)	4
Hay permits checked and entered	1,790

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

B. L. YORK,
Chief of Branch.

'A.'—STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay, Fire Tax and Registration Fee for fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

	Timber.	Grazing.	Hay.	Fire Tax.	Registration Fee.	Total.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	44,153 25	8,634 42	1,620 10	976 36		55,384 13
May	34,564 85	5,172 37	722 75	3,776 09		44,236 06
June	28,382 52	3,412 24	910 30	1,065 60		33,770 66
July	37,193 75	5,731 17	1,252 65	681 73		44,859 30
August	9,693 22	4,653 33	477 85	87 88		14,912 28
September	12,626 09	4,905 99	73 30	201 65		17,807 03
October	29,655 36	8,892 66	65 55	31 06		38,692 83
November	27,629 61	9,312 71	54 70	41 21	48 20	37,044 47
December	25,261 71	3,426 77	20 50	1,115 18	6 24	29,824 16
1910.						
January	45,328 14	3,870 21	90	7,442 18		56,641 43
February	32,827 62	9,877 13	18 15	2,685 27		45,408 17
March	30,279 18	5,149 48	90	929 55		36,368 11
	357,595 30	73,038 48	5,226 65	19,033 76	54 44	454,948 63

Certified correct,

F. LOYER,
Book-keeper in charge
Accounts, Timber and Grazing Branch.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

'B.'—STATEMENT of Timber Revenue for fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Agency.	Bonus Under License.	Ground Rent Under License.	Royalty Dues Under License.	Permit Fees, Dues and Rental.	Seizures.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Battleford				343 70	42 75	386 45
" collected at head office				75		75
Brandon				447 65	11 55	459 20
Calgary		1,943 98	11,268 88	9,782 14	759 72	23,754 72
" collected at head office		3,646 38	372 99	30 00		4,049 37
Dauphin				6,732 48	1,899 60	8,632 08
" collected at head office					150 25	150 25
Edmonton		2,490 86	5,915 55	19,067 85	3,096 08	30,570 34
" collected at head office	1,210 00	4,919 03	135 94	77 68		6,342 65
Estevan				59 25		59 25
Humboldt				124 80		124 80
" collected at head office				25		25
Kamloops				1,490 50		1,490 50
Lethbridge				257 55	23 45	281 00
" collected at head office				106 25	4 50	110 75
Moosejaw				361 40		361 40
" collected at head office				101 00		101 00
New Westminster	9,525 00	31,419 97	70,982 78	3,633 80	8,202 14	123,763 69
" collected at head office		2,537 54		50 00		2,587 54
Peace River				140 00		140 00
Prince Albert		7,892 63	30,180 65	6,558 35	5,325 68	49,957 31
" collected at head office		2,807 25		19 05	90 20	2,916 50
Red Deer				392 19	175 00	567 19
" collected at head office				1 00		1 00
Regina				49 25		49 25
Rocky Mountains Park				1,392 19		1,392 19
" collected at head office				14 26		14 26
Saskatoon				61 25		61 25
Winnipeg	11,673 73	11,880 99	41,934 23	26,919 20	3,933 62	96,341 77
" collected at head office		1,604 88	1 70	695 98		2,302 56
Yorkton				436 68		436 68
" collected at head office				35 10		35 10
Jasper Park				154 25		154 25
	22,408 73	71,143 51	160,792 72	79,535 80	23,714 54	357,595 30

Certified correct,

F. LOYER,
Book-keeper in charge
Accounts, Timber and Grazing Branch.

No. 22A.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF CROWN TIMBER OFFICES.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF DOMINION CROWN TIMBER OFFICES,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, June 22, 1910.

J. W. GREENWAY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon my work as Inspector of Crown Timber Offices for the departmental year ended March 31, 1910.

During this period I inspected the following offices, namely: Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Dauphin, Brandon, Battleford, Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary, Saskatoon, Kamloops, New Westminster and Lethbridge. My report in each case was duly forwarded to you.

The business in connection with timber and mines is comparatively small at the offices not visited, which are situated in central and southern Saskatchewan. Mr. R. E. A. Leech, Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies for that province, very kindly attends to the work in his inspections, which obviates the necessity of a visit on my part. I purpose, however, during the current year, making a personal inspection of these particular offices, as the business at each has materially increased in late years, the object in so doing, mainly, being to familiarize myself with the work being done so as to be in touch with it as a whole. Owing to the pressure there has been upon the more westerly situated land offices, during the past year, arising out of the increasing demand from incoming settlers for homestead land, it became necessary to employ the full strength of the office upon land office work. The timber work was in a measure neglected and allowed to stand over. Where this occurred, your attention was brought to it in my inspection reports. The following offices should be supplied with a competent staff, appointed and set apart wholly for timber and mines work, namely: Prince Albert, Calgary, Dauphin and Lethbridge. Such a staff is employed in the Winnipeg, New Westminster and Edmonton offices. The revenue for the year derived from timber and mines in the offices mentioned aggregated nearly half a million dollars, and the business has now assumed such large proportions as to demand closer attention than it has, in some instances, been receiving.

On referring to Schedule 'D.' appended, it will be seen that the department has a large staff of forest rangers under employment. Owing to reasons pointed out, these men have not, in some cases, been receiving from the office, the supervision and direction in their work, which are necessary to obtain efficient service. A considerable part of the revenue accruing on timber cut requires to be sharply looked after to insure collection. It is therefore obvious that the officers should be placed in a position to attend promptly to every detail in respect to inside as well as outside work pertaining to the timber branch.

LUMBER.

The output of lumber at the mills operating in timber cut upon Dominion Lands, during the year under review, amounted to 240,408,390 feet, board measure, which amount exceeds that of the previous year by 58,598,930 feet.

I beg to direct your attention to Schedule 'B.' appended for particulars relative to the various products of timber and quantities representing the business of the mills in the respective agencies. The demand for lumber throughout the west has,

at no previous time, been more active than at present. In anticipation of this demand, the licensees of timber berths in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for the most part, made preparations to increase, during last winter, their output of logs. Owing, however, to the mild winter and early break up, much of the timber that was cut in some parts, principally in northern Saskatchewan, was not got out of the woods.

So far as returns received go to show the cut of logs last winter, upon Dominion Lands, was between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 pieces. The millmen in British Columbia who have timber areas under Dominion license continue to draw their supply of logs chiefly from their provincial holdings, due in a large measure, as pointed out in previous reports, to the high ground rent charged by the province, which renders these lands more expensive to carry than those of the Dominion, upon which a much lighter rental is charged. The total amount of lumber marketed in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, during the year, amounted to 943,843,098 feet, of which amount about 500,000,000 was brought in from British Columbia. The total shipments from the Mountain mills during the year 1909 was 324,829,326 feet. The estimated quantity of logs on hand at these mills at commencement of 1910 sawing season was 350,000,000 pieces.

The selling price of lumber of the different kinds is higher than last year by from $2 to $4 per thousand feet.

I beg to draw special attention to the particulars given in schedule 'C.' appended. I would recommend that fence rails be withdrawn from the list of timber authorized to be cut under settlers' permits. As pointed out in previous reports, post and wire fencing has almost entirely replaced the old fashioned and unsatisfactory rail fence. The settlers, however, claim the right to an allowance of rails which the regulations provide for them free of dues, which, when cut, invariably are taken, earlier or later, for the purposes of fuel. Permits to settlers authorized the cutting of 6,522,425 trees for rails last year, and as shown in the schedule mentioned a large number during the year ended March 31 last. This young timber I feel should not be so wasted, as upon it depends, in a measure, the restoring of our forests.

The present mode of disposing of Dominion timber under license, which was introduced in the passing of the Lands Act which came into force on September 1, 1908, has proved highly satisfactory. By it the government secures the market value for the standing timber upon the tract sold. During the year, sales of three berths comprising an area of 35·51 square miles were made at the Winnipeg office, which netted the sum of $18,220. One berth was offered at the Edmonton office but was withdrawn, as the upset price placed upon it by the department was not obtained. Two berths comprising 2,092 acres in the railway belt of British Columbia were sold at New Westminster, bringing $38,000.

HAY.

The following amount of hay was cut upon Dominion lands and school lands under permit during the year, namely 79,082 tons.

COAL MINED.

According to a statement furnished me from the office of the Inspector of Coal Mines for the province of Alberta, the output of the coal mines being operated in that province for the year 1909, was 2,181,323 tons. In checking the books of the offices at Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary and Lethbridge with the provincial list, it was observed that a number of operators reporting coal mined to these offices were not given. It would be quite safe to say that the total output for last year of coal in Alberta would amount to 2,500,000 tons. In addition there were 148,104 tons of coal used in the production of 87,812 tons of coke. There was also manufactured at the Bankhead mines in the Rocky Mountains park 89,785 tons of briquettes.

There is a small amount of coal mined each year in the southeast corner of the province of Saskatchewan, known as the Souris coal fields. Last year the output at this place was 154,215 tons.

Coal has not been discovered in paying quantities in the province of Manitoba.

The following amount of coal subject to payment of royalty dues to the department was mined during the year in the respective districts named:—

	Tons.
Lethbridge	841,566
Edmonton	60,052
Calgary	15,144
Red Deer	7,459
Total	924,221

According to the books of the Lethbridge office, the amount of royalty dues in arrears in that district at end of year was $152,013. A small sum is due on that account in the Edmonton district. In the other two districts named payments were made in full.

Considerable activity was shown by mining prospectors during the year, as evinced by the large number of mining claims, coal, quartz and placer staked and recorded. They are all in the initial stages of development, and it is not known at present what value is to be attached to them.

Mining for gold has been carried on for many years past in a desultory manner in the bed of the Saskatchewan river, and more northerly streams in Alberta by dredging and hand methods. While it is evident these streams are rich in gold, it is of the variety known as flour gold, which owing to the fineness of granulation cannot be gathered by any process yet discovered of sufficient cheapness to make the mining of it a paying proposition.

Rich gold-bearing quartz has been discovered in northern Sasktchewan, and in the eastern portions of Manitoba. Much capital has been expended in development work on numerous claims, but, to the present, a paying property has not been discovered.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector Crown Timber Agencies.

STATEMENT A.—Summary of Work performed at the Respective Offices during the Year ending March 31, 1910, showing Number of Transactions under Various Heads and Amount of Revenue Collected.

Agency.	Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch.							Mines Branch.						School Lands Branch.						Revenue.	Remarks.
	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Sales.	Timber Permits.	Timber Seizures.	Hay Permits.	Grazing Rentals.	Mining Fees.	Rental.	Royalty on Coal.	Assessment Payments.	Coal Permits.	Coal Land Sales and Sundries.	Sales.	Timber Permits.	Hay Permits.	Grazing Rentals.	Coal Rentals and Royalty.	Sundries.	$ cts.	
Battleford	....	....	....	476	23	158	2	35	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	112	26	....	....	1,474 97	
Brandon	....	....	....	237	....	23	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....	150	12	....	3	11,545 14	
Calgary	...	32	38	605	9	39	63	96	10	37	....	1	32	12	2	76	70	6	....	61,044 30	
Dauphin	....	....	..	1,341	116	247	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	7	13	....	1	9,569 87	
Edmonton	....	55	46	2,292	60	292	....	283	6	31	11	6	23	1	19	276	26	5	4	53,579 14	
Estevan	...	....	....	198	....	23	1	12	16	40	....	2	5	....	1	354	30	6	1	3,826 57	
Humboldt	....	....	....	386	....	78	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	154	57	....	....	1,135 12	
Kamloops	....	....	....	67	....	15	390	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9,944 47	
Lethbridge	....	....	....	365	4	89	184	187	18	25	....	....	53	....	....	7	21	24	4	69,896 40	
Moosejaw	....	....	....	1,341	....	425	82	15	2	2	...	20	...	....	....	....	225	20	4	4,136 44	
New Westminster	2	358	182	63	31	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	..	....	....	123,763 69	Railway belt, British Columbia.
Prince Albert	....	66	31	1,033	125	226	....	310	....	....	3	....	....	2	3	150	23	....	2	52,672 13	
Red Deer	....	....	....	355	1	37	....	56	8	....	....	....	....	1	....	144	23	25	....	5,422 59	
Regina	....	....	....	169	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	13	323	34	....	....	4,482 64	
Saskatoon	....	....	....	92	1	70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	114	33	....	1	1,050 74	Ten months. Office opened June 1, '09
Yorkton	....	....	....	487	1	97	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	150	6	....	1	4,883 73	
Winnipeg	5	....	....	1,067	57	181	3	67	14	....	3	....	....	18	76	242	4	....	4	110,530 04	
Totals	7	511	297	10,674	428	2032	725	1064	74	135	17	30	113	76	122	2259	603	86	25	528,957 98	
Totals for year ending March 31, 1909	....	575	419	10,617	306	2342	823	294	.. .	302	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector.

STATEMENT B.—Showing Manufactured and sale of Timber Products by holders of Timber Berths on Dominion Lands cut under yearly license and permit during the Departmental year ended March 31, 1910.

LICENSE.

Agency.	Lumber, Feet—Board Measure.			Laths.			Railway Ties Manufactured.	Shingles.			Pieces Saw Logs.	
	Manufactured.	Sold.	On Hand.	Manufactured.	Sold.	On Hand.		Manufactured.	Sold.	On Hand.	Manufactured.	On Hand.
Calgary	18,627,551	23,695,217	5,925,658	461,770	466,770	.....	.....	100,000	100,000	.....	445,742	697,566
Edmonton	6,820,996	9,932,120	6,046,291	729,000	739,550	10,500	.....	30,500	30,500	....	123,898	140,533
New Westminster	87,702,075	116,035,422	Pd. according to log scale as cut.	1,130,300	1,999,828	Not known.	10,191	15,194	21,360	Cords, Bolts.	578,889	Pd. according to log scale as cut.
Prince Albert	41,661,179	56,506,554	6,819,857	9,505,665	12,528,700	1,357,985	5,000	30,500	16,500	14,000	591,852	832,343
Winnipeg	60,169,942	72,961,233	31,539,883	11,970,600	12,149,600	4,555,200	150,395	.....	30,000	.....	1,303,350	1,396,318
Total for year ended Mch. 31, 1910	214,981,743	279,130,546	50,331,689	23,797,335	27,884,448	5,923,685	165,586	176,194	198,360	14,000	3,043,731	3,066,760
Total for year ended Mch. 31, 1909	162,940,499	183,375,022	83,506,481	20,120,150	31,979,210	9,338,498	180,806	18,110 $\frac{9}{17}$	19,226 $\frac{7}{15}$	6,148 $\frac{1}{8}$	.....	No record.

PERMIT.

Calgary	5,131,148	6,902,205	909,130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98,700	30,251
Edmonton	14,169,068	8,496,024	10,745,431	.....	.....	.....	25,758	.....	.....	.....	336,660	92,590
New Westminster	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince Albert	950,147	533,403	548,902	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,619	28,170
Winnipeg	5,175,984	3,951,594	3,541,548	.....	.....	.....	305,372	.....	.....	.....	114,382	14,505
Total for year ended Mch. 31, 1910	25,426,647	19,883,226	15,745,011	.....	.....	.....	331,130	.....	.....	.....	571,361	165,516
Total for year ended Mch. 31, 1909	18,868,961	15,753,216	9,926,192	.....	.....	.....	136,183	296,000	208,000	88,000	.....	.....

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector.

STATEMENT C.—TIMBER Material Covered by Permits Issued at the Respective Agencies during the Year ending March 31, 1910.

Agency.	Lumber and Logs, Feet, B.M.	Roof Poles.	Fence Posts.	Fence Rails.	Cordwood, Cords.	Mine Props.	Shingles.	Railway Ties.	Telegraph Poles.
Battleford	2,561,654	67,244	98,720	303,930	2,488				
Brandon	109,600	200	150						
Calgary	8,103,398	191,273	875,761	213,779	13,963				
Dauphin	5,970,021		73,700	84,300	8,779		15,000	2,650	
Edmonton	4,286,972	164,261		1,013,323	1,995		29,750	120,500	12,988
Estevan	183,450		17,600	27,900	2,676				
Humboldt	2,207,298	25,195	29,035	83,205	1,027				
Kamloops	2,877,874	800	4,550	5,000	348			2,000	100
Lethbridge	1,315,630	68,505	91,255	126,371	3,176				
Moosejaw	2,828,230	275,553	1,034,420	433,153	11,212				
New Westminster	3,248,530		716	2,000	1,706		1,294,000		161
Prince Albert	7,811,408	129,663	178,927	673,244	18,667			7,700	
Red Deer	1,914,128	33,890	73,500	175,115	2,483				
Regina	513,240	26,160	30,874	24,350	1,607				
Saskatoon	197,640	15,120	10,225	28,200	714				
Yorkton	2,801,068	15,090	49,609	35,950	1,304				
Winnipeg	9,094,106	18,852	57,778	63,315	49,520				
Total	56,024,047	1,031,806	2,626,820	3,293,135	121,665		1,338,750	132,850	13,249
Comparative statement for year ending March 31, 1909	50,152,088	1,520,847	2,579,443	6,329,020	106,036½	3,000	51,000	601,652	

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector.

Statement D.—Summary of Work Performed by Forest Rangers for Year ending March 31, 1910.

Name.	District.	Applications for Timber permits.	Applications for Hay permits.	Number of timber seizures.	Land inspect'ns made.	Number of days at head-quarters.	Days off duty.	Miles Travelled.		Disbursements.	Remarks.
								Wagon.	Rail.		
										$ cts	
Adams, T. E.	Winnipeg	67		23	29	212	26	3,838	3,651	605 26	Headquarters transferred from Neepawa to Winnipeg.
Ballantyne, A.	Prince Albert										Appointment dated March 30, 1910.
Cameron, J. A. C.	Edmonton			12	67	101	67	5,500	120	840 32	
Champagne, Geo.	Winnipeg	110	1	16	1			650	2,503	244 57	Temporary 5 months work.
Grouette, Joseph.	"	6		4				143	717	53 05	Appointment dated February 17, 1910, for 4 months.
Hawke, E.	Prince Albert	7		4		82	25	2,781	1,908	653 66	For 11 months from date appointment May 1, 1909.
Lusted, John.	Winnipeg			7	109	54	26	2,991	4,334	760 90	
Margach. W. J.	Calgary			6				2,868	10,444	1,457 35	
McDonald, D. J.	Kamloops										Resigned.
McDougall, Peter.	New West'r				108	5	19	532	5,386	379 25	
McLaggan, J. W.	Edmonton				8	42		3,395	876	461 25	Transferred to Forestry Branch, Nov., 1909.
McLellan, John.	"				19	15	6	1,758	465	415 44	Appointment dated from November 10, 1909.
McInnis, John	"					2	10	705		144 75	Appointment temporary from February 17, 1910.
Reid, Alex	New West'r.	3		10	38	44		1,326	8,651	983 51	
Robertson, A. Z.	Prince Albert	12		13	2	89	22	2,061	4,258	690 22	
Seale, John	Dauphin	282		18	101	57	32	2,752	10,368	748 90	
Sifton, W. E.	"				12	24	1	869	2,745	236 35	Appointment made on November 2, 1909.
Sinclair, F.	Winnipeg	161	6	13	94	31	30	639	7,497	442 45	
Total		648	7	126	588	758	264	31,808	63,923	9,117 23	

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Inspector.

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT WINNIPEG.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, April 27, 1910.

J. W. GREENWAY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report respecting the Timber and Grazing Branch of the Dominion Lands Office, Winnipeg, for the year ending on March 31, 1910, to which are appended the following tabulated statements:—

A. —Classified statement showing revenue collected on account of Dominion Lands for Timber, Grazing and Hay permits during the year.

B.—Schedule giving list of names of the respective holders of timber berths under license, who conducted operations, and the extent thereof.

C.—Schedule showing mills (including portable sawmills) operated within the Winnipeg agency under government permits.

D. Schedule, being general office return of the Crown Timber Agency, Winnipeg.

LUMBER SALES.

The statement given hereunder, showing the amount of lumber and other products of timber sold within this district was compiled from particulars procured from reliable sources and may be accepted as approximately correct.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
From province of Ontario west of Lake Superior—		
From Canadian logs	51,000,000	64,000,000
From American logs	40,000,000	50,000,000
From province of British Columbia	100,000,000	125,000,000
From mills operating under Dominion license	61,694,391	60,169,942
From mills operating under Dominion permit	5,631,695	5,175,984

PRICES.

For purposes of comparison, I give hereunder the selling price of the different classes of lumber, during the year which ended on March 31 ,1909, together with that for the year ended March 31, 1910.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Pine, cedar and fir—		
Dimension lumber	$20 to $27	$22 to $28
Fir for interior finishing	40 to 50	40 to 50
Flooring, siding and ceiling	33 to 40	33 to 40
Ship lap and common boards	20 to 23	20 to 25
Spruce—		
Dimension lumber	18 to 25	19 to 27
Siding, flooring and ceiling	23 to 28	23 to 28
Ship lap and common boards	18 to 24	19 to 25
Lath	$3 75 to $5 00	$3 75 to $5 00
Shingles	2 70 to 3 00	3 00 to 3 50

REVENUE.

The total revenue collected from all sources during the past year amounted to $99,001.67, exceeding that of the preceding year by $5,590.09, the details of which are shown in Statement A. attached.

TIMBER PERMITS.

The number of permits issued to settlers from this office during the year was 934, covering the following quantity of timber:—

	1908-9.	1909-10.
Dominion Lands—		
Building logs (lineal feet)	290,837	340,212
Lumber (ft. B.M.)	1,235,710	8,073,470
Roof poles	23,640	18,852
Fence rails	68,350	66,315
Fence posts	61,520	57,778
Cordwood	20,419	49,520

SEIZURES.

During the past year fifty-three seizures were made covering timber cut on Dominion lands as follows:—

	1908-09.	1909-10.
Building logs (lineal feet)	43,365	13,024
Lumber (ft. B.M.)	1,678,572	540,005
Railway ties	35,634	16,508
Fence posts	17,593	6,274
Cordwood	2,640½	434
Telegraph poles	48	570

HAY.

The number of settlers acquiring permits to cut hay on Dominion lands was 172, the quantity aggregating 2,950 tons.

FIRES.

So far as has been ascertained very little destruction to timber took place in this district from fire during the year.

Prairie fires proved very disastrous, however, more particularly on the north and east side of Lake Manitoba, where many settlers lost their buildings, and in some instances, their stock. Much hay was also consumed by fire in this locality and in the country lying east of Red river.

LUMBER OPERATIONS.

The cut of logs during the past winter exceeded 100,000,000 feet, upwards of twenty-five per cent larger than last year, but, owing to the early break up of the roads, not more than 80,000,000 feet was got out of the woods. There will be a shortage in the supply, which from present indications, will result in the price of lumber advancing from $4 to $6 per thousand feet B.M.

Respectfully submitted,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.—Statement of receipts from Crown Timber Agency at Winnipeg for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Month.	Bonus under License.	Ground Rent under License.	Royalty Dues under License.	Permit Fees, Dues and Rental.	Seizures.	Grazing Lands Rentals.	Hay Permits, Fees and Dues.	Totals.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	NOTE—Bonuses are collected at head office.	1,956 79	2,982 96	2,733 99	954 66	.....	91 30	8,719 60
May		3,097 10	1,426 95	635 04	456 56	.....	38 00	5,653 65
June		2,376 88	2,939 46	2,609 53	25 00	1 29	45 60	7,997 76
July		1,733 25	7,222 28	2,068 41	319 50	.....	112 35	11,455 79
August		312 39	427 58	1,182 73	205 28	4 45	40 30	2,172 73
September		652 92	3,181 90	1,437 35	142 47	.....	50	5,415 14
October		268 75	2,866 00	1,576 81	203 90	.....	15 90	4,931 36
November		10 00	4,211 62	6,700 75	278 30	.....	2 00	11,202 67
December	5,002 50	215 80	6,788 54	1,998 77	7 50	.....	.....	14,013 11
1910.								
January		77 98	3,880 64	3,339 79	46 00	4 45	.....	7,348 86
February	1,605 00	26 35	2,749 09	1,455 64	638 02	.....	.....	6,474 10
March	5,066 23	1,152 78	3,257 21	1,180 49	656 43	.....	1 20	11,314 34
Totals	11,673 73	11,880 99	41,934 23	26,919 20	3,933 62	10 19	347 15	96,699 11
Collected at head office		1,604 88	1 70	695 98	.....	.....	.....	2,302 56
	11,673 73	13,485 87	41,935 93	27,915 18	3,933 62	10 19	347 15	99,001 67

N. B.—$54.44 Registration Fee not included in above Statement.

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Sawmills operating within the Winnipeg Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

No	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 Hours.	Species of Timber Cut	Lumber. Manufact'd. Ft. B M	Lumber. Sold. Ft B.M.	Lumber. On hand. Ft. B M	Log Count. Logs Cut.	Log Count. Logs Manufact'd.	Log Count. Logs on hand.	Average per log Ft. B M	Railway Ties. Manufact'd.	Railway Ties. Sold.	Railway Ties. On hand.	Laths. Manufact'd	Laths. Sold.	Laths. On hand.	Shingles. Manufact'd	Shingles. Sold.	Shingles. On hand	Average Price of Lumber per 1,000 feet	Number of Returns made.	Date of Last Return	Remarks
						Feet.																		$ cts			
1	Ashdown & Bossons, Ltd	Swan River.	1154	Steam	125	30,000	No cut		159,413			39,923	94,541	39,923	52									11 00	4	Mar 31, '10	
2	Burrows, T. A		571A	"	250	70,000	Spruce and tamarack	6,000,000	6,254,038															17 03	4	" 31, '10	
3	" "	Grandview	814	"	100	30,000	"	432,178	414,470	51,000		5,498	5,763	4,529	74		1,200							16 00	4	" 31, '10	
4	"	Duck Mountain	892	"	50	50,000	"	50,000	50,000															11 00	1	" 31, '10	Cut by trespassers.
5	"	Garland "	966	"				3,000,000	3,097,050	2,839,322	135,297	70,000	65,297	43										16 86	4	" 31, 10	
6	"		1129								62,359		62,359												3	" 31, '10	
7	Bank of Ottawa.	13—32—29 W 1	1148	"	30	10,000	Spruce	302,500	454,619	300,000	2,183	5,832	283	51										11 96	4	" 30, 10	Error of 50,578 ft., attributed to trespassers referred to H O
8	Bank of Toronto	Winnipeg	624		150	50,000	No cut		811,411	882,731														12 11	4	" 31, 10	14,000 logs lost in river, written off Oct 1st 1909
9	Canadian Bank of Commerce	Mafeking	1101	"	200	50,000	Spruce	3,598,639	3,420,644	5,020,231	81,727	68,285	13,442	81	21,315	30,000	1,315							15 00	4	" 31, '10	Operated by Mink[illegible]
10	Dutton, W. P	Greenbush.	1597	"	150	50,000	"				22,885		22,885												1	" 31, '10	
11	Davis, T. O	Erwood	1261	"	150	20,000	Poplar	1,577,122	1,892,851	223,164	17,692	50,986	960	31										12 00	4	" 31, '10	
12	Dominion Bank	No mill.	1252				Spruce									14,597	2,903								4	" 31, '10	
13	Hanbury, John	Brandon .	15	Steam	85	30,000	"					71,382		74,382											1	" 31, '10	
14	"		23						1,701,631	1,804,881														11 00	2	" 31, '10	Special return from H O, file 25,004 T. & A.
15	Jefferson, W. D		1061	Steam	40	8,000	Spruce and tamarack	328,833	114,750	225,376	6,725	6,725		48										14 50	4	" 31, '10	
16	"	21—21—1 E	1256						113,000															18 50	4	" 31, '10	
17	"		1277						50,000	83,000														13 00	4	" 31, '10	
18	Keay, R. H	33—30—30 W 1	742	Steam	25	8,000	Spruce	245,372	793,572	100,000	8,528	3,958	4,570	62										14 50	4	" 31, '10	
19	Motchenbacher Bros	Mafeking	1169	"	200	50,000	"		1,652,171															15 00	4	" 31, '10	
20	Moore, E. D	Rivertown	930	"	35	10,000	No cut	132,000	75,000	57,000		4,000		33										13 00	4	" 31, '10	
21	"		1245	"				183,333	83,333	100,000		5,500		35										13 00	4	" 31, '10	
22	McArthur Co., Ltd., J. D	Lac du Bonnet	761	Steam	100	25,000	Spruce, tamarack and poplar		417,045															15 00	4	" 31, '10	
23	"	"	1013	"			" "					48,000		48,000											4	" 31, '10	
24	"	"	854	"			" "	111,200	111,200	71,428	8,300	3,000	8,300	27										15 00	4	" 31, '10	
25	"	"	965A	"			" "	206,300	626,311			8,000		37										15 00	4	" 31, '10	
26	"	"	967	"			"	185,190	185,190		1,200	5,000	1,200	37										15 00	4	" 31, '10	
27	"		1139	"				1,513,064	997,110	1,036,989		42,400	3,800	35										14 33	4	" 31, '10	
28	McArthur Peter	Pelican Bay	921	"	70	40,000	Spruce and tamarack	1,832,386	1,645,760	330,638	105,774	52,050	99,429	37				84,400	30,050	53,450				16 53	4	" 31, '10	
29	"		888	"							6,831		6,831												1	" 31, '10	
30	"		1002					1,065,856	2,052,257			22,000		48										15 33	1	" 31, '10	
31	"		1063	"									4,172					23,000	152,500						1	" 31, '10	
32	McClure, J. H.	15—19—2 E	906	"	80	12,000	Spruce and poplar	262,188	121,000	109,881														14 00	1	" 31, '10	
33	"		924	"			"		50,000	558,650	6,483	7,283	1,100	36										11 00	1	" 31, '10	
34	McKenzie, Mann & Co	Mistakim	1241	"	70	35,000	Spruce				21,017		21,017		54,953		54,953								1	" 31, '10	
35	McLellan, Hillson & Rogers	Hudson Bay Jct	964	"	200	25-30,000	"	3,808,641	3,144,115	1,455,268	131,372	115,001	139,062	33				1,631,000	1,566,800	516,000				11 91	4	" 31, '10	3,763 logs lost in Lake 130,145 [illegible]
36	Peden, William	30—22—20 W 1	762	"	35	8,000	Spruce, tamarack and poplar	237,432	102,432	114,000	1,501	2,770	500	85										15 50	4	" 31, '10	logged in fire
37	Robinson, Wm	Little Black River	716	"	120	25,000	Spruce and tamarack				19,778		19,778												4	" 31, '10	
38	"	"	869				"	1,692,580 307,066		1,999,646	42,630	66,000	42,630	46											1	" 31, '10	
39	Ritchie, Bros	Ochre River	578	"	30	6,000	"	25,000	34,500		700	700		35										12 00	1	" 31, '10	
40	Rodley, James	K 12—22—17 W 1	888	"	32	7,000	Spruce, tamarack, rock & poplar	70,000	370,000		8,895	8,400	1,495	44										15 40	1	" 31, '10	
41	Red Deer Lumber Co	Barrows	92	"	100	120,000	Spruce	9,985,312	11,016,711	5,837,555	119,163	225,261	157,972	44				4,247,450	3,122,050	1,859,450				15 41	1	" 31, '10	
42	"	"	823				"	4,373,240	2,728,258	1,644,982	154,150	103,457	109,000	42				1,866,800	1,141,200	719,600				15 41	1	" 31, '10	
43	"	"	988				"	3,850,110	6,263,379	2,697,908	94,070	88,044	65,366	43				1,080,050	1,582,300	820,000				15 41	1	" 31, '10	
44	"	"	1051				"		3,415,625	570,047														15 41	1	" 31, '10	
45	"	"	1229				"	1,292,758	3,155,917	1,601,626	58,310	25,128	62,355	47				442,700	1,189,950	821,450				14 41	1	" 31, '10	
46	Stovold, John	Shortdish	27A		40	15,000	Spruce and tamarack	803,477	861,677	116,255	17,762	16,400	15,762	52	77	4,077								17 70	1	" 31, '10	
47	Shaw, Jas. & Hon	7—45—7 W 1	904		300	100,000	Spruce, tamarack and poplar	3,419,137	4,780,982	853,942	90,641	54,023	73,878	67				369,150	264,000	74,000				13 00	3	Dec 31, '09	Operated by Tribute Lumber Co
48	"	Nesbitt	1001				Spruce	721,960	1,032,960		1,31	6,400	320	82										17 33	1	Mar 1, '10	Operated by Great West Lumber Co
49	"	Riverbush	914		140	50,000	"	5,616,703	6,824,558	546,360	162,146	89,436	187,221	56				1,669,000	3,098,850	73,500				18 00	3	" 31, '10	
50	Thomas, W. H. & Son	16—18—3 E	103	"	60	20,000	"		64,525	64,525	3,022	2,581	1,341	25										15 00	1	" 31, '10	
51	Thomas, Jos. J.		976	"					23,000	39,236	30,300	5,200	396	2,804	60									14 00	1	" 31, '10	
52	Traders Bank of Canada	Bad Throat	819							449,737														11 76	1	" 31, '10	
53	" "		1037						432,159	432,159														11 00	1	" 31, '10	
54	Thompson, J. R	9—24—6 E	1254		50	15,000	Spruce, tamarack and poplar		832,755	832,755	10,000	7,400	28,800	7,400	28									15 50	1	" 31, '10	
55	Williams, W. J. F	30—29—18 W 1	911		16	5,000	Spruce and poplar		8,000	30,000	48,000	300	125	175	64								30,000	18 00	1	" 31, '10	
								50,100,942	72,961,233	31,539,883	1,926,198	1,905,350	1,406,318	61	150,395	113,924	59,471	11,970,000	12,149,000	4,555,200			30,000				

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Sawmills operating within the Edmonton Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Mill Owner	Location of Mill	Berth No.	Kind of Power	Horse Power	Capacity per 10 hours.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber.			Log Count			Average per Log	Railway Ties.			Laths.			Shingles.			Average Price of Lumber per M.	No. of Returns made	Date of Last Return	Remarks.
							Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand	Logs Cut.	Logs Manufactured	Logs on hand		Manufactured.	Sold	On hand	Manufactured	Sold.	On hand	Manufactured	Sold.	On hand				
							Ft. B.M	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M				Ft. B.M										$ cts.			
D. R. Fraser & Co	Edmonton	9 blocks 7 & 8	Steam	280	40 M	Spruce and poplar.	271,654	372,571		4,518	4,420	752	61 46										15 00	1	Dec. 31, '09	
John Walter	Edmonton and Strathcona	..	..	260 & 425	75 M each	..	134,067	266,539		2,100	2,291		60 1										16 00	1	.. 31, '09	
..	.. 867	..	..	..	..	..	277,977	630	434,563		10,010	957	63 2										16 00	3	.. 31, '09	
Fudger & Rowley	Pigeon Lake	949	..	30	23 M	..	20,000	1,185,474	442,383	36,396	437	36,298	45 76										12 00	4	Mar. 31, '10	
John Walter	Edmonton and Strathcona	950	..	See above.	See above.	..	87,410	1,994,747	215,624		1,441	5,459	66 6				384,000	384,000					15 00	4	Dec. 31, '09	
T. A. Burrows	.. ..	1046	..	..	..	..	50,000	..		716	716		69 8										..	2	June 30, '09	The timber was cut in trespass.
W. B. McPherson	Bentley	1045	..	15	7 M	..	124,320	218,988	278,437	3,672	2,378	1,294	52 27					16,100	4,950				18 00	4	Mar. 31, '10	
D. R. Fraser & Co. & John Walter	Edmonton and Strathcona	1001	..	See above	See above	..	769,920	763,365	73,638	14,147	12,765	8,238	61 2				238,000	238,000					16 00	1	Dec. 31, '09	
John Walter	Berth	1005	..	30	10 M	..	602,000	506,000	96,000	17,400	17,400	..	34 77										22 56	4	Mar. 31, '10	
Edmonton Lumber Co	Strathcona	1100	..	100	25 M	..		237,779															16 00	1	Dec. 31, '09	
D. R. Fraser & Co	Edmonton	1141	..	See above.	See above	..	125,707		125,707	2,337	2,337		53 7											1	.. 31, '09	
Edmonton Lumber Co	Strathcona	1156	..	..	..	..	2,259,291	158,201	3,158,577	37,856	36,857	8,912	61 5				107,000	101,450	5,550				16 00	1	.. 31, '09	
Lawrence Garneau	Berth	1172	..	..	..	..	198,908	140,810	180,240	3,278	3,578		55 5							30,500	30,500		23 00	4	Mar. 31, '10	
J. J. Anderson.	.. ..	1187	..	35	12 M	..	41,050	101,724	29,760		711	4	58 58										17 00	4	.. 31, '10	
John Walter	Edmonton and Strathcona	1196	..	See above	See above	..		468,747															16 00	1	Dec. 31, '09	
D. R. Fraser & Co. & John Walter	.. ..	1211	..	..	..	..	831,714	1,560,750	340,676		13,622	27,730	61 7										15 70	2	.. 31, '09	
The Valley Lumber Co	.. ..	1216	..	..	..	..	100,000	100,000															..	1	Mar. 31, '10	Cut in trespass.
D. R. Fraser & Co. & John Walter	..	1242	..	See above	See above	..	161	944,271	9,302		3	11,086	53 6										15 60	2	Dec. 31, '09	
Edmonton Lumber Co	Strathcona	1252	..	..	..	..		282,927	505,050														15 75	1	.. 31, '09	
John Walter	Edmonton and Strathcona	1287	..	..	..	..		173,089															15 00	1	.. 31, '09	
..	..	1288	..	..	..	..		228,145															16 00	1	.. 31, '09	
..	..	1289	..	..	..	..	3,184	184,745			52	12,398	61										16 00	1	.. 31, '09	
Robert Ritchie	.. ..	1312	Operated by John Walter					170,969															15 00	1	.. 31, '09	
John Walter	.. ..	1353	Steam	See above	See above.		642,314	496,430	175,474	14,940	10,476	4,451	61 4										16 00	1	.. 31, '09	
W. J. Dunn	Pakan's Ville	1394	..	..	..	..	170,112	218,072		243	2,910		58 45										15 00	1	Mar. 31, '10	
Blain & McKelvey	.. ..	1419	..	..	..	..				22,974		22,974														
D. R. Fraser & Co	Edmonton	1 timber limits	..	See above.	See above.	..	35,674	35,674			641		55 6										15 00	1	Dec. 31, '09	
John Walter	Edmonton and Strathcona	..	..	..	..	..	25,736	25,736			408		63										16 00	1	.. 31, '09	
Edmonton Lumber Co	Strathcona	..	..	..	..	..	39,197	39,197			722		54 2										16 00	1	.. 31, '09	
							6,820,936	9,932,120	6,046,291	180,547	123,898	110,533					729,000	739,550	10,500	30,500	30,500					

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Sawmills operating within the Calgary Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

No.	Mill Owner	Location of Mill	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power	Capacity per 10 hours	Species of Timber Cut	Lumber: Manufactured Ft. B.M.	Lumber: Sold Ft. B.M.	Lumber: On hand Ft. B.M.	Logs: Logs Cut	Logs: Logs Manufactured	Logs: Logs on hand.	Average per Log Ft. B.M.	Railway Ties: Manufactured	Railway Ties: Sold	Railway Ties: On hand.	Lathes: Manufactured	Lathes: Sold	Lathes: On hand.	Shingles: Manufactured	Shingles: Sold.	Shingles: On hand.	Average Price of Lumber per M. Sheet	Number of Returns Made	Date of Last Return	Remarks
						Feet																		$ cts.			
1	O. J. C. Anderson	Lyndon, Alta.	1200	Steam	40	10,000	Fir and spruce		96,460									161,770	161,770					15 00	1	June 30, '09	Berth cancelled. 82 postsmade
2	Pemberton, Grant & Great West Timber Company	Red Deer	202	"	75	50,000		2,229,828	5,184,470	476,376	8,927	20,312	8,927	68 80										15 00	1	" 30, 09	
3	Lineham Lumber Company.	Okotoks	5691	"	15	15,000		1,814,610	1,874,484		5,474	59,874	500	30 40										14 83	1	" 30, '09	228 pcs. got out and sold
4	Hon. Peter McLaren	Blairmore	30A		100	30,000		7,052,525	7,055,974	126,915	88,566	97,225	110,866	54 36										15 58	1	" 30, '09	904,674 lin. ft. mining props manufactured and sold
5	William Rotherford	Elkwater	1027		30	10,000	Spruce and pine	145,000	307,000		750	6,250		53 20					5,000					12 00	3	Dec. 30, '09	Berth cancelled
6	F. R. Pottenger	Red Deer River	1071	"	32	10,000	Spruce	481,375	548,918	132,457	2,168	12,168		59 50										16 58	1	Mar. 31, '10	
7	W. N. De Mille	Dunbia	1248		20	8,000	"	167,360	131,033	36,327	5,135	5,420	12,070	51 85										12 00	1	" 31, '10	
8	Wm. C. McDougall	Medicine Hat	863		20	8,000		115,000	65,000	100,000		2,000	1,200	57 50							100,000	100,000		15 00	2	Sept. 30, '09	Logs for 31,200 as on hand reported 800 in excess
9	Messrs. Carter & McEwen.	Red Deer	1166		75	30,000	Spruce and pine	282,000		252,000	13,847	4,000	62,847	4 00											1	Mar. 31, '10	
10	Calgary Water Power Company	Calgary	168				Fir, spruce and pine				70,590		70,590												1	" 31, '10	
11	Pemberton, Grant & Great West Timber Company	Red Deer	253		75	30,000	Spruce and pine	1,964,134	336,651	1,927,583	51,279	37,832	57,279	51 80										16 10	1	" 31, '10	
12	Fleming Quigley	Cochrane	1270		10	10,000	"	365,000	340,000	119,000	2,200	4,920		74 20										4 00	2	Sept. 30, '09	
13	Eau Claire & Bow R. L. Timber Co.	Calgary	E. F. H. I. J. 318		100	25,000	Fir, spruce and pine	9,940,721	7,705,300	3,005,092	102,340	101 741	225,020	51 00										6 58	1	Mar. 31, '10	Cut, 6,077 Postsmade, 10,051, and quantity on hand, 4,200
14	Lineham Lumber Company	High River	570		80	50,000					69,342		69,342												1	" 31, '10	
15			1429		80	50,000					127		125												1	" 31, '10	
16		Okotoks	87		15	15,000					18,220		18,220												6	" 31, '10	
17	" "		1381		15	15,000					60,000		60,000												1	" 31, '10	
								18,627,761	24,695,217	5,925,658	520,463	445,742	695,566					461,770	161,770		100,000	100,000		11 81	60		

J. R. SUTHERLAND, *Crown Timber Agent.*

SCHEDULE C—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating within the Calgary Agency under Government Permits for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

No.	Mill Owner	Location of Mill	Permit No.	Species of Timber Cut	Lumber			Log Count			Average per Log Ft. B.M.	Railway Ties			Average price of Lumber per M. ft.	Number of Returns Made	Date of Last Return.	Remarks
					Manufactured Ft. B.M.	Sold Ft. B.M.	On hand Ft. B.M.	Logs Cut	Logs Manufactured	Logs On hand		Manufactured	Sold	On hand				
1	W. H. D[illegible]	[illegible]orth	1326	Spruce	215,113	93,472	149,969	2,512	3,124	2,898	77 80				17 00	4	Mar. 31, 10	
2	W. W. Ch[illegible]	[illegible]	1304	Spruce and Fir	56,820	56,820			1,190		47 75				11 25	1	31, 10	
3	Alb[illegible]	Sheerness	1458	Spruce		63,000				100					14 14		Dec. 31, 09	Bee
4	A. E. Sp[illegible]	Che[illegible]	1408		427,000	168,000	149,000	500	2,500	600	70				15 00	4	31, 10	
5	Charles Sm[illegible]		1436	Spruce and Fir	197,429	115,458	106,211	5,103	2,364	1,402	80 63				10 56	3	31, 10	
6	Frank Dalton		820	Spruce	175,000	255,000			295	14	59 75				16 00	2	Sept. 30, 09	
7	Archibald Gil[illegible]		1406	Spruce and Fir	58,678	58,678			500		37 20				11 00	2	Mar. 31, 10	
8	W. H. [illegible]mon		1424	Spruce and Pine	1,037,598	1,234,598	137,000	18,702	17,544	1,238	58 75				14 00	4	31, 10	
9	Lanchast[illegible] Lumber Co.	High Li[illegible]	1428	Pine	2,192,079	2,569,807		6,732	55,253	1,063	45 12				15 85	4	31, 10	Cut [illegible]
10			1439	[illegible]		746,807									14 00	4	31, 10	
11	Jos. D. Fisher	Cypress Hills	1458	Spruce	110,000	110,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	500	50				11 00	2	Sept. 30, 09	
12	P. W. Hall[illegible]	Lake Diefenbaker	1427		413,28	176,900	197,750	7,225	8,500	3,565	39 78				15 67	4	Mar. 31, 10	
13	N. F. Hagen	Oldsmith	1456		106,600	13,042	93,558	2,772							16 00	4	31, 10	Left [illegible]
14	John R. McClung		1278	Spruce and Fir	140,000	140,000		3,200	3,200		50				11 00	1	Sept. 30, 09	Re [illegible]
15	John Schmidt		1487	Spruce and Pine	465,214	295,554	219,660	7,300	5,419	2,000	46 40				17 00		Mar. 31, 10	[illegible]
16	C. F. Morris		1045	Spruce and [illegible]	50,000	50,000		250	250		20				16 00	1	31, 10	
					5,434,348	6,902,205	909,191	56,477	98,700	9,251					12 79	45		
	Hon. Peter M. [illegible]	Bl[illegible]		Sawmilling under [illegible]	25,000	25,000												
				[illegible]	15,457	15,457												
				[illegible]	800	800												
	International Coal & [illegible] Co.	Lethbridge	1429	Mining purposes	15,914	16,914												
	Lethbridge Lumber Company	High Level	1428	Flying Derrick	72	72												
	E. G. Hazel[illegible]	Crowsnest	1510	Unlicensed	200	200												

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating within the

No.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Species of Timber Cut.	Lumber. Manufactured. Ft. B. M.	Lumber. Sold Ft. B. M.	Lumber. On Hand Ft. B. M.
	Portable Sawmill Berths.						
1	Blackburn and Somerville	27-32-20 W 1st.	1508	Spruce and tamarack	.....	115,000	85,000
2	Butson, W. F.	27-39-25 "	1519	Spruce	.....	25,000	.....
3	" "	27-39-25 "	1636	"	200,000	200,000	.....
4	Fulton, Thos	Etoimami	1345	"	.....	76,900	146,270
5	Gamache, P.	5-23 2 W 1st.	1531	"	179,307	114,996	76,311
6	Gunn, D. J.	1-38-7 W 2nd.	1623	Poplar	29,000	14,000	15,000
7	Hall, Erik.	24-18-18 W 1st.	1483	Spruce	103,200	81,936	21,264
8	Helgason, J	20-23-4 E.	1509	Spruce and tamarack	121,000	121,000	.....
9	Henry, Wm.	11-16-8 E.	775L	Spruce and tamarack	95,000	10,000	85,000
10	Hodgins, Alex.	30-22-6 W 1st.	1580	Spruce	.....	20,000	.....
11	" "	14-23-6 "	1601	"	.....	.....	.....
12	Hunter, J. D.	15-36-24 "	1608	Spruce and tamarack	.....	.....	.....
13	Kennee, C. R.	27-28-23 "	1572	Spruce and tamarack	24,000	29,000	.....
14	Keillor, Alex.	10-33-28 "	1588	Spruce	280,000	180,000	100,000
15	Little, Wm.	11 16-3 E.	72SL	Spruce and poplar	50,000	9,171	40,829
16	Marchanski, J	Net Point.	1542	Spruce	188,000	186,350	32,650
17	Marshall, J, jr.	17-23-4 W 1st.	1582	"	131,324	90,324	41,000
18	McDougall, Alex.	19-23-11 "	1568	"	35,000	35,000	.....
19	McHaffie, P.	4-38-27 "	1576	"	119,000	20,000	99,000
20	Oddleifsson, G.	1-21-2 E.	1559	"	284,000	225,000	79,000
21	Patton, Austin.	17-18-17 W 1st.	64SL	Spruce and tamarack	136,100	78,000	58,100
22	Thompson, B. B.	9-24-6 E.	1421	Spruce and tamarack	32,900	34,900	.....
23	Tyler, D. C.	19-18-15 W 1st.	1375	Spruce and poplar	.....	91,950	.....
24	Walstrom, V.	26-18-7 "	1482	Spruce and tamarack	100,000	23,000	77,000
					2,107,831	1,781,527	956,424
	Permit Berths.						
	Burrows, T. A.	Brandon.	827	Spruce	544,603	469,419	75,184
	Caverly, Jefferson.	17-38-28 W 1st.	966	Spruce and tamarack	2,171,550	1,334,200	2,340,940
	McArthur, J D.	Lac du Bonnet	793	Spruce.	.....	103,448	.....
	" "	"	1543	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Senkan, R. & Smith, R.	Siglunes	1090	Spruce	352,000	263,600	169,000
					3,068,153	2,170,067	2,585,124

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Winnipeg Agency, under Government Permits, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, '10.

Log Count.			Average per Log Ft. B. M.	Railway Ties.			Average Price of Lumber per M. ft.	No. of Returns Made.	Date of Last Return.	Remarks.
Logs Cut.	Logs Manufactured.	Logs on Hand.		Manufactured.	Sold.	On Hand.				
							$ cts.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	14 16	3	Dec. 31, '09....	Berth cancelled
.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	12 00	2	Sept. 30, '09....	Berth cancelled
2,800	2,800	.....	71	.....	.....	....	12 00	1	Mar. 31, '10....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	19 00	4	" "	Berth cancelled
1,293	2,730	.....	62	....	.....	....	14 12	4	" "	Berth cancelled
908	643	265	45	.....	.....	....	12 00	1	" "	
2,600	2,600	.....	40	.....	.....	...	12 00	4	" "	Berth cancelled
.....	5,500	.....	22	.....	.....	....	12 00	3	Dec. 31, '09....	Berth cancelled
2,900	2,900	.....	32	.....	.....	....	22 00	1	Mar. 31, '10....	
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	15 00	1	June 23, '09....	Berth cancelled
2,100	.....	2,100	...	.....	.....	....	.....	2	Mar. 31, '10....	
440	.....	440	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	" "	
400	800	.....	30	....	.....	...	12 00	1	June 30, '09....	Berth cancelled
5,500	5,500	.....	51	....	...	....	10 00	4	Mar. 31, '10...	
1,000	1,000	.....	50	.....	.....	....	12 00	1	" "	
.....	3,545	.....	53	....	.....	....	16 50	4	" " ...	Berth cancelled
5,325	3,825	1,500	34	....	.....	....	12 00	3	Dec. 31, '09....	
600	640	.....	54	.....	.....	....	10 00	4	Jan. 16, '09....	Berth cancelled
3,000	2,250	1,000	53	.....	.....	....	15 00	4	Mar. 31, '10...	
6,100	9,600	1,000	30	.....	.....	....	13 50	4	" " ..	
3,706	3,706	.....	32	.....	.....	....	12 33	4	" "	
.....	1,200	.....	27	.....	..	....	15 25	2	Sept. 30, '09....	Berth cancelled
.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	....	14 00	2	" "	Berth cancelled
2,900	2,900	.....	34	.....	..	....	15 00	4	Mar. 31, '10....	
41,572	52,139	6,305						64		
1,425	10,825	.....	50	.....	.....	....	16 00	4	Mar. 31, '10....	
38,468	43,918	.....	49	.....	.....	....	15 81	4	" "	
400	.....	400	...	.....	.....	...	15 00	4	" "	
3,800	.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	1	" "	
..	7,500	4,000	47	.....	...	....	16 25	4	" " ...	
44,093	62,243	8,200	.....	.....	5,372	....		17		

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, Winnipeg, for Fiscal Year ending March, 31, 1910.

Particulars.	Number, &c.	As compared with previous year. Increase.	As compared with previous year. Decrease.	Remarks.
Letters received	21,726		2,656	Including land department.
Letters written	21,126		1,004	No separate record kept.
Permits subject to dues issued	377	72		
Free permits issued	557		127	
Seizures made	53		10	
Mill returns received and verified	593	9		
Mills operating under government license	31		5	
Mills operating under government permits	26	4		
Quantity of lumber manufactured, under license	60,169,942	13,997,979		
Quantity of lumber sold, under license.	72,961,233	11,266,842		
Quantity of lumber on hand, under license	31,539,833		11,978,168	
Average price at which lumber sold per M. feet	$14.63	8 cts.		
Hay permits issued	172		428	

No. 24.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT EDMONTON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
EDMONTON, ALBERTA, May 13, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch of this office for the year ending March 31, 1910, together with the following schedules:—

(*a*) Statement of receipts.
(*b*) Sawmills operating under government license.
(*c*) Mills, including portable sawmills, operating under permit.
(*d*) General office return.

The cut of timber is as follows:—

(*a*) By license berth holders, 6,820,996 feet B.M.
(*b*) By permit berth holders, 14,169,168 feet B.M.
(*c*) By portable sawmills under settlers' permits, 12,778,995 feet B.M.

It will be noticed that the locally collected revenue for the branch has increased over one hundred per cent. This is to be accounted for in the first place by larger sales of lumber, particularly lumber cut under permit, the quantity sold showing an increase of 6,000,000 feet B.M., and secondly owing to greater efficiency of administration which has resulted from an increased staff.

The quantity manufactured remained almost stationary, as the Edmonton operators restricted their operations during the winter of 1908-9, to the lowest possible point, in order to avoid a heavy loss of logs on the north Saskatchewan river, in the hope that the work undertaken by the government at Goose island would prevent serious loss of logs for the future. I am pleased to report that the loss during the past season of high water was practically nil, and there is reason to hope that such loss will be altogether avoided for the future.

The average selling price of lumber has advanced over $2.30 during the year, the demand being much larger than last year following a bounteous harvest and the necessities of new towns springing up along the lines of railway which are being rapidly constructed throughout the agency, and I have reason to believe that the coming season will see an even greater increase in the total sales. Increased railway facilities should enable berth holders in the western portion of the agency to commence operations, and lead to an increased output and reduction in the price of lumber, notwithstanding an anticipated increased demand in the lumber trade.

It may be noted that there were sixty-five portable sawmills cutting under settlers' permit within the agency, their total cut being more than double the cut at the mills operating under government license.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

K. W. MACKENZIE,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.—STATEMENT of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at Edmonton for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Month.	Bonus under license.	Ground rent under license.	Royalty dues under license.	Permit fees, dues and rental.	Seizures.	Hay permits fees and dues.	Totals.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	NOTE—Bonuses are collected at Head Office.	90 00	806 04	1,385 73	46 50	400 55	2,728 82
May		737 02	38 00	196 60	55 90	58 40	1,085 92
June		436 25	.....	427 18	279 25	90 05	1,232 73
July		87 40	246 22	210 24	179 38	146 80	870 04
August		349 90	795 41	1,912 78	205 20	57 10	3,320 39
September		738 77	36 13	280 91	35 35	17 90	1,109 06
October		15	1,936 55	2,429 00	41 45	30	4,407 45
November		11 15	927 19	757 48	504 65	26 60	2,227 07
December		....	30	953 60	151 55	8 80	1,114 25
1910.							
January		.....	502 72	2,570 60	291 08	10	3,364 50
February		1 95	591 79	6,659 26	483 68	.. ..	7,736 68
March		38 27	35 20	1,284 47	822 09	20	2,180 23
Total		2,490 86	5,915 55	19,067 85	3,096 08	806 80	31,377 14
Collected at Head Office.	1,210 00	4,919 03	135 94	77 68	.....	.....	6,342 65
	1,210 00	7,409 89	6,051 49	19,145 53	3,096 08	806 80	37,719 79

K. W. MACKENZIE,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) operating ending

Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Species of Timber Cut.	Lumber.			Log Count.		
				Manufactured. Ft. B.M.	Sold. Ft. B.M.	On hand. Ft. B.M.	Logs cut.	Logs Manufact'rd.	Logs on hand.
Huff & Carter...	.....	1213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isaac Gagnon...	AthabaskaLdg	1298	Spruce .	60,000	.....	186,000	.....	700	.....
D. R. Fraser & Co. and John Walter.	Ed'n &Strat'ca	1306	.....	.....	662,978	.....	.....	.....	10,990
D. R. Fraser & Co. and John Walter.	" ..	Order in Council 10-7-07.	.....	4,787,419	5,420,102	2,124,441	.....	68,839	27,848
Edmonton Lumber Co.	Strathcona....	" ..	.....	50,756	81,390	50,756	.....	849	.....
Hy. Meyer	Berth	1308	.....	.....	133,500	130,460	.....	.....	.....
J. A. L. McDougall.	Nil.....	1309	.....	.....	3,250	16,750	.....	.....	.....
J. H. Wood	"	1328	.....	.....	82,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. L. McInnis..	"	1329	.....	.....	492,834	90,000	.....	.....	.....
F. C. Papineau.	Berth.....	1337	.....	22,300	22,300	.....	.....	400	.....
J. E. Gibeault..	"	1381	.....	86,583	58,037	54,181	.....	1,430	1,198
R. T. Telford...	Nil	1386	.....	.....	146,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hislop&McPhee	Entwistle.....	1442	.....	480,000	480,000	.....	8,000	8,000	.....
H. A. Calder...	Sawn by Ed'n mills.	1477	.....	167,890	167,890	.....	.....	2,721	1,048
D. R. Fraser & Co. and John Walter.	Ed'n &Strat'ca	1486	.....	3,402,765	.....	3,402,765	62,245	55,299	6,946
D. R. Fraser & Co. and John Walter.	" ..	1487	.....	1,461,896	.....	1,461,896	39,158	33,615	5,543
Louis Lagasse ..	Edison	1489	.....	.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	600
D. R. Fraser & Co. and John Walter.	Ed'n &Strat'na	1403	.....	1,910,849	.....	1,910,849	36,402	31,005	5,397
Hislop&McPhee	Entwistle	1496	.. ..	300,000	30,000	270,000	15,000	5,000	10,000
D. R. Fraser & Co. and John Walter.	Ed'n&Strat'na	1497	.....	.....	....	....	15,542	.....	15,542
Short & White..	Berth.....	1505	.....	.....	188,848	15,152	.....	.....	.....
Amede Roy.....	Nil	1526	.....	....	.....	59,966	.....	.....	3,690
D. J. McLeod..	"	1528	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emil Baril.....	Berth.....	1546	.....	79,000	110,000	32,000	3,425	3,425	.....
Frank Mearon..	Nil	1562	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400
Hy. Clemes	Berth.....	1570	.....	84,867	62,867	22,000	2,693	1,226	1,617
Wm. Brunelle ..	Chicken Hill..	1571	.....	143,010	105,000	70,160	665	3,817	.....
J. Ratty..	Beaver Creek.	1575	.....	63,555	51,101	12,454	.....	900	.....
W. J. Dent	Berth	1579	.....	73,000	58,000	30,000	1,975	1,475	500
F. D. Pritchard.	"	1592	.....	60,510	53,971	6,539	1,403	1,232	171
E. J. Dowsett..	Pakan.....	1599	.....	68,465	4,793	63,672	2,911	2,211	700
Peter McPhee..	Berth	1602	.....	500,000	12,477	387,523	10,000	10,000	.....
Jno. Zaczkowski	"	1604	.....	366,203	68,336	297,867	4,916	4,516	400
				14,169,068	8,496,024	10,745,431	204, 335	336, 660	92, 590

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within the Edmonton Agency, under Government Permits for the Fiscal Year March 31, 1910.

Average per Log. Ft. B.M.	Railway Ties. Manufactured	Sold.	On hand.	Average price of lumber per M. feet.	No. of returns made.	Date of last return.	Remarks.		
				$ cts.					
.....	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	1	Dec. 9, 1909.....			
85·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	" 31, 1909.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	1	" 31, 1909.....	Lath.		
							Manf.	Sold.	On hand.
68·5	.....	.....	.....	16 00	1	" 31, 1909	221,050	221,050	Nil.
59·78	.....	.....	.....	15 00	1	" 31, 1909			
	.....	.....	.....	11 00	4	Mar. 31, 1910.....			
	.....	.....	.....	13 00	2	Sept. 30, 1909.....			
	.....	.....	.....	20 00	3	Dec. 31, 1909			
	.....	.....	.....	15 00	4	Mar. 31, 1910.....			
55·75	.....	.....	.....	10 00	4	" 31, 1910.....			
60·5	.....	.....	.....	10 00	4	" 31, 1910.			
.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	4	" 31, 1910.....			
60·	.....	.....	.....	16 00	3	" 31, 1910.....	Lath.		
61·87	.....	.....	.....	16 00	1	Dec. 31, 1909.....			
							Manf.	Sold.	On hand.
61·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	" 31, 1909.....	476,100	476,100	Nil.
							1,000,550	1,000,550	Nil.
43·4	18,356	12,036	6,320	.....	1	" 31, 1909.....	Piling.		
							49,446	49,446	Nil.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Sept. 30, 1909. ...			
61·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Dec. 31, 1909.....			
60·	.....	.....	.....	20 00	3	Mar. 31, 1910.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Dec. 31, 1909.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Mar. 31, 1910.....	Shingles.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Dec. 31, 1909			
.....	2,402	2,402	.....	.....	1	" 31, 1909.....	Manf.	Sold.	On hand.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	Mar. 31, 1910.....	345,000	345,000	Nil.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	Sept. 30, 1909....			
69·2	.....	.....	.....	10 00	4	Mar. 31, 1910.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	4	" 31, 1910.....			
70·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	" 31, 1910.....	Shingles.		
49·5	.....	.....	.....	9 50	4	" 31, 1910.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	2	Dec. 31, 1909.....	Manf.	Sold.	On hand.
.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	2	Mar. 31, 1910.....	116,750	88,250	28,500
50·	.....	.....	.....	20 00	2	" 31, 1910.....			
81·	.....	.....	.....	10 00	3	" 31, 1910.....			
.....	25,758	18,438	6,320	.....	84				

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, Edmonton, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Particulars	Numbers, &c.	As compared with previous year. — Increase.	As compared with previous year. — Decrease.
Letters received	Included in Dominion Lands Return.		
Letters written	"	"	"
Permits subject to dues issued	337	31	
Free permits issued	1,450		28
Seizures made	83	26	
Mill returns received and verified	626	334	
Mills operating under government license	7		2
" " permits	17	1	
Quantity of lumber manufactured, under license	6,820,996		2,858,121
" " sold "	9,932,120	2,819,430	
" " on hand "	6,046,291		2,258,361
Average price at which lumber sold	$16 00	$2 30	
Hay permits issued	279		83

No. 25.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT CALGARY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, May 14, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith the following statements for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910:—

Schedule A., statement of receipts on account of Crown Timber, covering the period referred to, amounting to $32,275.09.

Schedule B., showing the sawmills within the Crown Timber Agency in operation under government license to March 31, 1910.

Schedule C., showing the portable sawmills operated under permit to the said date.

Schedule D., general office work.

You will observe that the quantity manufactured from licensed berths during the twelve months, amounted to 18,627,551 ft. B.M.; quantity sold, 23,695,217 ft. B.M.; manufactured by portable mills under permits, 5,131,448 ft. B.M.; quantity sold, 6,902,205 ft; total quantity on hand, 6,834,788 ft.

In addition to the 23,758,999 ft. B.M., manufactured as above stated, there has probably been about 130,000,000 ft. brought into this province from the province of British Columbia, but apparently nothing has been imported from the United States. The lumber trade has never been better in the history of this country than it has been during the last six months, consequently the stocks held at the mills in Alberta and in British Columbia are rather low.

The log crop, according to an estimate made by Mr. Chief Forest Ranger Margach, amounted to 30,000,000 which in addition to, say, 10,000,000 ft., estimated as

being the quantity left over from the cut of 1907 and 1908, will make 40,000,000 ft., which the mill owners will require to manufacture into lumber during this season.

I may add that $14.81 per thousand feet B.M., is the average price at which the lumber taken from licensed and permit berths sold during the past year.

Your obedient servant,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.—Statement of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at Calgary for fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Month.	Ground rent under license.	Royalty dues under license.	Permit fees, dues and rental.	Seizures.	Grazing lands rentals.	Hay permits, fees and dues.	Totals.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	51 45	1,798 58	2,857 79	.....	913 66	76 00	5,697 48
May	1,703 48	123 80	279 15	199 84	36 38	38 50	2,381 15
June	15 00	.....	142 31	.....	727 30	11 00	895 61
July	5 14	2,232 63	3,638 31	157 00	173 29	26 20	6,232 57
August	4 10	.....	37 55	.....	70 02	115 30	226 97
September	.....	8 84	135 33	36 00	26 00	15 50	221 67
October	.....	2,429 15	256 80	.....	163 03	16 20	2,865 18
November	.....	1,142 66	57 72	.....	1,825 43	.....	3,025 81
December	129 46	317 75	866 77	10 54	147 85	.....	1,472 37
1910.							
January	35 35	1,860 44	292 70	14 53	51 18	.....	2,254 20
February	.....	1,071 89	45 00	11 81	12 16	.....	1,140 86
March	.....	283 14	1,172 71	330 00	26 00	.....	1,811 85
Totals	1,943 98	11,268 88	9,782 14	759 72	4,172 30	298 70	28,225 72
Amount collected at Head Office	3,646 38	372 99	30 00	.....	.....	.....	4,049 37
	5,590 36	11,641 87	9,812 14	759 72	4,172 30	298 70	32,275 09

Certified correct,

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Crown Timber Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, Calgary, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Particulars.	Number, &c.	As Compared with Previous Year.		Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Letters received	57,003	22,263		Including Dom. Lands.
Letters written	56,213	22,017		
Permits subject to dues issued	22	6		
Free permits issued	583		37	
Seizures made	9		1	
Mill returns received and verified	105		10	
Mills operating under Government license	17	1		
" " " permits	16		4	
Quantity of lumber manufactured, under license	18,627,551	4,896,963		
Quantity of lumber sold, under license	23,695,217	11,483,480		
" " on hand, "	5,925,658		6,087,306	
Average price at which lumber sold, under license	$14 81		$ 26	
Average price at which lumber sold, under permits	$12 79	$ 25		
Hay permits issued	115		80	

J. R. SUTHERLAND,
Crown Timber Agent.

No. 26.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT PRINCE ALBERT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, April 11, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this office for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Attached hereto you will find the following detailed statements:—

Schedule A., being a statement showing receipts from timber, grazing and hay, on Dominion Lands.

Schedule B., being a statement showing sawmills operating under government license.

Schedule C., being a statement showing sawmills operating under government permits.

Schedule D., being a statement of the general office work performed.

These statements show an increase over the preceding year both in volume of work and revenue collected, the total receipts being $53,320.26 as against the $43,229.34 for the preceding twelve months.

The sales of lumber manufactured under license show an increase of 7,771,594 feet, the average price per thousand feet being $18.47\frac{1}{3}$ as against $17.54\frac{2}{3}$ for the previous year. The average number of feet per log on licensed berths is 71·03 feet and on permit berths 42·21 feet.

The number of timber permits issued is 1,033, covering the following quantities of timber: building logs, lineal feet, 200,101; lumber, feet B.M., 7,211,307; shingles, 239,000; roof poles, 129,663; fence rails, 673,244; fence posts, 178,927; railway ties, 7,700; cordwood (cords) 18,667.

The number of seizures made during the year is 55, covering the following quantities of timber: building logs, lineal feet, 41,529; lumber, feet B.M., 1,864,314; fence posts, 11,372; shingles, 20,000; lath, 10,000; cordwood (cords) 287.

The returns from holders of licensed berths show an increase in the number of logs cut amounting to 367,298 pieces.

On account of the exceptionally early spring in some cases a small proportion of the cut has had to be left in the woods; this, however, amounts to a very small proportion of the total cut and the year from a lumberman's standpoint has been a successful one.

In conclusion I would state that the revenue for the year just commenced will see a decided increase, as a large number of berths formerly in the Winnipeg Agency are now included in the Prince Albert district.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. L. DEMPSTER,
Crown Timber Agent.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SCHEDULE A.—Statement of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at Prince Albert for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Month.	Ground rent under license.	Royalty dues under license.	Permit fees, dues and rental.	Seizures.	Hay permits fees and dues.	Totals.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	5,596 05	145 98	886 53	712 08	171 10	7,511 74
May	369 55	3,403 29	215 90	279 93	80 70	4,349 37
June	447 44	276 64	67 40	142 15	79 10	1,012 73
July	...	6,237 02	666 94	76 92	68 85	7,049 73
August	10	.....	360 60	171 57	18 30	550 57
September	5 10	698 78	119 12	1,803 76	7 50	2,634 26
October	106 40	7,196 85	342 52	526 93	5 30	8,178 00
November	918 90	3,631 21	239 00	1,374 00	2 50	6,165 61
December	1 22	202 95	1,081 21	45 05	9 20	1,339 63
1910.						
January	257 02	5,208 90	1,174 28	30 95	80	6,671 95
February	58 70	149 58	616 25	126 54	2 50	953 57
March	132 15	3,029 45	788 60	35 80	60	3,986 60
Totals	7,892 63	30,180 65	6,558 35	5,325 68	446 45	50,403 76
Collected at head office	2,807 25	. . .	19 05	90 20	....	2,916 50
	10,699 88	30,180 65	6,577 40	5,415 88	446 45	53,320 26

GEO. L. DEMPSTER,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Sawmills operating within the Prince Albert Agency under Government License for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910

Number	Mill Owner	Location of Mill	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power	Capacity per Ten Hours	Species of Timber cut	Lumber		Log Count			Average per Log	Railway Ties			Lath			Shingles			Average Price of Lumber per M Ft	Number of Returns made	Date of Last Return	Remarks
								Manufactured	Sold	On hand	Logs cut	Logs Manufactured	Logs on hand		Manufactured	Sold	On hand	Manufactured	Sold	On hand	Manufactured	Sold	On hand				
								Ft B M	Ft B M	Ft B M				Ft B M										$ cts			
1	Carrot River Lumber Co.	S W 1 48 13 2	1504	Steam	75	10,000	Spruce	254,074		254,074		4,284		79 30											1	Sept. 30, 1909	
2	Prince Albert Lumber Co. Ltd.	Prince Albert	66 A		1,200	160,000		2,996,772	10,393,803			42,600		70 74				741,500	2,438,450					16 82	4	Mar. 31, 1910	
3	"	"	9 Block I					4,974,178	4,634,178		1,800	60,510	11,706	66 67				898,000	898,000					19 42	1	" 31, 1910	
4	"	"	474					9,643,958	6,641,958		98,016	94,992	98,016	69 92				1,503,750	1,503,750					17 70	4	" 31, 1910	
5	"	"	708					19,430,055	19,430,055		233,561	280,988	91,037	69 14				4,330,950	4,161,000	178,950				18 80	4	" 31, 1910	
6	Sturgeon Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.	Sturgeon Lake	848		280	45,000		2,193,570	1,890,121										412,250					19 21	1	" 31, 1910	
7	Wm. Cowan & Co.	Prince Albert	710		145	50,000																			4	" 31, 1910	175,440 logs [illegible]
8	Big River Lumber Co. Ltd.	"	1,019					1,254,173	2,016,090	903,434	213,953	14,243	109,729	88 31				144,635	274,190	144,635				14 87	3	" 31, 1910	4,962 logs [illegible]
9	Saskatchewan Lumber Co. Ltd.	Carrot River	977		250	50,000		6,962,867	7,445,072	3,774,538	139,217	94,476	149,247	73 34				1,871,830	2,646,740	3,034,100				19 48	4	" 31, 1910	98[illegible]
10	"	"	901						5,113,938										191,440					19 07 5	3	Dec. 31, 1909	
11	Percy Gilmour	Crooked River	1253		25	10,000			188,878															14 00	2	Sept. 30, 1909	
12	A. Marcelin	Shell River	1475		25	10,000			60,000															20 00	1	" 30, 1909	Berth not cut.
13	Lawrence Garrioch	58 6 W 4 M	1372		40	15,000		122,142	104,231	17,911	1,420		1,720								80,000	16,500	14,000	23 00	1	Dec. 31, 1909	Berth transferred to [illegible]
14	Prince Albert Lumber Co. Ltd.	Prince Albert	633								100,246		100,246												1	May 31, 1910	
15	"		9 Block III								66,104		66,104												1	" 31, 1910	
16			729								49,000		49,000												1	" 31, 1910	
17			946								67,380		65,380												1	" 31, 1910	
18	Archie Ballantyne		1396												5,000		5,000								1	" 31, 1910	
19	Sturgeon Lake Timber Co.		1011								6,365		6,365												1	" 31, 1910	
							Totals	41,666,379	56,946,554	6,814,857	975,892	593,852	862,843	71 03	5,000		5,000	7,566,665	12,528,700	1,357,685	80,000	16,500	14,000	18 474	69		

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GEO. L. DEMPSTER, *Crown Timber Agent*

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Mills (including the Portable Mills) Permits, for the Fiscal Year

Number.	Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber.		
					Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.
					Ft. B.M	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.
1	W. H. Morrow	New Osgoode	1590	Spruce	99,683	108,301	78,320
2	A. Marcotte	9-45-4 W. 2	1580	"			
3	Ross Bros.	Turtle Lake	1556	"	237,744	48,421	216,543
4	Wm. Crowston	9-42-16 W. 2	853	"	77,280	75,579	1,701
5	George Farmer	30-51-4 W. 3	1561	"	87,672	42,150	45,522
6	John F. Meier		1408	"	65,000	65,000	
7	Josef Otte	34-49-5 W.3	1459	"	136,756	135,356	1,400
8	"	S.E. 10-50-4 W.3	1605	"			
9	Johnston & Brostrom	15-50-27 W. 2	876	"	112,714	2,266	118,448
10	John Stansfield	12 & 13-49-26 W. 2	1507	"	18,000	18,000	
11	Lars. Hendricksen	N.E 9-49-19 W. 2.	1600	"	10,000	9,000	1,000
12	H. R. Knudson	25-40-15 2, 30-40-14 2	1630	"	35,000	9,330	25,670
13	M. W. C. Cazakoff	4-36-31 W 1 M	1641	"			
14	Charles Shaw	Melfort	1611	"	70,298	20,000	50,298
				Totals	950,147	533,403	548,902

operating within the Prince Albert Agency, under Government ending March 31, 1910.

Log Count.			Average per Log.	Average Price of Lumber per M. feet.	Number of Returns made.	Date of Last Return.	Remarks.
Logs cut.	Logs manufactured.	Logs on hand.					
			Ft. B M	$ cts.			
2,423	2,423	.....	41·14	13 50	4	Mar. 31, '10..	
.....	.....	300	.....	.....	3	Dec. 31, '09..	
.....	6,812	11,789	34·90	19 25	4	Mar. 31, '10..	
.....	1,817	530	42·53	18 88⅓	4	" 31, '10..	Berth cancelled.
262	1,400	7,362	62·62⅔	16 00	3	Dec. 31, '09..	
.....	1,850	.....	35·13	14 00	3	" 31, '09..	Berth cancelled.
3,020	3,020	Nil.	45·26⅔	13 00	3	" 31, '09..	" "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Perm. for 200,000 shingles.
7,156	2,800	7,156	40·25	.....	4	Mar. 31, '10..	No return received.
7	397	.....	45·34	12 00	4	" 31, '10..	
400	400	Nil.	25	12 00	1	Sept. 30, '09..	
873	700	173	50	13 50	1	Mar. 31, '10..	
860	.....	860	.....	.....	1	" 31, '10..	
.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	1	" 31, '10..	Returns incomplete.
15.001	21,619	28,170	42·21¾	15 21⅓	36		

GEO. L. DEMPSTER,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, Prince Albert, for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Particulars.	Number, &c.	As compared with previous year — Increase.	As compared with previous year. — Decrease.
Letters received	25,254	9,812	
Letters written	26,548	13,467	
Permits subject to dues issued	252		118
Free permits issued	781		206
Seizures made	55		37
Mill returns received and verified	289	211	
Mills operating under government license	10	4	
" " " permits	14	3	
Quantity of lumber manufactured, under license	41,666,179	2,230,505	
" " sold, under license	56,506,554	7,771,594	
" " on hand, under license	6,819,857		13,851,097
Average price at which lumber sold	$18.47⅛	92¾c.	
Hay permits issued	226	50	

GEO. L. DEMPSTER,
Crown Timber Agent.

No. 27.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AGENT AT NEW WESTMINSTER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., April 28, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31 last. In doing so I may be permitted to say that I am pleased to be able to report that the lumbering industry in this province continued brisk throughout the year, with prospects of a continued era of prosperity. The receipts of this office for the year were the greatest in its history, being nearly double those of any previous year, the total amount collected being $123,763.69, and the moneys collected at head office on account of this agency amount to $2,587.54. Schedule 'A.' which is enclosed, shows that this amount is made up as follows:—

Bonuses	$ 9,525 00
Rentals	33,957 51
Royalties	70,982 78
Permit fees	3,683 80
Seizures	8,202 14
	$126,351 23

Schedule 'B.' gives a list of the mills operating in the railway belt under government license. This statement shows that during the year 87,702,075 feet B.M. of saw logs was cut, in addition to which, as the statement shows, a considerable quantity of railway ties, shingle bolts, cordwood and other classes of timber were cut under the new ruling made by the department (which, by the way, is found to work out satisfactorily), licensees make returns on the British Columbia log scale, instead of the manufactured article, consequently the product for the year is shown as sold, in addition to a quantity of 28,718,487 feet B.M. on hand from last year, leaving nothing on hand at the end of the fiscal year under review. This is hardly a correct representation of the case of the lumberman, as the majority of the mills have a considerable quantity of lumber on hand, but this method of making returns is acknowledged by the lumbermen and licensees, who dispose of their products in the log, to be more satisfactory than making returns on the mill cut, in that the timber after being scaled in the log, does not require to be followed up and a record kept of what it produces in feet B.M. of lumber.

Schedule 'D.' gives information relative to the general work of the office and shows that during the year 5,483 letters were received and 7,995 written, an increase in the first case over the previous year of 1,616, and in the latter 3,145. During the year 61 permits were issued, this being a decrease of 21 in the number issued in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, and is explained by the fact that permits on lands within the Kamloops agency have been issued for some time past by the Dominion Lands agent at that point. This statement also shows that during the year 31 seizures of timber were made, being an increase of 14 over the previous year, and also shows that 1,389 mill returns were received and verified. These figures bear out the fact that the work of this agency has increased to an enormous extent and calls for the very best efforts on the part of the small staff of this office, to whom I am deeply indebted for their faithful and efficient services.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LEAMY,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.—Statement of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency at New Westminster, B.C., for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Month.	* Bonus under license.	Ground rent under license.	Royalty dues under license.	Permit fees, dues and rental.	Seizures.	Totals.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April		10,509 53	8,055 09	417 65		18,982 27
May		11,329 57	4,867 74	498 36	604 27	17,299 94
June		1,710 07	11,911 42	139 37	1,525 68	15,286 54
July		2,517 90	4,884 37	229 20	846 15	8,477 62
August		1,011 03	852 19	180 59	6 75	2,050 56
September		1,962 48	573 53	9 15	147 91	2,693 07
October		668 96	6,061 59	412 10	44 00	7,186 65
November		59 44	4,002 57	269 13	358 57	4,689 71
December		8 80	5,181 01	137 50		5,327 31
1910						
January	6,000 00		16,754 25	43 00	19 50	22,816 75
February		313 66	5,346 52	175 75	4,219 94	10,055 87
March	3,525 00	1,328 53	2,492 50	1,122 00	429 37	8,897 40
Totals	9,525 00	31,419 97	70,982 78	3,633 80	8,202 14	123.763 69
Collected at Head Office		2,537 54		50 00		2,587 54
	9,525 00	33,957 51	70,982 78	3,683 80	8,202 14	126,351 23

* Bonuses are collected at Head Office.

JAMES LEAMY,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Sawmills operating within the New Westminster, B.C., Agency, under Government Lice operating within the New Westminster, B.C., Agency, under Government License, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 Hours.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber.			Log Count.			Average per Log	Manufactured.
							Manufactured	Sold.	On hand.	Logs cut.	Logs Manufactured.	Logs on hand.		
							Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.				Ft. B.M.	
Palliser Lumber Co	Palliser, B.C.	S. 29	Steam	340	80,000	Cedar and pine	9,294,761	10,710,718	Nil	27,664	129,312	Nil	333	
Columbia River Lumber Co	Golden	P, 121, 193	"	700	120,000	Cedar, hemlock and pine	5,168,161	8,716,200	"	51,628	51,628	"	100	10,191
"	Revelstoke	274, 256, 257, 276, 277, 278	"	475	50,000	" "	949,463	949,463	"	9,774	9,774	"	97	
Arrow Lakes Lumber Co	Arrowhead	210, 233	"	500	120,000	" "	23,969	23,529	"	2,191,365	2,191,365	"	99	(1,[illegible] pcs cedar mfd. and sold)
Bowman Lumber Co	Revelstoke	93	"	150	38,000	" "	7,034,583	7,034,583	"	29,547	29,547	"	237	
"	Comaplix	112, 113, 249, 250, 366	"	750	70,000	" "	8,826,004	8,826,004	"	63,186	63,186	"	139	
Big Bend Lumber Co	Arrowhead	316, 392	Mill dr[illegible] by fre			" "	5,110,406	11,117,978	"	25,068	53,199	"	209	
Lee Lumber Co	Wigwam	118	Steam	150	30,000	" "	770,643	1,832,659	"	6,561	10,500	"	98	
Mundy Lumber Co	Three Valley	167, 393, 395, 349, 326, 285	"	375	75,000	" "	8,459,852	21,697,789	"	70,653	75,653	"	250	
A. R. Rogers Lumber Co.	Enderby	237, 238	"	400	75,000	" "	9,027,134	11,695,492	"	70,471	94,288	"	126	
E. H. Heaps & Co	Ruskin	263, 185, 33	"	135	15,000	Cedar, spruce	1,800	869,617	"	81	1,000	"	757	
Rat Portage Lumber Co	Harrison River	432, 281	"	700	125,000	Cedar, fir, hemlock	2,464,599	2,464,599	"	3,429	3,429	"	718	(53 [illegible] mfd. and sold)
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co	Vancouver	72	"	50	10,000	Fir and cedar	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.	
Vancouver Power Co	Capilano Lake	Around Lake	"	125	15,000	Fir, cedar and hemlock	2,809,629	2,809,629	"					
Western Canada Power Co	Lake Buntzen	W[illegible] 19, Tp. 13, R. 4 W. M.	"	12	5,000	Fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce	892,725	892,725	"					
B. C. Mills T. & T. Co	New Westminster	6, 156, 301, 303, 253	"	150	60,000	" "	4,310,153	4,310,153	"	14,140	14,140	Nil	302	(17[illegible] mfd. and sold)
Burnette Shingle Co	Coquitlam	58, 17	"	150	50,000	" "	2,242,762	2,242,762	"	6,776	6,776	"	331	(278 pcs. 30 ft. [illegible] and sold)
Camp B Rock Crusher Co	Buntzen	"B" L"				Cedar, fir, hemlock	1,806,610	1,806,610	"	6,136	6,136	"	294	
Vancouver Power Co	Second	"D" [illegible]				" "	5,541,147	5,541,147	"	3	6,243	"	881	(292 " [illegible] and 1 [illegible] mfd. and sold)
D. A. Johnston	"	150				Fir and cedar	576,128	576,128	"	605	605	"	952	
R. A. Trethewey	"	195				" "	1,217,750	1,217,750	"	1,742	1,742	"	699	
W. R. Spencer	"	266, 214, 270, 347				Fir, cedar, hemlock	622,870	622,870	"	1,797	1,797	"	509	
M. G. Jeffs	"	368				Fir, cedar, spruce	5,686,462	5,686,462	"	9,450	9,450	"	603	
K. Mikami	"	246, 194				Fir and cedar	522,409	522,409	"	733	733	"	139	
R. B. Sullivan	"	109				Cedar	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.	
T. W. Paterson	"	93				"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
J. D. Kennedy	"	223				Cottonwood	277,033	277,033	"	580	580	"	477	
Neil Mitchell	"	253				Cedar	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.	
Gowan McKinnan	"	153				"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
W. H. Pratt	"	69				Fir and cedar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	(240 [illegible]
Kamloops Mines Ltd	"	64				Fir and pine	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	(310
Brittingham & Young Co	"	330				Fir and cedar	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
		510					"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
							87,702,075	116,033,422	Nil.	393,796	578,389	Nil.		10,191

Mill Owner.	Lumber.			Log Count.			Average per Log	Railway Ties.			Lathes.			Shingle Bolts.			Average price of Lumber per M. ft	No. of Returns made	Date of Last Return.	Remarks.
	Manufactured	Sold.	On hand.	Logs cut.	Logs Manufactured.	Logs on hand.		Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.	Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.	Manufactured.	Sold.	On hand.				
	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M.				Ft. B.M.							Cords.	Cords.	Cords.	$ cts			
Palliser Lumber Co	9,294,761	10,710,718	Nil.	27,664	129,312	Nil.	333							5,22[illegible]	522,[illegible]	Nil	15 00	1	March 31, 1910	
Columbia River Lumber Co	5,168,161	8,716,200	"	51,628	51,628	"	100	10,191	10,191	Nil							11 00	12	" "	
"	949,463	949,463	"	9,774	9,774	"	97				(2,826 ft. piling mfd. and sold)						11 00	24	" "	
Arrow Lakes Lumber Co	2,191,365	2,191,365	"	22,969	22,529	"	99	(1,[illegible] pcs cedar mfd. and sold)									11 25	8	" "	
Bowman Lumber Co	7,034,583	7,034,583	"	29,547	29,547	"	237										11 25	4	" "	
"	8,826,004	8,826,004	"	63,186	63,186	"	139										11 25	20	" "	
Big Bend Lumber Co	5,110,406	11,117,978	"	25,068	53,199	"	209							1,264	1,264	Nil.	11 00	8	" "	
Lee Lumber Co	770,643	1,832,659	"	6,561	10,500	"	98										12 25	4	" "	
Mundy Lumber Co	8,459,852	21,697,789	"	70,653	75,653	"	250				608,300	1,177,828	Nil.	216	781	Nil	11 25	24	" "	
A. R. Rogers Lumber Co.	9,027,134	11,695,492	"	70,471	94,288	"	126										14 00	8	" "	
E. H. Heaps & Co	1,800	869,617	"	81	1,000	"	757										12 25	12	" "	
Rat Portage Lumber Co	2,464,599	2,464,599	"	3,429	3,429	"	718	(53 cords mixed mfd. and sold)						1,191[illegible]	2,[illegible]	Nil.	12 00	8	" "	
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.				(3,091 ft. piling mfd. and sold)			111	111	Nil.	15 00	8	" "	
Vancouver Power Co	2,809,629	2,809,629	"														1 50	1	" "	Shingle mill
Western Canada Power Co	892,725	892,725	"																Returned as source No. 294	
B. C. Mills T. & T. Co	4,310,153	4,310,153	"	14,140	14,140	Nil	302	(17[illegible] mfd. and sold)			(9,000 ft. piling mfd. and sold)			(73 pcs. 60 ft. [illegible] and sold)			11 00	20	March 31, 1910	213.
Burnette Shingle Co	2,242,762	2,242,762	"	6,776	6,776	"	331	(278 pcs. 30 ft. [illegible] and sold)			(1,000 ft. piling mfd. and sold)						15 00	8	" "	
Camp B Rock Crusher Co	1,806,610	1,806,610	"	6,136	6,136	"	294							2,[illegible]	[illegible]	Nil	15 00	8	" "	
Vancouver Power Co	5,541,147	5,541,147	"	3	6,243	"	881	(292 " [illegible] and 1 [illegible] mfd. and sold)			(1,000 ft. piling mfd. and sold)			[illegible]	Nil	"	8 00	8	" "	
D. A. Johnston	576,128	576,128	"	605	605	"	952										8 00	4	" "	
R. A. Trethewey	1,217,750	1,217,750	"	1,742	1,742	"	699										8 00	1	" "	
W. R. Spencer	622,870	622,870	"	1,797	1,797	"	509										8 00	1	" "	
M. G. Jeffs	5,686,462	5,686,462	"	9,450	9,450	"	603							1,1[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	Nil	8 00	16	" "	
K. Mikami	522,409	522,409	"	733	733	"	139										8 00	1	" "	
R. B. Sullivan	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.							1,2[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Nil		8	" "	
T. W. Paterson	"	"	"	"	"	"	"							[illegible]	[illegible]	"	1 50	4	" "	
J. D. Kennedy	277,033	277,033	"	580	580	"	477							2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	"		8	" "	Shingle mill
Neil Mitchell	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.	Nil.	"	Nil.							[illegible]	[illegible]	"		4	" "	Cottonwood bolts.
Gowan McKinnan	"	"	"	"	"	"	"							[illegible]	[illegible]	"	1 50	4	" "	
W. H. Pratt	"	"	"	"	"	"	"							21[illegible]	21[illegible]	"	1 25	4	" "	
Kamloops Mines Ltd	"	"	"	"	"	"	"							Nil.	18	"		4	" "	
Brittingham & Young Co	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	(340	"	"								1	" "	
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"				(6,500 ft. piling mfd. and sold)							1	" "	
	87,702,075	116,033,422	Nil.	393,796	578,389	Nil.		10,191	10,191	Ry. Ties	1,1[illegible],200	1,[illegible],[illegible]	Lath	15,191[illegible]	21,[illegible]	S. bolts				

25—i—10a

1,110 cords wood manufactured and sold. 39,176 L ft. piling manufactured and sold 73 pcs. tel. poles manufactured and sold 27,800 ft. B.M. 15 ft. cedar bolts manufactured 1,[illegible] tel. poles manufactured and sold

27,800 ft. B.M. 15 ft. cedar bolts manufactured and sold

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SCHEDULE D.—General Office Return of the Crown Timber Agency, New Westminster, B.C., for Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Particulars.	Number, &c.	As compared with previous year.	As compared with previous year.	Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Letters received	5,483	1,616		
Letters written	7,995	3,145		
Permits subject to dues issued	55	.....	17	Homesteaders' permits on lands within the Kamloops Agency are now issued by the D. L. agent at Kamloops, B. C.
Free permits issued	6	.....	4	
Seizures made	31	14		
Mill returns received and verified	1,389	.....	76	
Mills operating under government license	18	2		
" " " " permits	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
Quantity of lumber manufactured under license	87,702,075	33,778,918		
Quantity of lumber sold under license	116,035,422	61,414,178		
" " on hand "	Nil.	.....	28,718,487	Mill returns are now made on the B. C. Log Scaler, and the product for each quarter is shown as disposed of.
Average price at which lumber sold	$14 15	.....		
Hay permits issued	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	

No. 28.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF RANCHES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
DOMINION LANDS AND CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, April 11, 1910.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the transactions of the office of the Inspector of Ranches for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

During the year 4,581 inspections have been made, and in the discharge of these duties 15,368 miles have been travelled by rail and 7,917 miles were covered by wagon. This is the mileage of Mr. Robertson and myself. There were 308 reports prepared and 183 letters written.

From June 8 until August 14, 1909, Mr. Robertson was engaged in work in the land office, having been transferred there from this office during that period of time, and during the months of October and November he was engaged in the work of inspection and reports on the burnt area north of Red Deer river, and I myself was engaged on the above fire work for about a month partly in October and partly in November.

Last year I enclosed for the information of the department a comparative statement of stock shipped and handled by rail almost entirely from the ranching districts. It was pointed out at that time that the stock industry was on the increase, and that considerable advance had been made since the hard winters of 1906 and 1907, when the losses had been very heavy. I am glad to say that from what I can learn the shipments of stock during the past season saw considerable increase. The prices are also better. It is not likely that the stockmen have ever had as favourable a season as the one past, cattle have wintered well on the range and at the present time are in excellent condition.

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT HELMER,
Inspector of Ranches.

No. 29.

REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, May 25, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statements of revenue collected from various sources during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, as follows:—

A. Dominion lands including Yukon territory	$3,007,390 82
B. Ordnance lands	189,902 48
C. School lands	1,292,259 95
D. Registration fees	1,471 49
E. Fines and forfeitures, N.W.T.	211 00
F. Casual revenue	42,625 96
G. Seed Grain repayments	175,152 72
	$4,709,014 42

A statement of revenue on account of Dominion Lands (marked H.) shows the receipts monthly, classified under subheads; statement (marked I.) shows a comparison between the receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, as compared with the revenue of the previous twelve months.

I would draw attention to the total gross receipts on account of Dominion lands, which are the largest in the history of the department. I might also point out that the gross receipts from all sources for the fiscal year 1909-10 amount to $4,709,014.42, an increase of $1,480,109.46 over the receipts of the previous year.

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

A.—Dominion Lands Revenue (cash and scrip) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Agencies.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total of cash and scrip.
YUKON TERRITORY.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Sale of lands	6,115 91		6,115 91
Rentals of lands	10,872 26		10,872 26
Map sales, office fees, &c	28 00		28 00
Timber dues	21,821 85		21,821 85
Hay permits	213 00		213 00
Coal lands	241 38		241 38
Mining fees	81,962 50		81,962 50
Export tax on gold	89,843 85		89,843 85
Free certificates for export of gold	173 00		173 00
Hydraulic leases	4,654 35		4,634 35
Dredging leases	3,218 58		3,218 58
Homestead fees	110 00		110 00
Rent of water power	500 00		500 00
Interim receipt account	1.387 60		1,387 60
Refunds of refunds	20 00		20 00
Over deposits	300 00		300 00
	221,442 28		221,442 28
DOMINION LANDS AGENCIES.			
Battleford	58,273 43	560 00	58,833 43
Brandon	14,606 81		14,606 81
Calgary	249,698 37	260 70	249,959 07
Dauphin	18,708 79		18,708 79
Edmonton	131,532 03	32 00	131,564 03
Estevan	62,952 96	128 90	63,081 86
Grouard (8 months)	701 55		701 55
Humboldt	28,083 03	480 00	28,563 03
Kamloops	12,357 21	5,387 33	17,744 54
Lethbridge	598,982 19	1,568 00	600,550 19
Moosejaw	390,726 68	160 00	390,886 68
New Westminster	6,561 08		6,561 08
Prince Albert	23,692 61	704 00	24,396 61
Red Deer	86.226 47	34 28	86,260 75
Regina	38,478 70	80 00	38,558 70
Saskatoon (10 months)	142,344 44		142,344 44
Winnipeg	36,188 07	548 63	36,736 70
Yorkton	31,020 96	30 00	31,050 96
	1,931,135 38	9,973 84	1,941,109 22
CROWN TIMBER AGENCIES.			
Battleford	387 20		387 20
Brandon	459 20		459 20
Calgary	27,804 09		27,804 09
Dauphin	8,782 33		8,782 33
Edmonton	36,912 99		36,912 99
Estevan	59 25		59 25
Grouard	140 00		140 00
Humboldt	125 05		125 05
Kamloops	1,490 50		1,490 50
Lethbridge	391 75		391 75
Moosejaw	462 40		462 40
New Westminster	126,351 23		126,351 23
Prince Albert	52,873 81		52,873 81
Red Deer	568 19		568 19
Regina	49 25		49 25
Saskatoon	61 25		61 25
Winnipeg	98,644 33		98,644 33
Yorkton	471 78		471 78
	356,034 60		356,034 60

A.—Dominion Lands Revenue (cash and scrip) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.—*Continued.*

Agencies.	Cash.	Scrip.	Total of cash and scrip.
MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Rocky Mountains Park	43,264 36		43,264 36
Jasper Park	329 25		329 25
Yoho Park	104 00		104 00
Survey fees	81,551 38		81,551 38
Irrigation fees	868 25		868 25
Patent fees	993 30		993 30
Map sales, office fees, &c	6,885 32		6,885 32
Fees re Board of Examiners, D.L.S.	1,577 10		1,577 10
Mining fees	13,909 04		13,909 04
Grazing lands	67,434 29	5,081 47	72,515 76
Hay permits	5,226 65		5,226 65
Coal lands	255,282 43		255,282 43
Dredging leases	1,540 25		1,540 25
Stone quarries	2,248 31		2,248 31
Rent of water power	8 70		8 70
Suspense account	1,964 69		1,964 69
Sales of land	11,562 28		11,562 28
Refunds of refunds	1,463 95		1,463 95
Miscellaneous	2,565 01		2,565 01
	498,778 56	15,055 31	503,860 03
	3,007,390 82	15,055 31	3,022,446 13
Refunds	121,391 15	40 00	121,431 15
	2,885,999 67	15,015 31	2,901,014 98

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, May 25, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

B.—Statement of Ordnance Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

1909.	
April	$180,135 80
May	4,353 95
June	237 82
July	836 06
August	455 60
September	189 61
October	670 11
November	1,648 30
December	200 46
1910.	
January	543 85
February	558 72
March	72 20
Total	$189,902 48

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

Department of the Interior,
Accounts Branch,
Ottawa, May 25, 1910.

C.—Statement of Receipts on Account of School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Month.	Manitoba School Lands.	Saskatchewan School Lands.	Alberta School Lands.	Total
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	17,130 67	10,669 61	11,577 03	39,377 31
May	9,323 38	11,097 30	7,924 17	28,344 85
June	81,775 43	12,257 90	3,142 29	97,175 62
July	28,212 03	26,506 09	193,196 27	247,914 39
August	20,861 08	12,189 47	2,971 23	36,021 78
September	12,580 70	4,667 25	2,855 51	20,103 46
October	36,288 12	24,587 67	44,278 42	105,154 21
November	177,886 17	106,168 93	127,099 59	411,154 69
December	73,859 95	29,675 64	34,643 64	138,179 23
1910.				
January	22,313 00	20,908 80	26,889 36	70,111 16
February	23,170 41	7,516 23	16,815 19	47,501 83
March	17,176 02	11,302 44	22,742 96	51,221 42
Total	520,576 96	277,547 33	494,135 66	1,292,259 95

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

Department of the Interior,
Accounts Branch,
Ottawa, May 25, 1910.

D.—Statement of Registration Fees in the Yukon Territory for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Month.	District.	Registrar.	Amount.
1909.			$ cts.
April	Yukon	N. Laliberte	80 80
May	"	"	61 00
June	"	"	105 90
July	"	"	120 71
August	"	"	134 66
September	"	"	292 07
October	"	"	182 25
November	"	"	189 20
December	"	"	82 00
1910.			
January	"	"	58 50
February	"	"	67 45
March	"	"	96 95
			1,471 49

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

Department of the Interior,
Accounts Branch,
Ottawa, May 25, 1910.

E.—Statement of Fines and Forfeitures in the North West Territories for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Month.	From whom received.	Amount.
1909.		$ cts.
April	John Griffiths	25 00
June	Louis Marcellais	1 00
September	Richard Collier	10 00
October	Donald Flett	25 00
1910.		
February	Donald Flett, Henry Winterton, Sam Burne, Chas. Wood, Ed. Hardy, G. T. McCullough	150 00
		211 00

CHAS H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

Department of the Interior,
Accounts Branch,
Ottawa, May 25, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

F.—Statement of Casual Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Norman Ross	Proceeds sale of a pony	75 00
H. Charlebois	Refund acct. immigration expenses, 1906-7	10 00
G. J. Johnston	" " "	10 00
Commissioner Immigration Winnipeg	Proceeds sale of old immigration buildings at Regina	250 00
Geo. A. Johnston	Refund acct. immigration expenses, 1906-7	10 00
Commissioner Immigration Winnipeg	Sale of old Post Office key	50
" " "	Sale load straw	2 00
Rev. E. E. Gauthier	Balance contingencies, 31 March, 1909, immigration expenses	46 26
J. M. Roberts	Balance acct. expenses	48 20
David Graff	Amount paid for bacon	3 68
L. Roy	Refund balance of advance	73 35
Commissioner Immigration Winnipeg	Sale of straw and one tent	9 00
" " "	Sale of straw	4 50
C. P. Ry. Co	Refund cost one bag of wheat lost in transit	3 62
R. A. de Olloqui	Refund of salary paid out of Dominion Lands, Outside Service salaries, September 1, 1908—January 20, 1909	464 52
W. F. King	Adjustment of salary in connection with St. Mary and Milk rivers enquiry	12 14
C. A. French	Balance acct. Magnetic Survey, 1908	1 70
Jos. O'Neill	" advance for removal expenses, 1908	20 72
R. Plucknett	To pay ocean passage	47 50
E. Trudel	Balance acct. advances in 1908-09	70 00
Commissioner Immigration Winnipeg	Sale of straw	5 00
G. T. Ry. Co	Refund freight charges on immigration advertising matter	1,599 06
G. Johnston	Refund acct. expenses immigration, 1906-7	10 00
Commissioner Immigration Winnipeg	Refund of balance unexpended on cheque 15532—J. Polson	4 55
Pauline & Co	Survey outfit as per acct	49 80
Smith vs. The King (Case)	Costs re hydraulic lease on Flat Creek, Y. T.	519 01
Dept. Agriculture	For use of warehouse preparing exhibit for Seattle Exposition	1,551 10
J. C. Downie	Refund of unexpended balance of advertising	22 70
E. J. Scott & Co	" duplicate payment acct. immigration	2 49
Dr. W. L. Ellis	Adjustment of acct. for 1908-09	50 00
G. T. Ry. Co	Refund freight on immigration advertising matter	121 99
H. Charlebois	" expenses paid out of immigration 1906-07	10 00
Public Works Department	" cost alteration to immigration hall at Edmonton	2,500 00
Town of Battleford, Saskatchewan	Refund one-third rent of house in connection with destitute patient, Monteith	10 00
Commissioner Immigration	Sale of straw	2 50
Yukon Gold Commissioner	Sale of one record book	20 00
Commissioner Immigration	Sale of straw	7 50
W. C. Jaques	Refund balance survey contract, 1908-09	16 93
J. D. Craig	" " " "	16 50
F. A. McDiarmid	" " " "	45 28
B. H. Wright	Balance unexpended March 31, 1909	19 85
G. J. Johnston	Refund acct. immigration expenses 1906-7	10 00
W. E. Gladstone	" balance unexpended March 31, 1909	1 00
Miss E. Bailey	" immigration cheque 1250 not used	2 00
Jas. Woodruff	Balance acct. advances 1906-07	60 70
A. Henderson	" " re travelling expenses to the Yukon	858 95
E. Trudel	Refund acct. expenses, services in connection with Dominion Lands	29 20
Geo. Johnston	Refund acct. immigration expenses 1906-07	10 00
H. A. Conroy	" Peter Lontet Forestry expenses	50 00
Mrs. Brooks	Cheque returned not used	5 40
Commissioner Immigration Winnipeg	Sale of straw	22 50
" " "	" old tent flooring	25 50
" " "	Refund acct. expenses	101 00
" " "	" "	99 00
" " "	Sale of straw	5 44
" " "	167 sheaves rye	10 02
Robt. Henderson	Refund acct. expenses Yukon	50 00
H. Douglas	Refund of overcharge Yoho Park expenses	1 00
Commissioner Immigration Winnipeg	Sale of straw	19 02
Wm. Markusson	Refund overpayment salary Aug. and Sept. 1907	20 00
Commissioner Immigration Winnipeg	Sale of straw	25 00

F.—STATEMENT of Casual Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.—*Con.*

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Wm. Beggs	Refund amount advanced him from forestry appropriation 1908-09	50 00
Frooks vs. The King (Case)	Refund acct. costs	518 36
C. Johnston	" immigration expenses 1906-07	10 00
Can. Express Co.	Refund of amount for damages to astronomical instrument	46 20
O. D. Ingall	Balance unexpended expenses forestry acct. 1908-09	4 50
Jos. O'Neill	Refund acct. advances Dominion Lands Contingencies, 1908-09	10 00
Gordon Butler	Refund acct. advances Dominion Lands Contingencies, 1908-09	18 25
O. D. Ingall	Refund acct. advances Dominion Lands Contingencies, 1908-09. Forestry	4 70
Robt. Henderson	Refund acct. advances Yukon, 1904	50 00
H. Charlebois	" " immigration expenses, 1906-7	10 00
Commissioner Immigration, Winnipeg	Sale of wheat and straw	31 15
Chas. Bova	Cheques returned unclaimed	6 00
H. Kalsbeck	" " "	1 10
B. Rose	" " "	50 00
R. B. Matheson	Refund balance advance travelling expenses	134 11
B. Hogg	" " " expenses	8 60
G. A. Johnston	" acct. immigration expenses, 1906-7	10 00
R. Adamson	" balance expenses	6 00
Commissioner Immigration, Winnipeg	Sale of old goods	4 00
M. Abrahamson	Refund acct. immigration expenses	48 30
W. J. Kennedy	" " " "	55
S. St. Germain	" " " "	2 30
A. Norquay	" expenses (D. Lds. contingencies)	40 80
Commissioner Immigration, Winnipeg	Sale of straw and tent floor	7 00
M. Markusson	Refund overpayment salary, 1907	20 00
Jos. O'Neill	" advances D. Lds. income, 1908-9	10 00
J. A. C. Cameron	" expenses D. Lds. income, forestry, 1908	20
H. Charlebois	" acct. immigration expenses, 1906-7	10 00
C. A. Johnston	" " " "	10 00
C. P. Ry. Co	" overcharge freight charges	57 60
G. T. Ry. Co	" " "	122 24
Commissioner Immigration, Winnipeg	Sale of straw	15 00
J. W. McLaggan	" team	220 00
Rev. Jas. Lawson	Refund of overpayment	22 25
Jos. O'Neill	" travelling expenses	10 00
G. A. Johnston	" expenses immigration, 1906-7	10 00
Joseph O'Neill	" travelling expenses, Dominion Lands	10 00
Comptroller—Yukon	Amount of unclaimed estimates in Yukon	1,478 43
Margaret Brown	Refund cost of repatriation in 1898, Immigration	8 25
Commissioner Immigration, Winnipeg	Sale of straw and tent	6 00
Thos. Lyllick	Refund advance in 1908-9—Dominion Lands Income, Forestry	50 00
A. J. Brabazon	Refund acct. Canada-Alaska Boundary Survey of 1908	114 03
H. Charlebois	" " immigration expenses, 1906-7	10 00
H. Douglas	" amount overpaid by cheque 734, Nov., 1908	37 40
Jos. O'Neill	" acct. travelling expenses	10 00
G. A. Johnston	" " immigration expenses	10 00
S. Cunningham	" advance for protection of timber, Forestry	50 00
J. H. Ashdown	" overpaid by cheque 677	8 25
Commissioner Immigration, Winnipeg	Sale of straw	11 00
F. K. Herchmer	Sale of office furniture	4 60
G. A. Johnston	Refund acct. immigration expenses, 1906-7	10 00
Norman Ross	Sale of horse	148 00
J. A. Ritchie	Refund railway fare	99 20
A. Kinnerman	" sale of immigration hall at Craik, Sask	509 35
L. E. Thompson	Sale immigration hall at Davidson, Sask	300 00
Commissioner Immigration	Sale of straw	13 00
G. A. Johnston	Refund acct. immigration expenses, 1906-7	10 00
G. White-Fraser	" " survey	220 74
Commissioner Immigration	Sale of straw	4 50
L. P. O. Noel	" coal and wood in Dominion Lands office, Battleford	12 00
Jos. O'Neill	Refund acct. travelling expenses, D. Lds. income	20 00
A. T. Chambers	" duplicate payment	33 70

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

F.—STATEMENT of Casual Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.—*Con.*

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.	
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Casual Revenue, Northwest Territories.			
Hudson's Bay Co.	Liquor Permit	6 00	
" "	"	2 00	
" "	"	6 75	
Dr. A. Larose	"	2 00	
Geo. Cowan	"	2 00	
Commr. N. W. T.	"	1 00	
" "	"	4 00	
G. T. McCullough	"	2 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	"	34 00	
Rev. Father Dugas	"	3 00	
E. R. Collier	"	2 00	
Louis McLeod	"		
K. McLeod	"		
A. McLeod	"	1 50	
Supt. J. D. Moodie	"	6 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	"	5 00	
Frank Heron	"	2 00	
L. M. Hamline	"	1 00	
J. S. Rosser	"	2 00	
Geo. Asmus	"	2 00	
Mrs. C. C. German	"	2 00	
Mrs. D. A. McIvor	"	2 00	
" "	"	2 00	
John H. Cordon	"	2 00	
Henry Winterton	"	2 00	
Edgar Carter	"	2 00	
Chas. Wood	"	2 00	
John Halcrow	"	2 00	
Capt. H. H. Ross	"	2 00	
Geo. S. McRae	"	2 00	
Capt. H. H Ross	"	2 00	
H. C. Johnson	"	2 70	
Louis Cochrane	"	1 00	
Geo. Cowan	"	2 00	
R. Hooker	"	2 00	
F. L. Merritt	"	2 00	
E. Hardy	"	2 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	"	68 50	
Rev. C. G. Fox	"	1 00	
J. N. Falsher	"	2 50	
W. J. Ager	"	2 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	"	39 50	
" "	"	26 50	
J. Hursell	"	3 00	
Hudson's Bay Co.	"	15 00	
" "	"	6 00	287 95
			$ 14,208 29
Relief Advances		$ 28,417 67	
Less Refunds		600 48	27,817 19
			$ 42,025 48
Relief Mortgages of 1876			$ 2,618 77
Seed Grain Advances, 1894			1,029 98
" " 1896		435 80	
Less Refunds		29 43	
			406 37
Seed Grain Advances, 1900			117 50
" " 1901		$ 720 33	
Less Refunds		71 20	
			649 13
Seed Grain Advances, 1905			420 86 5,242 61
			$ 47,268 09

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, May 25, 1910.

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

G.—STATEMENT showing Repayments on account of Seed Grain Advances and Relief Mortgages for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

—	Seed Grain Advances, 1909.	Seed Grain Advances, 1908.	Seed Grain Advances, 1905.	Seed Grain Advances, 1901.	Seed Grain Advances, 1900.	Seed Grain Advances, 1896.	Seed Grain Advances, 1895.	Seed Grain Advances, 1894.	Seed Grain to Settlers Account, 1890.	Territorial Account, 1886-87-88	Relief Mortgages, 1876.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	10,164 68	156,971 28	420 86	720 33	117 50	435 80	1,140 25	1,029 98	883 26	650 01	2.618 77	175,152 72
Refunds	93 07	4,357 10	....	71 20	....	29 43	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,558 30
	10,071 61	152,614 18	420 86	649 13	117 50	406 37	1,132 75	1,029 98	883 26	650 01	2,618 77	170,594 42

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, May 25, 1910.

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

H.—Statement of Gross Receipts on Account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Month.	Homestead Fees.	Pre-emption & Purchased Homestead Fees.	Improvements.	General Sales of Lands.	Timber Dues.	Rental from Grazing Lands.	Export Tax on Gold, Mining Fees, Hay, Coal Lands, &c.	Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.	Survey Fees.	Map Sales, Rental, Office Fees and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	45,935 00	19,400 00	6,344 82	42,516 57	47,335 51	7,434 42	14,875 51	4,110 90	773 40	6,629 18	195,355 31
May	32,390 00	12,810 00	6,848 58	56,396 70	37,190 93	4,733 97	23,698 30	4,449 63	8,343 14	3,369 95	189,631 20
June	41,990 00	19,090 00	9,335 89	267,526 43	30,868 05	3,122 24	49,936 52	3,030 61	24 10	4,318 94	429,242 78
July	42,395 00	19,540 00	9,406 30	81,346 40	38,277 93	5,705 57	46,595 86	5,395 82	16 0	1,588 73	250,269 61
August	28,240 00	11,170 00	8,110 41	68,351 14	11,064 67	3,917 33	44,450 57	3,448 34	.....	1,683 56	180,436 02
September	28,910 00	12,490 00	7,720 77	97,252 54	15,358 46	4,725 99	42,255 57	6,225 93	143 80	1,236 67	216,319 73
October	35,575 00	15,670 00	9,818 27	99,513 30	31,627 61	8,694 26	65,719 67	3,824 75	71,778 37	1,612 15	343,833 38
November	41,405 00	19,850 00	8,726 88	201,390 92	31,024 76	8,059 99	44,848 54	3,163 52	20	2,392 48	360,862 29
December	20,785 00	8,140 00	10,182 80	114,335 29	25,819 70	2,924 16	17,669 21	1,497 89	48 30	1,450 06	202,852 41
1910.											
January	26,985 00	14,190 00	9,916 70	69,663 10	45,688 02	3,729 75	34,932 81	5,020 99	392 07	2,222 15	212,740 59
February	22,435 00	9,800 00	6,976 88	64,070 48	33,327 00	9,237 13	39,388 73	974 11	.....	1,375 91	187,585 24
March	48,187 00	24,630 00	11,618 77	76,674 46	30,428 06	5,149 48	36,383 00	2,121 87	32 00	3,037 62	238,262 26
	415,232 00	186,780 00	105,009 07	1,239,037 33	378,010 70	67,434 29	460,154 29	43,264 36	81,551 38	30,917 40	3,007,390 82

Department of the Interior,
Accounts Branch,
Ottawa, May 25, 1910.

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

I.—STATEMENT of Gross Receipts (Cash and Scrip) on account of Dominion Lands Revenue for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910, compared with the previous Fiscal Year.

Particulars.	Fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.	Fiscal year ended March 31, 1909.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Lands Agencies	1,941,109 22	1,575,354 23	365,754 99		
Crown Timber Agencies	356,034 60	243,354 88	112,679 72		
Hay, mining, coal, grazing, &c.	350,731 14	123,797 12	226,934 02		
Miscellaneous	109,864 53	70,809 42	39,055 11		
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada	43,264 36	31,321 20	11,943 16		
Yukon Territory	2,801,003 85	2,044,636 85	756,367 00		
	221,442 28	233,041 24	.....	11,598 96	
	3,022,446 13	2,277,678 09	756,367 00	11,598 96	744,768 04

CHAS. H. BEDDOE,
Superintending Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, May 25, 1910

No. 30.

REPORT OF THE SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, June 16, 1910.

The Deputy Minister,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the business of the School Lands Branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

SALES.

In consequence of the demand for school lands, and in view of the excellent harvest of the preceding year, it was considered advisable in the interests of the School Lands Endowment Fund to hold auction sales of school lands at various points in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The results of the sales were on the whole most satisfactory, and a large sum was thereby added to the School Lands Endowment Funds of the three provinces.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing the Sawmills operating within the New Westminster, B.C., Agency, under Government License, for the Fiscal Year ending March 1910

Mill Owner.	Location of Mill.	Berth No.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 10 Hours.	Species of Timber cut.	Lumber: Manufactured	Lumber: Sold	Lumber: On hand	Log Count: Logs cut	Log Count: Logs Manufactured.	Log Count: Logs on hand	Average per Log	Railway Ties: Manufactured	Railway Ties: Sold	Railway Ties: On hand.	Laths: Manufactured	Laths: Sold	Laths: On hand	Shingle Bolts: Manufactured.	Shingle Bolts: Sold	Shingle Bolts: On hand	Average price of Lumber per M. ft.	No. of Returns made	Date of Last Return.	Remarks
							Ft. B.M.	Ft. B.M	Ft. B.M				Ft. B.M							Cords.	Cords.	Cords	$ cts			
Palliser Lumber Co.	Palliser, B.C.	29	Steam	340	80,000	Cedar and pine	9,294,761	10,710,718	Nil	27,664	120,312	Nil	333				522,000	522,000	Nil				15 00	4	March 31, 1910	
Columbia River Lumber Co.	Golden	45, 421, 4(3	"	700	120,000	Cedar, hemlock and pine.	5,168,161	8,716,991	"	51,628	51,628	"	100	10,191	10,191	Nil							14 00	12	"	"
"	Kualt	299, 256, 257, 276, 277, 278	"	175	30,000	" "	949,363	949,463	"	9,774	9,774	"	97				(2,836 1 ft. piling mfd. and sold						14 00	124	"	"
Arrow Lake Lumber Co.	Arrowhead	240, 333	"	400	120,000	"	2,194,585	2,194,585	"	22,269	22,269	"	99	(353 cords wood mfd. and sold)									14 25	8	"	"
Bowman Lumber Co.	Revelstoke	88	"	150	58,000	"	7,054,583	7,054,583	"	29,547	29,547	"	237										14 25	4	"	"
"	Comaplix	112, 113, 249, 276, 366	"	750	70,000	" "	8,829,004	8,829,004	"	63,486	63,486	"	139							1,264	1,264	Nil	14 25	20	"	"
Big Bend Lumber Co.	Arrowhead	316, 362	Mill destroyed by fire				5,110,491	11,117,978	"	25,068	53,193	"	209										14 00	8	"	"
Lee Lumber Co.	Wigwam	118	Steam	170	50,000	"	770,615	1,852,059	"	6,561	10,800	"	98										12 25	4	"	"
Mundy Lumber Co.	Three Valley	457, 303, 365, 349, 336, 295	"	375	75,000		8,451,282	21,097,780		33,884	77,633		250				608,300	1,477,828	Nil.	216	781	Nil	11 25	24	"	"
A. R. Rogers Lumber Co.	Enderby	237, 238	"	400	75,000		9,057,144	11,685,492	"	76,171	94,208	"	126										14 00	8	"	"
E. H. Heaps & Co.	Ruskin	268, 186, 33	"	145	15,000	Cedar, spruce	4,309	869,617	"	81	1,069	"	754							4,194½	9,571½	Nil	12 00	12	"	"
Rat Portage Lumber Co.	Harrison River	432, 293	"	750	125,000	Cedar, fir, hemlock	2,464,590	2,464,590	"	3,429	3,429	"	718	(53 cords wood mfd. and sold)									15 00	8	"	"
Hastings Shingle Mfg. Co.	Vancouver	52	"		10,000	Fir and cedar	Nil	Nil		Nil	Nil	"					53,000	ft. piling mfd. and sold		441	441	Nil	4 50	4	"	Shingle mill
Vancouver Power Co.	Coquitlam Lake	Around lake	"	125	15,000	Fir, cedar and hemlock	2,809,829	2,809,829	"																Returned	season No. 294
Western Canada Power Co.	Shawnigan River	W½ Sec. 19, Tp. 18, E.C.M.	"	12	5,000	Fir, cedar, hemlock, spruce	892,725	892,725	"																	213
B. C. Mills T. & T. Co.	New Westminster.	86, 176, 304, 293, 293	"	450	60,000	"	4,310,153	4,310,153	"	14,190	14,190	Nil	682	(174½ cords mfd. and sold)			(6,960 1 ft. piling mfd. and sold)			(73 pcs. tel. poles mfd. and sold)			14 00	20	March 31, 1910	
Brunette Sawmill Co.	Sapperton	57, 77	"	450	90,000	"	2,242,362	2,242,362	"	2,539	2,539	"	883	(278 pcs. 16 ft. cedar bolts containing 27,800 ft. B.M. mfd. and sold									15 00	8	"	"
Campbell River Lumber Co.	Hazelmere	B.C.R.		400		Cedar, fir, hemlock	4,886,640	4,886,640	"	8,124	9,126	"	667							2,248	2,248	N.A.	15 00	8	"	"
Vancouver Power Co.	No mill.	241, 290				" "	5,641,147	5,641,147	"	6,283	6,283	"	881	(232 cords wood mfd. and sold)			(19,870 1 ft. cribbing mfd. and sold			804	804		8 00	8		
D. A. Johnston	"	450				Fir and cedar	576,428	576,428	"	605	605	"	952										8 00	4	"	"
E. A. Tretheway	"	415				" "	1,217,750	1,217,750	"	1,742	1,742	"	699										8 00	4	"	"
W. R. Spencer		299, 218, 270, 437				Fir, cedar, hemlock	482,839	482,839	"	1,307	1,307	"	369							1,447½	1,145	Nil	8 00	16	"	"
M. G. Jeffris		398				Fir, cedar, spruce	5,686,462	5,686,462	"	9,450	9,450	"	602										8 00	4		
K. Mikuni	"	246, 291				Fir and cedar	322,400	322,400	"	733	733	"	439							1,238½	1,113	Nil		8		
H. B. Sullivan		170				Cedar	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	Nil									148	118	"	4 50	4	"	"
T. W. Paterson		50, 94																		2,300	2,300	"		8	"	Shingle mill
J. D. Kennedy	"	224				Cottonwood	277,938	277,938	"	580	580	"	477							240	240	"		4	"	Cr. Hemwood P.O.
Neil Matchett		153				Cedar	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	Nil	"								224	224	"	4 50	4	"	"
Gowan Mercereau	"	69																		214	214	"	4 50	4	"	"
W. H. Pratt	"	64				Fir and cedar			"			"								Nil	18			4		
Kamloops Mines Ltd.		359				Fir and pine						"		(250 cords wood mfd. and sold)										4		
Bettingham & Young Co.		340				Fir and cedar						"		340										4		
																	(6,500 1 ft. piling mfd. and sold)							4		
							87,702,075	116,435,422	Nil	393,796	678,889	Nil		10,191	10,191	Ry. Ties	1,130,300	1,999,828	Laths	15,191½	21,709½	Shingle Bolts					

1,410½ cords wood manufactured and sold — 39,476 1 ft. piling manufactured and sold — 7 pcs. tel. poles manufactured and sold — 27,800 ft. B.M. 16 ft. cedar bolts manufactured and sold

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The dates and places of sale, and the result of each of the sales, were as follows:—

MANITOBA.

Date.	Place of Sale.	Area in acres sold.	Price realized.	Average price per acre.
1909.			$ cts.	$ cts.
June 2....	Emerson	4,001·12	35,771 48	8 94
" 4....	Arnaud	16,215·36	200,536 65	12 37
" 8....	Ste. Anne	9,667·86	78,264 62	8 09
" 9....	Beausejour	9,600·00	91,524 06	9 53
" 12....	Whitemouth	1,446·37	11,257 64	7 78
" 16....	Oak Point	893·60	4,788 00	5 35
Nov. 2....	Roblin	5,506·62	47,487 14	8 62
" 4....	Grand View	4,792·50	55,945 25	11 68
" 6....	Dauphin	8,117·31	77,249 73	9 51
" 9....	Winnipegosis	2,874·50	14,372 50	5 00
" 11 ...	Laurier	8,618·72	53,438 07	6 20
" 13 ...	Swan River	8,557·32	102,836 17	12 02
	Total	80,291·28	773,471 31	9 63

SASKATCHEWAN.

1909.				
June 23....	Lloydminster	1,416·61	16,086 07	11 35
Sept. 1....	Tisdale	40·00	280 00	7 00
Nov. 13....	Swan River	284·30	1,990 00	7 00
" 23....	Zealandia	13,036 49	217,455 02	16 68
	Total	14,777.40	235,811 09	15 95

ALBERTA.

1909.				
June 23....	Lloydminster	964·71	8,672 10	8 98
" 29....	Macleod	12,722·90	153,006 22	12 03
July 2...	Pincher Creek	14,520·81	127,940 75	8 81
" 6 ...	Lethbridge	136,624·13	1,584,291 74	11 60
Oct. 20...	Lacombe	13,823·91	124,904 55	9 04
" 22....	Stettler	29,721·18	321,125 35	10 80
" 26 ..	Edmonton	26,485·67	249,749 35	9 43
	Total	234,863·31	2,569,690 06	10 94

The total area sold by public auction in the three provinces during the last fiscal year was 329,931·99 acres for $3,578,972.46, representing an average price of $10.85 per acre.

In addition to the foregoing a number of parcels were sold to railway companies by private sale under the provisions of the Railway Act for right-of-way, station grounds, ballast pits, &c., aggregating 789·29 acres for $8,591.48. The price at which the land was sold in each case was fixed by valuation and approved by the Governor-in-Council.

Sixty-nine parcels were also sold to boards of school trustees for school sites under the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act, the parcels ranging from one to four acres in extent, and the price being $10 per acre.

The total net revenue from sales during the fiscal year for each province is as follows:—

Manitoba	$ 515,668 56
Saskatchewan	261,803 19
Alberta	457,221 95
	$1,234,693 70

LEASES.

During the fiscal year eight leases were issued of School Lands for coal mining purposes in the Province of Alberta, aggregating 2,353·80 acres.

The revenue from this source during the fiscal year was $26,609.05.

The substitution of grazing permits for grazing leases has worked admirably, and has resulted in a great saving of time and labour as no accounts are necessary, the rental being payable in advance each year, and the permit expiring on April 1, and only being renewed on payment of the rental for the next year.

The number of grazing permits issued during the fiscal year is as follows:—

Manitoba	21
Saskatchewan	429
Alberta	304
Total	754

The revenue from grazing lands for the three provinces for the fiscal year was $18,890.87.

Attached hereto are three statements, lettered 'A.', 'B.', and 'C.', respectively, showing the revenue from school lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta during the past fiscal year, duly classified.

From this it will be seen that the total net revenue from the three provinces was $1,289,636.11, as compared with $681,625.46, an increase of $608,010.65.

The total expenditure during the same period was $33,925.26, less than 2¾ per cent of the total net revenue, which is, I submit, a very small rate for the administration of the school lands of the three provinces.

In accordance with the arrangements made with the provinces, and with the Orders in Council in that behalf, the revenue collected from the school lands in each province during the past fiscal year, except the principal moneys of sales, was handed over to the government of each province after deducting the cost of management, and cheques have been issued to the Provincial Treasurer of each province as follows:—

Provincial Treasurer of Manitoba	$110,967 45
" of Saskatchewan	70,097 17
" of Alberta	78,466 70

Statement D., hereto attached, shows the amount collected through the several agencies during the fiscal year, amounting in all to $54,674.30 as against $1,234,961.81, collected at head office.

As you are aware, all assignments of school lands are now registered in the School Lands Branch, the number of transfers registered during the past year being 366.

Statements of revenue and expenditure, lettered 'E.,' 'F.,' and 'G.,' respectively, and hereto attached, show the balance standing to the credit of the School Lands Fund of each province on March 31, 1910, to be as follows, namely:—

Manitoba	$2,582,422 94
Saskatchewan	1,047,870 95
Alberta	853,619 13

You will see from the statements of revenue that the business of the branch has increased greatly during the past fiscal year, and present indications are that it will be about doubled during the current fiscal year.

The following is a partial summary of the work done during the fiscal year:—

Letters received and registered	14,250
Letters and telegrams sent	19,379
Statements of account rendered	10,057
Grazing permits issued	754
Coal leases issued	8
Cultivation permits	20
Receipts issued	3,741
Assignments registered	366

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Chief of Branch.

A.—MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected from School Lands in the Province of Manitoba during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Month.	Sales.		Total.	Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Registration Fees.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.							
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	9,676 34	3,678 94	13,355 28	37 82	106 67	.....	40 15	.....	13,539 92
May	6,422 33	2,599 48	9,021 81	10 00	38 80	.....	.....	.....	9,070 61
June	65,091 23	14,874 99	79,966 22	.....	86 12	.....	.....	.....	80,052 34
July	19,709 71	7,340 47	27,050 18	.....	66 64	.....	.....	.....	27,116 82
August	14,117 03	6,625 48	20,742 51	.....	17 77	.....	.....	.....	20,760 28
September	9,295 73	2,249 54	11,545 27	15 00	13 35	.....	.....	.....	11,573 62
October	26,287 23	8,675 52	34,962 75	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,968 25
November	139,036 33	35,692 71	174,729 04	45 00	19 20	.....	.....	.....	174,793 24
December	54,456 93	18,213 72	72,670 65	25 00	97 30	.....	.....	.....	72,792 95
1910.									
January	10,640 69	6,579 16	17,219 85	25 00	187 90	.....	.....	.....	17,432 75
February	15,378 28	4,657 86	20,036 14	14 30	92 27	.....	.....	.....	20,142 71
March	13,334 10	2,899 84	16,233 94	.....	123 51	.....	.....	.....	16,357 45
Total	383,445 93	114,087 71	497,533 64	177 62	849 53	.....	40 15	.....	498,600 94
Agencies	13,792 80	4,419 01	18,211 81	.....	329 80	2,143 76	1,197 90	.....	21,883 27
	397,238 73	118,506 72	515,745 45	177 62	1,179 33	2,143 76	1,238 05	.....	520,484 21
Registration fees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355 50	355 50
	397,238 73	118,506 72	515,745 45	177 62	1,179 33	2,143 76	1,238 05	355 50	520,839 71
Transfer fees to Dominion lands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26 75	236 00	.....	262 75
	397,238 73	118,506 72	515,745 45	177 62	1,179 33	2,117 01	1,002 05	355 50	520,576 96
Refunds	27 48	49 41	76 89	16 32	79 58	54 00	34 45	.....	261 24
Total	397,211 25	118,457 31	515,668 56	161 30	1,099 75	2,063 01	967 60	355 50	520,315 72

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,
June 1, 1910.

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Chief of Branch.

B.—SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL LANDS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected from School Lands in the Province of Saskatchewan during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Month.	Sales.		Total.	Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Registration Fees.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.								
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	6,138 78	2,135 74	8,274 52	45 62	475 78		2 30	142 42		8,940 64
May	7,647 80	2,017 77	9,665 57		606 52		5 00			10,277 09
June	8,589 74	1,817 36	10,407 10		706 30		51 70			11,165 10
July	21,388 33	3,054 82	24,443 15	52 00	728 69					25,223 84
August	5,371 76	5,792 27	11,164 03		580 54		40	49 30		11,794 27
September	831 94	1,018 06	1,850 00	18 00	152 68			93 17		2,113 85
October	19,130 61	5,020 03	24,150 64	5 00	186 43					24,342 07
November	79,371 21	23,592 79	102,964 00		160 93					103,124 93
December	19,595 95	8,568 45	28,164 40		256 25					28,420 65
1910.										
January	13,775 77	5,173 92	18,949 69		1,475 79					20,425 48
February	3,758 59	1,481 63	5,240 22	93 00	1,635 63	11 16		285 17		7,265 18
March	7,847 22	2,475 19	10,322 41	35 80	811 10		30 25			11,199 56
	193,447 70	62,148 03	255,595 73	249 12	7,776 64	11 16	89 65	570 06		264,292 66
Agencies	4,351 30	2,244 57	6,595 87	51 50	2,883 71	65 90	3,877 15	418 80		13,892 93
	197,799 00	64,392 60	262,191 60	300 92	10,660 35	77 06	3,966 80	988 86		278,185 59
Registration fees									102 99	102 99
	197,799 00	64,392 60	262,191 60	300 92	10,660 35	77 06	3,966 80	988 86	102 99	278,288 58
Fees transferred to Dom. lands						5 75	735 50			741 25
	197,799 00	64,392 60	262,191 60	300 92	10,660 35	71 31	3,231 30	988 86	102 99	277,547 33
Refunds	326 46	61 95	388 41	41 50	358 74		68 65			857 30
Total	197,472 54	64,330 65	261,803 19	259 42	10,301 61	71 31	3,162 65	988 86	102 99	276,690 03

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Chief of Branch.

C.—ALBERTA SCHOOL LANDS.

STATEMENT of Revenue collected from School Lands in the Province of Alberta during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Month.	Sales.		Total.	Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Petroleum.	Registration Fees.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.									
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	4,673 65	4,230 65	8,904 30		461 53			360 00			9,725 83
May	2,578 29	1,344 50	3,922 79		319 61			280 00			4,522 40
June	1,502 21	473 27	1,975 48		387 75		3 00	149 00			2,515 23
July	191,716 12	530 59	192,246 71		340 07		2 00	146 00			192,734 78
August	359 52	231 53	591 05		400 85	163 60		10 00			1,165 50
September	1,486 17	397 63	1,883 80		282 97						2,166 77
October	36,412 02	6,230 29	42,642 31		138 36			605 00	15 00		43,400 67
November	103,522 26	21,270 80	124,793 06		230 44			400 00			125,423 50
December	20,553 14	11,485 63	32,038 77	13 80	195 16			1,771 10			34,018 83
1910.											
anuary	2,920 39	1,321 79	4,242 18	3 25	1,392 53			16,035 99			21,673 95
February	10,630 47	3,859 50	14,489 97		1,231 88			170 00			15,891 85
March	16,248 46	2,479 77	18,728 23		510 67			2,658 10			21,897 00
	392,602 70	53,855 95	446,458 65	17 05	5,891 82	163 60	5 00	22,585 19	15 00		475,136 31
Agencies	9,222 35	1,871 93	11,094 28		2,575 31	533 01	1,470 70	3,224 80			18,898 10
	401,825 05	55,727 88	457,552 93	17 05	8,467 13	696 61	1,475 70	25,809 99	15 00		494,034 41
Registration fees										364 50	364 50
	401,825 05	55,727 88	457,552 93	17 05	8,467 13	696 61	1,475 70	25,809 99	15 00	364 50	494,398 91
Fees transferred to Dom. lands						3 50	259 75				263 25
	401,825 05	55,727 88	457,552 93	17 05	8,467 13	693 11	1,215 95	25,809 99	15 00	364 50	494,135 66
Refunds	329 31	1 67	330 98		977 62		6 90	189 80			1,505 30
Total	401,495 74	55,726 21	457,221 95	17 05	7,489 51	693 11	1,209 05	25,620 19	15 00	364 50	492,630 36

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Chief of Branch.

STATEMENT D.

REVENUE from School Lands collected by the different Agencies during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Agencies.	SALES.		Total.	Cultivation.	Grazing.	Timber.	Hay.	Coal.	Total.
	Principal.	Interest.							
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Winnipeg	6,313 10	1,434 66	7,747 76		65 60	2,067 26	618 35		10,498 97
Brandon	7,479 70	2,848 74	10,328 44		200 75		374 05		10,903 24
Dauphin		135 61	135 61		158 60	76 50	352 15		722 86
Estevan					366 64	75	642 25	418 80	1,428 44
Regina	1,851 30	963 82	2,815 12	45 00	549 02	25 00	842 20		4,276 34
Yorkton	2,424 00	1,280 75	3,704 75		108 80		367 80		4,181 35
Prince Albert	76 00		76 00		228 27	29 75	346 35		680 37
Battleford					243 10		207 60		450 70
Humboldt					516 42		317 20		833 62
Moosejaw					360 27		649 95		1,010 22
Saskatoon				6 50	416 04	10 40	357 15		790 09
Lethbridge					586 27		102 80	1,812 00	2,501 07
Calgary	9,082 00	1,584 28	10,666 28		1,450 18	63	301 80	491 60	12,910 49
Red Deer	70 75	57 25	128 00		249 82		442 20	418 90	1,238 92
Edmonton	69 60	230 40	300 00		289 04	532 38	623 90	502 30	2,247 62
Peace River									
Total	27,366 45	8,535 51	35,901 96	51 50	5,788 82	2,742 67	6,545 75	3,643 60	54,674 30

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Chief of Branch.

E.—MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on account of Manitoba School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Particulars.	Period.	Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1909			2,185,211 69
" sales	12 months ended March 31, 1910.		515,668 56
" cultivation permits	" " "		161 30
" timber dues, hay permits, grazing and coal rentals	" " "		4,130 36
" registration fees	" " "		355 50
" interest on fund	" " "		72,190 13
To cost of management at Ottawa	12 months ended March 31, 1910.	4,638 70	
" salaries, printing, advertising and general expenses	" " "	7,498 32	
" revenue and interest paid to Manitoba Government	" " "	110,967 45	
" interest on fund paid to Manitoba Government	" " "	72,190 13	
" balance on March 31, 1910		2,582,422 94	
		2,777,717 54	2,777,717 54

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

F.—SASKATCHEWAN SCHOOL LANDS.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Saskatchewan School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Particulars.	Period.	Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1909			850,398 41
" sales	12 months ended March 31, 1910.		261,803 19
" cultivation permits	" " "		259 42
" timber dues, hay permits, grazing and coal rentals	" " "		14,524 43
" registration fees	" " "		102 99
" interest on fund	" " "		28,991 23
To cost of management at Ottawa	12 months ended March 31, 1910.	4,638 70	
" salaries, printing, advertising and general expenses	" " "	4,481 62	
" revenue and interest paid to Saskatchewan Government	" " "	70,097 17	
" interest on fund paid Saskatchewan Government	" " "	28,991 23	
" balance on March 31, 1910		1,047,870 95	
		1,156,079 67	1,156,079 67

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

G.—ALBERTA SCHOOL LANDS.

STATEMENT of Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Alberta School Lands for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Particulars.	Period.	Dr.	Cr.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
By balance on April 1, 1909			452,123 39
" sales	12 months ended March 31, 1910.		457,221 95
" cultivation permits	" " "		17 05
" timber dues, hay permits, grazing and coal rentals	" " "		35,026 86
" registration fees	" " "		364 50
" interest on fund	" " "		20,415 16
To cost of management at Ottawa	12 months ended March 31, 1910.	4,638 69	
" salaries, printing, advertising and general expenses	" " "	8,029 23	
" revenue and interest paid to Alberta Government	" " "	78,466 70	
" interest on fund paid to Alberta Government	" " "	20,415 16	
" balance on March 31, 1910		853,619 13	
		965,168 91	965,168 91

FRANK S. CHECKLEY,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SCHOOL LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, June 20, 1910.

No 31.

REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA June 19, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the work in connection with this branch of the department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

During the period covered by this report there were no public sales of Ordnance Lands held, but with reference to lands previously sold or held under lease with the right of redemption, seventeen whole lots and four half lots situated in the various localities mentioned hereunder and in the annexed statement marked 'A.,' have been fully redeemed and letters-patent issued therefor:—

1. Amherstburg.—One lot, forming part of the Ordnance Reserve in this locality, which was sold in 1860 for the sum of $185 on the usual conditions governing the sale of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, and two instalments of purchase money paid on account. This sale was subsequently cancelled for default in payment, and the

lot was thereafter disposed of at a valuation, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act in that behalf. The lot in question was appraised at $150 which amount was paid in cash and letters-patent were subsequently issued.

2. Grand Falls, N.B.—Five farm lots and one town lot embraced within the boundaries of the Ordnance Reserve adjacent to this town, and which were disposed of by public auction on various dates for the sum of $699, have been fully paid for and letters-patent have been issued. The balance of purchase money received on account of these sales within the last fiscal year amounted to $576.45.

3. Kingston.—One lot in this locality, being part of the subdivision of the Ordnance property known as the Herchmer farm and which was sold in 1874 for the sum of $510, has been paid for in full. The balance of the purchase price paid within the last fiscal year was $50.96. The patent for this lot will be issued so soon as satisfactory proof of title is furnished.

4. Ottawa.—The Ordnance lots in this locality are occupied by tenants in accordance with the conditions contained in the original leases granted by the imperial authorities, which provide that the leasehold rights may be converted into freehold at any time upon payment in cash of the amount of the consideration money placed on these lots. During the past fiscal year eight full lots and four part lots were fully redeemed and patents were issued. The consideration money payable on these lots amounted to $2,076.16, of which $1,836.16 was received within the past fiscal year.

5. Toronto.—One lot in this locality which was sold in 1907 for the sum of $510 was paid in full and letters-patent were issued therefor. The balance of the purchase money paid within the last year amounted to $306.

Part of the Garrison Common property, formerly under the control of the Department of Militia and Defence, was transferred to Class 2 of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands by order in council for the purpose of being sold to the corporation of the city of Toronto. The order in council above referred to was duly ratified and confirmed by Act of Parliament, Chapter 51, of the Statutes of Canada, 1908, and the proceeds of the sale amounting to $180,000 were transferred to the credit of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Ordnance properties known as the Government Farm at Longueuil and the military burying ground at Chambly were transferred by orders in council from Class 2 to Class 1 of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, and placed under the control of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The following statements are hereto annexed:—

A. Statement giving the number of lots and part lots sold or redeemed; the amounts for which such lots were originally sold and the sums received within the fiscal year as instalments or balances of purchase money.

B. Statement giving the names of the several localities where Ordnance Lands are situated on account of which moneys have been received during the past fiscal year; the net revenue received amounting to $9,894.48, an increase of $4,184.32 over that of last year.

C. Statement showing the receipts each month of the fiscal year and classified as fees, rent, or interest equivalent to rent, and principal.

D.—Statement showing the amounts due and unpaid at the end of the fiscal year in the several localities where Ordnance Lands are situated and classified as principal and rent or interest.

The total amount shown to be due and outstanding is $59,823.73.

The correspondence and office work generally in connection with this branch show an increase during the past year. The number of letters received, recorded and filed was 498; number of letters written, copied, indexed and mailed 518, and 79 reports upon various subjects relating to this branch prepared and submitted.

In addition to the general correspondence there were 132 receipts issued and 190 accounts with purchasers and tenants of Ordnance Lands open in the books of this branch prepared and rendered, making a total of 840 letters sent out from this branch during the past year.

Within the past fiscal year there were 29 assignments received, examined, registered and filed; 23 draft letters-patent prepared and three new leases issued.

In addition to the foregoing report on matters pertaining to Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, I beg to submit the following particulars as to the work carried on in connection with the orders in council passed during the year relating to the administration of this department in its many and varied branches. An idea of the volume of work performed in connection with these orders in council may be gleaned from the fact that 513 orders were passed within the year, an average of 43 a month, and an increase over last year of nearly twenty-five per cent.

Some of the duties performed in connection with this work may be briefly stated as follows: Copying, comparing, reading, indexing, preparing requisitions for the printing of all orders; proof-reading, checking, numbering and filing, as well as furnishing such copies of these as may be required from time to time by the various branches of the department to which these orders especially relate.

Of the number of orders passed, 137 were prepared and requisitions on the King's Printer issued for their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, and in many cases in the *British Columbia Gazette* also, in accordance with the provisions of the various Acts authorizing the publication of such orders, in the latter only when the subject relates to land within the railway belt in the province of British Columbia.

During the year an additional bound volume of orders in council for permanent record, was collected, indexed, bound and copies distributed among the several branches of the department for reference. A complete index for another volume was also prepared for printing. This brings the completed bound and indexed volumes up to 1905.

When I was placed in charge of this work in 1904, the last completed volume was for the year 1895, and in view of the importance of having bound volumes of each year's orders in council for handy and necessary—almost daily reference, it was considered desirable to make a special effort from year to year to bring the volumes as far as possible up to date. The above statement indicates what progress has been made in this direction, and gives, I trust, satisfactory promise of the desired goal being attained before very long.

A record of the attendance of the officials of the various branches of this large and growing department is likewise regularly and carefully kept. As this record embraces absences for all causes, whether sickness or holiday leave, and forms the basis of the monthly pay lists and of the reports required under the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, its importance can be readily estimated.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Clerk in charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.

'A.'—STATEMENT giving the number of lots and part lots sold or redeemed, the amount for which lots were originally disposed of and the sums received as instalments or balance of purchase money during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Locality.	Number of lots sold or redeemed.	Amount of consideration or purchase money.	Amount received on account during the fiscal year.	Remarks.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	
Amherstburg	1 town lot	150 00	150 00	Consideration in full.
Grand Falls	5 farm lots	589 00	510 45	Balance purchase price.
	1 town lot	110 00	66 00	" "
Kingston	1 lot Herchmer farm	510 00	50 96	" "
Ottawa	8 whole lots. 4 half lots.	2,076 16	1,836 16	Consideration in full.
Toronto	Part Garrison Commons	180,000 00	180,000 00	" "
	1 lot	510 00	306 00	Balance purchase price.
		183,945 16	182,919 57	
Refund		180,000 00	180,000 00	
		3,945 16	2,919 57	

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Clerk in charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.

'B.'—STATEMENT naming the various localities where Ordnance Lands are situated, on account of which moneys have been received during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Locality.	Total.	Locality.	Total.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Amherstburg	152 00	Point Pelee	27 00
Burlington Beach	220 00	Prescott	9 00
Chambly	1 00	Quebec	830 00
Edmundston	1 00	"	1 00
Elmsley	14 80	St. Joseph's Island	7 00
Fort Cumberland	120 00	Sarnia	200 00
Fort Erie	2 00	Shelburne	3 00
Grand Falls	946 17	Sorel	29 00
Grenville	2 00	Tay Tp	8 00
Kingston	364 66	Toronto	183,436 40
Longueuil	155 00	Wolford	102 40
Nepean	6 00	Registration and patent fees	85 50
Niagara	138 15		189,902 48
Niagara-on-the-Lake	263 00		
Oromocto	25	Less refund	180,008 00
Ottawa	2,796 15		
Owen Sound	42 00	Total	9,894 48

JOS. P. DUNNE.
Clerk in charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.

'C.'—STATEMENT showing receipts each month of the year classified as Fees, Rent or interest equivalent to Rent and Principal.

Month.	Fees.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	3 00	130 54	180,002 26	180,135 80
May	6 00	3,500 79	847 16	4,353 95
June	13 50	137 32	87 00	237 82
July	16 00	345 70	474 36	836 06
August	6 00	339 60	110 00	455 60
September	14 00	119 36	56 25	189 61
October	14 00	137 91	518 20	670 11
November	6 00	1,148 10	494 20	1,648 30
December	.....	38 46	162 00	200 46
1910.				
January	4 00	249 85	290 00	543 85
February	1 00	209 32	348 40	558 72
March	2 00	43 20	27 00	72 20
	85 50	6,400 15	183,416 83	189,902 48
Less refund, April	.....	.....	.....	180,000 00
Less refund, September	.....	.....	.....	8 00
Total	.....	.....	.....	9,894 48

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Clerk in charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.

'D.'—STATEMENT showing amounts due and unpaid on account of Purchase Money and Rent or Interest for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Locality.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Beaver Harbour	10 00		10 00
Burlington Beach	60 00		60 00
Carillon	5 40		5 40
Chambly	294 36	347 00	641 36
Dalhousie	12 42	23 00	35 42
Edmundston	37 38	38 40	75 78
Elmsley	50		50
Fort Cumberland	100 00		100 00
Grand Falls	321 19	772 19	1,093 38
Kingston	25		25
Marlborough	2 00		2 00
Montreal	2 00		2 00
Nepean	55 00		55 00
Niagara	41 44	107 20	148 64
Oromocto	25		25
Ottawa	3,223 14		3,223 14
Oxford	9 10		9 10
Owen Sound	84 50		84 50
Presqu' Isle	2 50		2 50
St. Croix	3 00		3 00
Sorel	1,280 64		1,280 64
Township of Tay	4 00		4 00
Toronto	780 00	52,000 00	52,780 00
Turkey Point	18 67		18 67
Wolford	188 20		188 20
	6,535 94	53,287 79	59,823 73

JOS. P. DUNNE,
Clerk in charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Branch.

No. 32.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE COMPARING AND MAILING OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CORRESPONDENCE COMPARING AND MAILING OFFICE,
OTTAWA, April 20, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you, herewith, a statement showing the work done in the Comparing and Mailing Office of the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHAS C. PELLETIER,
Clerk in Charge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

STATEMENT of work done in the Comparing and Mailing Office during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.	Letters Sent.	Registered Letters Sent.	Telegrams Sent.	Totals.
1909.				
April	29,589	4,200	237	34,026
May	30,545	3,765	216	34,526
June	31,715	4,273	260	36,248
July	33,167	3,532	221	36,920
August	34,030	2,437	122	36,589
September	29,328	2,268	137	31,733
October	30.145	2,536	133	32,814
November	26,497	2,202	206	28,905
December	30,495	2,921	142	33,558
1910.				
January	29,367	2,194	161	31,722
February	28,120	2,750	115	30,985
March	33,211	2,709	214	36,134
Total for fiscal year ending March 31, 1910	366,209	35,787	2,164	404,160

The outgoing letters were copied in 158 one-thousand paged letter-books compared with 149 letter-books for the same period last year, or an increase of 6 per cent.

The number of pages of letter-books indexed was 158,051, compared with 148,046 last year; increase, 10,005 pages, or about 7 per cent.

The daily average of letters sent out was 1,236, an increase of 11½ per cent over last year. The largest daily average was during the month of August, when it reached the total of 1,361, the heaviest day being of 3,035 outgoing letters. The lightest month was November with an average of 1,059.

There were over 1,500 documents compared.

The grand total for this office during the fiscal year was 404,160, or an increase of 35,233 letters.

CHAS. C. PELLETIER,
Clerk in Charge.

No. 33.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CORRESPONDENCE REGISTRATION BRANCH,
OTTAWA, April 25, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to place before you Statement A., showing the number of letters recorded during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, and the amount of money received, registered and sent to the accountant; also Statement B., showing the number of letters recorded and the amount of money recieved during each fiscal year from 1900 to March 31, 1910.

There were recorded during the year 264,209 letters, an increase over last year of 4,067, but a large number that experience has shown may be filed without recording (estimated at 88,096), have been handled in addition, making a total of 352,378 letters. Ten years ago the total receipt for the year was less than 50,000.

Letters enclosing cash, cheques, money orders and postal notes reached a total of 14,181.

The number of files distributed to the several branches was 735,300. At present there are 12,000 files scattered throughout the department being acted upon or awaiting action.

Messrs. H. Edwards, E. R. Eastman, John Eyles, R. W. O'Hanley and Mrs. F. S. Shotwell have been transferred from this branch and temporary assistance supplied, twenty temporary clerks having been engaged for varying periods.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. ROBERTS,
Chief of Branch.

A.—Statement showing the number of Letters recorded and the Money received during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Months.	Letters Recorded.	Daily Average.	Registered Letters		Money Received.
			Received.	Sent.	
1909.					$ cts.
April	20,300	846	1,898	4,200	279,172 34
May	21,608	900	1,820	3,765	300,734 38
June	26,420	1,011	1,435	4,273	128,196 25
July	24,380	938	1,534	3,532	154,862 36
August	25,145	1,006	1,536	2,437	97,752 19
September	17,240	690	1,257	2,268	74,941 73
October	19,105	765	1,334	2,536	296,088 99
November	24,350	975	1,683	2,202	478,079 73
December	23,256	966	1,519	2,921	209,597 45
1910.					
January	20,320	846	1,594	2,194	141,277 89
February	20,715	900	1,516	2,750	107,301 73
March	21,370	855	1,676	2,709	113,604 35
Total	264,209	.....	18,802	35,787	2,381,605 39

J. M. ROBERTS,
Chief of Branch.

Department of the Interior,
Correspondence Registration Branch,
Ottawa, April 8, 1910.

B.—Statement showing the number of Letters recorded and the Money received during each Fiscal Year from 1900 to March 31, 1910.

Fiscal Year.	Letters Recorded.	Money Received.
		$ cts.
1900	48,663	200,831 71
1901	67,860	333,534 02
1902	67,722	382,999 87
1903	87,851	629,585 47
1904	113,074	630,355 44
1905	135,908	528,219 76
1906	176,729	875,933 54
1907 (nine months)	150,462	1,337,780 94
1908	187,684	1,558,230 32
1909	260,142	1,798,276 17
1910	264,209	2,381,605 39

J. M. ROBERTS,
Chief of Branch.

Department of the Interior,
Correspondence Registration Branch,
Ottawa, April 8, 1910.

No. 34.

REPORT OF THE LAND PATENTS BRANCH.

Department of the Interior,
Land Patents Branch,
Ottawa, July 6, 1910.

W. W. Cory, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your information the statements hereinafter enumerated for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910, in connection with the work performed in the Lands Patents Branch:—

A.—Statement showing the number of homestead entries as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

B.—Statement showing the number of pre-emptions, purchased homesteads and South African volunteer homesteads granted in each land agency.

C.—Statement of homesteads, pre-emptions, purchased homesteads, military homesteads and South African volunteer homesteads granted during each month.

D.—Statement showing the number of entries cancelled during the year, also the year in which such entries were made.

E.—Statement of entries affecting Dominion lands which were made at head office.

F.—Statement showing the number of acres of swamp lands in Manitoba transferred by order in council to the province of Manitoba.

G.—Statement showing South African volunteer bounty land certificates of 320 acres each issued under the Volunteer Bounty Act, 1908, by the Department of the Interior.

H.—Statement showing the number of assignments recorded in the Land Patents Branch.

I.—Statement of letters-patent covering Dominion lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories.

J.—Statement of letters-patent covering Dominion lands situate in the province of Manitoba.

K.—Statement of letters-patent covering Dominion lands situate in the province of Saskatchewan.

L.—Statement of letters-patent covering Dominion lands situate in the province of Alberta.

M.—Statement of letters-patent covering Dominion lands situate in the province of British Columbia.

N.—Statement of letters-patent covering Dominion lands situate in the Yukon Territory.

O.—Statement of letters-patent covering Dominion lands situate in the Northwest Territories.

P.—Statement showing the number of patents forwarded to the several registrars of the land registration districts of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, and the number of notifications mailed to the patentees.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

A.—STATEMENT showing the number of Homestead Entries made during the Fiscal Year 1909-10, as compared with the Fiscal Year 1908-9.

Agency.	1909-10.	1908-09.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
Battleford	1,905	3,385	.....	1,480	
Brandon	111	171	.....	60	
Calgary	6,255	2,707	3,548	.....	
Dauphin	1,062	1,727	.....	665	
Edmonton	4,107	5,166	.....	1,059	
Estevan	884	833	51	.....	
Humboldt	1,609	2,412	.....	803	
Kamloops	257	400	.....	143	
Lethbridge	4,948	3,818	1,130	.....	
Moosejaw	10,901	8,710	2,191	.....	
New Westminster	20	29	.....	9	
Peace River	53	.....	53	.....	
Prince Albert	1,240	2,058	.....	818	
Regina	567	1,553	.....	986	
Red Deer	1,824	2,080	.....	256	
Saskatoon	3,226	.....	3,226	.....	
Winnipeg	1,356	1,863	.....	507	Net increase for Fisca Year, 1909-10, 2,487.
Yorkton	1,243	2,169	.....	926	
Total	41,568	39,081	10,199	7,712	

RECAPITULATION.

Month.	1909-10.	1908-09.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1909.					
April	4,602	2,987	1,615	.....	
May	3,243	2,773	470	.....	
June	4,205	3,247	958	.....	
July	4,248	2,815	1,433	.....	
August	2,832	1,859	973	.....	
September	2,902	7,934	.....	5,032	
October	3,550	5,221	.....	1,671	
November	4,143	3,876	267	.....	
December	2,072	3,105	.....	1,033	
1910.					
January	2,698	1,308	1,390	.....	
February	2,254	1,364	890	.....	Net increase for Fiscal Year 1909-10, 2,487.
March	4,819	2,592	2,227	.....	
Total	41,568	39,081	10,223	7,736	

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

B.—STATEMENT showing the number of Pre-emptions, Purchased Homesteads and South African Veteran Homesteads granted in each Land Agency during the Fiscal Year, 1909-10.

Agency.	Pre-emptions.	Purchased Homesteads.	South African Veteran Homesteads.
Battleford	438	115	205
Calgary	4,285	132	840
Dauphin	.....	.....	3
Edmonton	20	14	129
Estevan	468	59	24
Humboldt	14	.....	84
Lethbridge	3,220	83	216
Moosejaw	7,700	331	826
Peace River	.....	.....	4
Prince Albert	10	19	53
Regina	28	11	13
Red Deer	234	130	103
Saskatoon	875	362	333
Winnipeg	.....	.....	7
Yorkton	.....	.....	12
Total	17,292	1,256	2,852

In Saskatchewan.			In Alberta.			In Manitora.
Pre-emptions.	Purchased Homesteads.	South African Veteran Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Purchased Homesteads.	South African Veteran Homesteads.	South African Veteran Homesteads.
9,533	897	1,530	7,759	359	1,300	22

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

Department of the Interior,
Land Patents Branch,
Ottawa, July 6, 1910.

C.—Statement of Homesteads, Pre-emptions, Purchased Homesteads, Military Bounty Land Grants, and South African Veteran Homesteads granted each month during Fiscal Year, ended March 31, 1910.

Month.	Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Purchased Homesteads.	Military Bounty Land Grants.	South African Veteran Homesteads.
1909.					
April	4,602	1,847	95		288
May	3,243	1,202	79		289
June	4,205	1,793	120	1	343
July	4,248	1,823	131		329
August	2,832	1,030	88	1	235
September	2,902	1,074	74	1	185
October	3,550	1,478	89		230
November	4,143	1,896	89		235
December	2,072	689	82		224
1910.					
January	2,698	1,311	106		159
February	2,254	843	140		101
March	4,819	2,306	163		234
Total	41,568	17,292	1,256	3	2,852

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

Department of the Interior,
Land Patents Branch,
Ottawa, July 6, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

D.—STATEMENT showing the number of Entries cancelled during the year ended March 31, 1910. also the year in which such Entries were made.

Year.	Homesteads.	Purchased Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Time Sales.	Sales.
1879			1		
1880			1		
1881					
1882	1		1		
1883	2				
1884	1		3		
1885			1		
1886	1				
1887	1		1		
1888	1				
1889			1		
1890					
1891					
1892	4			5	1
1893	2				
1894	1				
1895					
1896	1				
1897	4				
1898	1				
1899	4				
1900	13				
1901	9				
1902	56				
1903	122			1	
1904	132				
1905	457				
1906	1,443			2	
1907	1,856			3	1
1908	8,062	23	1,866	2	
1909	4,597	24	1,575	3	1
1910	61	2	13		
	16,832	49	3,463	16	3

Total 20,363

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

E.—Statement of entries affecting Dominion Lands which were made at Head Office during the year ended March 31, 1910.

	No. of Grants.	Acres.
Special grants	386	13,494
Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.	..	46,482
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.	..	6,218
Canadian Northern Railway Co.	..	126,478·35
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (main line)	..	6,044·37
" " (Souris branch)	..	2,840·25
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.	..	2,840·25
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.	..	2,285
Area sold and patented to Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for townsites	..	2,971·25
Area granted to Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for right-of-way	..	1,330·87
Railway right-of-way	66	796·46
Hudson's Bay Company's grants	25	232,350

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

F.—Statement showing the number of Acres of Swamp Lands in Manitoba transferred by Order in Council to the Province of Manitoba, up to March 31, 1910.

	Acres.
Total area transferred to province as swamp lands, or on swamp lands exchange account, to March 31, 1909	1,893,445·35
Total area transferred to province during year ending March 31, 1910	115,922·71
Total area transferred	2,009,368·06

NOTE.—In the previous annual reports, the figures stated in connection with swamp lands included certain lands which had been transferred to the province of Manitoba and which were subsequently revested in the Dominion of Canada, and such lands have been eliminated from the above statement.

N. O COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

G.—Statement showing South African Volunteer Bounty Land Certificates of 320 acres each, issued under the Volunteer Bounty Act, 1908, by the Department of the Interior, during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1910.

	No.	Acres.
Certificates issued	1,550	496,000
Certificates located	2,852	912,640

N. O COTE,
Chief of Branch.

Department of the Interior,
Land Patents Branch,
Ottawa, July 6, 1910.

H.—Statement showing the number of Assignments recorded in the Land Patents Branch during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1910.

Number of Deeds registered	516
Fees received in connection therewith	$1,083 50

N. O COTE,
Chief of Branch.

Department of the Interior,
Land Patents Branch,
Ottawa, July 6, 1910.

I.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1909.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.		From April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co.'s sales	105	46,923	44	15,531
2	Assignment of mortgages	3		10	
3	British Columbia homesteads	104	14,791	103	14,903
4	British Columbia sales	58	3,317	24	1,603
5	Coal land sales	70	16,047	34	8,460
6	Commutation grants	8	552	8	331
7	Homesteads	20,231	3,205,690	19,929	3,159,779
8	Hudson's Bay Co	3	991	16	3,296
9	Leases	1		1	516
10	License of occupation	20		13	
11	Manitoba Act grants	10	399	14	842
12	Manitoba University grants			6	891
13	Military bounty grants	3	479	1	160
14	Military homesteads	5	1,579	1	320
15	Mineral rights (15,729 acres)	88		91	
16	Mining lands sales	12	1,459	1	8
17	Northwest half-breed grants	283	51,968	131	22,861
18	Northwest Mounted Police grants	1	160		
19	Parish sales	17	2,326	12	1,311
20	Quit claim, special grants (3,143 acres)	19		18	
	Railways—				
21	Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co			3	46,067
22	Alberta Railway and Coal Co			3	4,644
23	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co	14	6,225	24	20,448
24	Canadian Northern Railway Co	181	127,139	234	233,388
25	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	41	6,247	79	53,745
26	Canadian Pacific Railway grants, Souris branch	3	8,248	11	2,215
27	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	2	152	6	131
28	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	89	4,332	287	15,793
29	Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co	2	7	2	14
30	Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Co			8	2,313
31	Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co	3	2,846	215	497,693
32	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co	15	3,285	11	1,783
33	Sales	523	66,727	557	72,349
34	School lands sales	627	79,283	240	27,195
35	Special grants	275	9,342	166	4,500
36	Special grants, under rights			71	
37	Yukon Territory sales	38	1,745	57	2,236
	Totals	22,854	3,662,259	22,431	4,215,326

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

J.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the Province of Manitoba issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1909.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.		From April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Assignment of mortgages	3	.....	10	.....
2	Coal lands sales	.....	.....	4	831
3	Commutation grants	8	552	8	331
4	Homesteads	589	90,177	1,013	156,621
5	Manitoba Act grants	10	399	14	842
6	Manitoba University	.....	.....	6	891
7	Mining lands sales	11	1,408	.....	.....
8	Northwest half-breed grants	.....	.....	1	80
9	Parish sales	16	2,262	11	1,165
10	Quit claim, special grants (318 acres)	2	.....	.....	.....
	Railways—				
11	Canadian Northern Railway Co	11	141	47	31,883
12	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	9	177	4	658
13	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	.....	.....	1	25
14	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	.....	.....	2	23
15	Manitoba & Southeastern Railway Co	.....	.....	5	1,200
16	Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Co	1	2	.....	.....
17	Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co	1	6	111	160,783
18	Sales	95	6,539	133	7,083
19	School lands sales	411	62,853	130	19,010
20	Special grants	16	1,300	11	703
	Totals	1,183	165,816	1,511	382,129

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

K.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the Province of Saskatchewan issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1909.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.		From April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Coal lands sales	2	60	1	20
2	Homesteads	12,937	2,049,369	13,054	2,072,668
3	Hudson's Bay Co	2	947	16	3,296
4	Leases			1	516
5	License of occupation	7		6	
6	Military bounty grants	2	319		
7	Military homesteads	3	939	1	320
8	Mineral rights (60 acres)	2		1	
9	Northwest half-breed grants	190	35,216	60	10,420
10	Northwest Mounted Police grants	1	160		
11	Parish sales			1	146
12	Quit claim, special grants (2,824 acres)	17		18	
	Railways—				
13	Canadian Northern Railway Co	170	126,998	185	201,272
14	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	21	3,298	29	5,060
15	Canadian Pacific Railway grants, Souris branch	3	8,248	10	2,015
16	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	15	232	247	12,229
17	Manitoba & Northwestern Railway Co	1	5	2	14
18	Manitoba & Southeastern Railway Co			3	1,113
19	Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co	2	2,840	83	138,787
20	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake & Saskatchewan Railroad & Steamboat Co	15	3,285	11	1,783
21	Sales	226	33,911	263	41,549
22	School lands sales	134	11,883	88	6,494
23	Special grants	167	2,202	96	1,588
24	Special grants, under rights			48	
	Totals	13,917	2,279,912	14,224	2,499,290

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

L.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the Province of Alberta issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1909.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	FROM APRIL 1, 1909, TO MARCH 31, 1910.		FROM APRIL 1, 1908, TO MARCH 31, 1909.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co's sales	105	46,923	47	61,598
2	Coal lands sales	68	15,987	29	7,609
3	Homesteads	6,705	1,066,144	5,862	930,491
4	Hudson's Bay Co	1	44		
5	Leases	1			
6	License of Occupation	13		7	
7	Military bounty grants	1	160	1	160
8	Military homesteads	2	640		
9	Mineral rights (15,629 acres)	85		90	
10	Mining lands sales			1	8
11	Northwest half-breed grants	93	16,752	70	12,361
12	Parish sales	1	64		
	Railways :—				
13	Alberta Railway and Coal Co			3	4,644
14	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co	14	6,225	24	20,448
15	Canadian Northern Railway Co			2	234
16	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	10	2,762	46	48,026
17	Canadian Pacific Railway grants, Souris Branch			1	200
18	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	2	152		
19	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	74	4,100	38	3,541
20	Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co			21	198,122
21	Sales	202	26,277	161	23,717
22	School lands sales	82	4,547	22	1,691
23	Special grants	85	5,739	59	2,210
24	Special grants, under rights			23	
	Totals	7,544	1,196,516	6,507	1,315,060

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

M.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the Province of British Columbia issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, as compared with the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.		From April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	British Columbia homesteads	104	14,791	103	14,903
2	British Columbia sales	58	3,317	24	1,603
3	Mineral rights (40 acres)	1	.....	.....	.....
	Railways :—				
4	Canadian Pacific Railway grants	1	10	.....	.....
5	Canadian Pacific Railway roadbed and station grounds	.....	.....	5	105
6	Special grants	7	101	.....	.....
	Totals	171	18,219	132	16,611

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

N.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the Yukon Territory issued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1909.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.		From April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Yukon Territory sales	38	1,745	57	2,236

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

O.—STATEMENT of Letters Patent covering Dominion Lands situate in the Northwest Territories isued from the Department of the Interior during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, as compared with the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1909.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	From April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.		From April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.	
		Patents.	Acres.	Patents.	Acres.
1	Mining lands sales	1	51		

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

P.—STATEMENT showing number of Patents forwarded to the several registrars of the Land Registration districts of the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon Territory, and the number of notifications mailed to patentees during the year ended March 31, 1910.

Registration District.	No. of Patents sent to Registrars.	Number of Notifications mailed to Patentees.
Assiniboia	7,915	7,803
East Saskatchewan	2,039	1,831
West Saskatchewan	2,228	2,121
Yorkton	999	906
Saskatoon	1,399	1,324
North Alberta	4,969	4,733
South Alberta	2,720	2,619
Yukon	56	38
Totals	22,325	21,375

N. O. COTE,
Chief of Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, July 6, 1910.

No. 35.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF GEOGRAPHER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF GEOGRAPHER,

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G., OTTAWA, May 13, 1910.
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the work of my office for the past year.

The staff as constituted at present, is as follows:—

Division I.—Grade B.

Chalifour, J. E., Assistant Chief Geographer and Chief Draughtsman.

Division II.—Grade A.

Baine, H. E.,	Inkster, Fred.,
Taché, Henri,	Bryant, E. D.,
Anderson, W.,	Beveridge, Jas.

Division II.—Grade B.

Akerlindh, A.,	Bennie, J.,
Darrach A. M.,	Craig, R. W.,
Blatchley, H.,	Groulx, A.,
Dumouchel, G. E.,	McElligott, J. P.,
Wilson, H. W.,	Blue, W. A.,
Chandler, S.,	Pigeon, Jules.

Division III.—Grade A.

Waine, Mrs. D. E.,	Gagnon, J. S.

Division III.—Grade B.

Stewart, Miss Mary,	Merrifield, J. R.

Mr. James White, F.R.G.S., who became Geographer of the department on July 1, 1899, resigned in November, 1909, to take the position of secretary of the Commission of Conservation.

Mr. T. Grindlay resigned his position as draughtsman in December, 1909.

Of the standard topographical sheets, the following have been issued during the year:—Sheet 2 N.E., Belleville; Sheet 3 N.W., Kingston; 8 N.E., Gowganda; 9 N.E., Pembroke; 10 S.W., Belleville; Sheet 3 N.W., Kingston; 8 N.E., Gowganda; 9 N.E., sheet, and Sheet 11, Montreal.

A contour map of the Rocky Mountains between lat. 51° and 53° 10′, an index to Standard topographical sheets, and two new Land District maps have been issued during the year.

New editions of the following maps have been published:—

Large and small railway maps, Northern and Southern Alberta, Southern Saskatchewan, and Winnipeg, Dauphin, Estevan, Red Deer, Humboldt, Yorkton, Prince Albert, Regina, Moosejaw, Battleford, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Land District maps.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. E. YOUNG,
Chief Geographer.

MAPS PUBLISHED.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, eight sheets, each 25 inches by 26 inches; extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maryland and Oregon on the south to Cumberland sound and Herschell island on the north. Scale, 35 miles to 1 inch. Editions in colours showing territorial divisions of the Dominion, in black and blue (water) and in black only.

Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, 16 inches by 36 inches. Scale, 100 miles to 1 inch. Editions in colours, showing territorial divisions of the Dominon, in black and blue (water) and in black only.

Dominion of Canada. Scale, 58 miles to 1 inch.

Relief map of Canada. Scale, 100 miles to 1 inch.

Resource map of Canada. Scale, 1/12,500,000 or 197·3 miles to 1 inch.

National Transcontinental Railway map, shows route of the railway, Moncton to Port Simpson. Scale, 100 miles to 1 inch.

Explorations in northern Canada and adjacent portions of Greenland and Alaska. Scale, 75 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky Mountains—Banff sheet—contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Banff. Scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.

Elevator map, showing elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Scale, 25 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky Mountains—Lake Louise sheet—contoured map of mountains in the vicinity of Laggan and Field. Scale, 2 miles to 1 inch.

General map of the northwestern part of the Dominion of Canada. Edition of 1898. In two sheets. Scale, 35 miles to 1 inch.

Manitoba. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Alberta—in two sheets. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Southern Alberta, showing lands patented, Indian reserves, timber berths, coal seams. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Battleford Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Brandon Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Calgary Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Dauphin Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Edmonton Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Estevan Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Humboldt Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Lethbridge Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Medicine Hat Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Moosejaw Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Peace River Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Prince Albert Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Red Deer Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Saskatoon Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Swift Current Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Winnipeg Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Yorkton Land District map. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

British Columbia 'Railway Belt' map, showing the 'Railway Belt' in British Columbia. Scale, 1/500,000 or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Western Canada map, four sheets, each 25 by 36 inches; extends from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific Ocean, and from Juan de Fuca strait to Herschell island on the north. Scale, 35 miles to 1 inch. Railways shown in colours. Editions in colours showing the territorial divisions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and part of Northwest Territories, in black and blue (water).

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia. Edition of 1897. Scale, 1/960,000.

Southeastern Alaska and portion of British Columbia, showing award of Alaska Boundary Tribunal, October 20, 1903. Scale, 1/960,000.

Yukon, extends from Lynn canal on the south to Eagle on the north and from the Pacific to the Frances river. Scale, 1/750,000 or 11·82 miles to 1 inch.

White, Alsek and Kluane rivers district, southwestern Yukon. Scale, 1/400,000 or 6·31 miles to 1 inch.

Rocky Mountains, between latitude 51° and 53° 10′ in two sheets, contoured. Scale, 4 miles to 1 inch.

Map of Prince Edward Island. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1, S.W. Ontario—Windsor sheet—Essex, Kent and Lambton and portions of Elgin, Middlesex and Huron counties. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 1, S.E. Ontario—London sheet—Norfolk, Oxford, Brant and portions of Elgin, Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Waterloo and Wentworth counties. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, S.W. Ontario—Hamilton sheet—Lincoln, Welland, Haldimand and portions of Wentworth and Halton counties. Scale, 1/250,000, or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheets 1, N.W and 1 N.E. Ontario—Guelph sheet—Wellington, Grey, Bruce, and portions of Durham, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox and Addington counties. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, N.W. Ontario—Toronto sheet—Peel, York, Ontario and Victoria and portions of Halton, Simcoe, Dufferin, Muskoka and Durham and Peterborough counties. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 2, N.E. Ontario—Belleville sheet—Northumberland, Prince Edward and porions of Durham, Peterborough, Hastings, Lennox and Addington counties. Scale, Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 5 N.E. and 14 S.E.—Truro sheet—Pictou and portions of Antigonish, Guysborough, Halifax, Colchester, Cumberland and Hants counties. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 8 N.E.—Gowganda sheet—portions of Sudbury and Nipissing districts. Scale 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 9 S.E.—Pembroke sheet—portions of Haliburton, Nipissing, Hastings, Renfrew, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington counties, Ont., and Pontiac county, Que. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 9 N.W.—Timiskaming sheet—parts of Nipissing district, Ont., and Pontiac County, Que. Scale 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 10 S.W.—Ottawa sheet—Portions of Carleton, Renfrew, Lanark, Dundas and Frontenac counties, Ont., and Pontiac and Ottawa counties, Quebec. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 11—Montreal sheet—includes the country between Quebec and Vaudreuil and between the international boundary and lat. 48° N. Scale, 1/500,000 or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 13 includes whole of New Brunswick with exception of Madawaska and portions of Westmorland and Albert counties. Scale, 1/500,000 or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 15 N.W., 15 S.W., and 15 S.E., Cape Breton island and portions of Antigonish and Guysborough counties. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 18—British Columbia—Kamloops sheet. Scale, 1/500,000 or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 19 B.C.—West Kootenay sheet. Scale, 1/500,000 or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 27, Ontario—Lake of the Woods sheet—Rainy river district and portions of Thunder Bay district and Keewatin. Scale, 1/500,000 or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 28—English River sheet—Portions of Rainy River and Thunder Bay districts. Scale, 1/500,000 or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 29—Lake Nipigon sheet—Part of Thunder Bay district. Scale 1/500,000 or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 30—Michipicoten sheet—includes parts of Thunder Bay, Algoma and Sudbury districts. Scale, 1/500,000 or 7·89 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 5 N.W.—Halifax sheet—includes Lunenburg and parts of Queen's Annapolis, King's, Hants and Halifax counties. Scale 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Homestead map of Northern Alberta, including Peace River district, showing even and odd numbered sections disposed of prior to January 1, 1910, forest reserves, timber berths and grazing leases. Two sheets. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Homestead map of Southern Alberta, showing even and odd numbered sections disposed of prior to January 1, 1910, forest reserves, timber berths and grazing leases. Two sheets. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Homestead map of Saskatchewan, showing even and odd numbered sections disposed prior to January 1, 1910, forest reserves, timber berths and grazing leases. Two sheets. Scale 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Homestead map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, showing even numbered and odd numbered sections disposed of prior to January 1, 1910, also forest reserves, timber berths and grazing leases. Three sheets. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and portions of British Columbia and Northwest Territories. Four sheets—each 25 inches by 36 inches. Scale, 12½ miles to 1 inch.

Index map—showing townships in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Railway Belt of British Columbia, plans of which have been printed. Scale, 35 miles to 1 inch.

MAPS IN PROGRESS.

Sheet 10 S.E.—Cornwall sheet—showing the lower Ottawa district between the international boundary and lat. 46° 30′ N. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 11 S.W.—Montreal sheet—includes from Vaudreuil to Three Rivers and between the international boundary and lat. 46° 30′ N. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 11 S.E.—Sherbrooke sheet—includes from Three Rivers to the Island of Orleans and between the international boundary and lat 46° 30′ N. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 12 N.W.—Montmagny sheet—includes from the Island of Orleans to Rivière du Loup, between lat. 46° 30′ and lat 48°N. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 12 N.E.—Temiscouata sheet—includes from Cacouna to near St. Leonard, N.B., between the international boundary and lat. 48° N. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 12 S.W.—Megantic sheet—showing parts of Bellechasse, Dorchester, Beauce and Compton counties. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

Sheet 14 S.W.—Moncton sheet—showing parts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Scale, 1/250,000 or 3·95 miles to 1 inch.

No. 36.

REPORT OF THE SURVEY RECORDS BRANCH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
SURVEY RECORDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, August 4, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the report of the work of the Survey Records Branch, for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910.

During the past year the work in this branch was somewhat less than during 1908-09, but recently it has increased greatly, and there is every appearance that the current year will be as busy as its predecessors.

The staff has been considerably shortened during the year, through the illness of different members. Mr. A. W. Ashton, a faithful and very efficient officer, was transferred to another branch of the department on March 14 last. Mr. F. R. Leamy was transferred to this branch on February 28.

The rapid increase in the number of plans and field books on record and in prints and files stored in this office has been so great that the available space for them is becoming exhausted, and in the near future provision will have to be made for new cases in which to store them.

As time permits work is proceeding on the new field book index.

The time of one clerk is fully occupied in keeping the different agents and sub-agents supplied with wall maps and information regarding the lands in the agencies which have been disposed of.

The correspondence, mostly with the officials of the provincial governments, regarding roads in the western provinces, conducted by this branch, forms a very considerable portion of our work. In connection therewith 1,719 separate files are now kept. These are all carefully indexed, and the growing correspondence relating thereto necessitating an extra typewriter, Miss M. Perley-Martin was added to the staff as a typewriter and stenographer on June 5.

The greater part of the time of two draughtsmen is at present taken up in making hand-made copies of township plans out of print.

Appended hereto are schedules giving details of the work of the branch, and a list of the officials comprising the staff, and their duties.

Your obedient servant,

C. J. STEERS,
Clerk in Charge.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

SURVEY RECORDS BRANCH.

STATEMENT of work performed for the twelve months ending March 31, 1910.

Files received and dealt with	17,885
Letters drafted	4,555
Plans, tracings, &c., copied and compiled	630
Statutory declarations copied	376
Plans sent to agents, registrars, &c	17,633
Plans sent in answer to special requests	21,635
Pages of field notes copied	1,038
Prints of plans received and stored	112,626
Original plans received and recorded	1,107
Original field notes received and recorded	855
Letters written to agents, &c	1,204
Registered parcels mailed	1,922

WORK PERFORMED FOR TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH.

Field books searched for	6,871
Field books sent	5,128
Field books returned	4,463
Plans searched for	2,360
Plans sent	1,722
Plans returned	1,853
Volumes searched for	161
Volumes sent	89
Volumes returned	130

WORK PERFORMED FOR PATENTS BRANCH.

Plans searched for	838
Plans sent	835
Plans returned	713
Field books searched for	154
Field books sent	153
Field books returned	359

WORK PERFORMED FOR OTHER BRANCHES.

Plans searched for	757
Plans sent	733
Plans returned	482
Field books searched for	550
Field books sent	475
Field books returned	454

SURVEY RECORDS BRANCH (Canadian Building, Slater Street).

List of Officials and their Duties.

Steers, C. J., clerk in charge.
Yeilding, Miss A. B., stenographer and typewriter.
Perley-Martin, Miss M., stenographer and typewriter.
Lambart, Hon. O. H., stenographer and typewriter.
Currie, P. W., B.A., B.Sc., D.L.S., assistant clerk in charge.
Surtees, W. S., draughtsman.
Sowter, T. W. E., draughtsman.
Smith, F. W., draughtsman.
Gillis, W. C., M.Sc., draughtsman.
Brice, E. E., A.M.I.C.E., draughtsman.
Leamy, F. R., draughtsman.
Routh, C. T., sending township plans to agents.
Belleau, Eugène, B.L., sending preliminary plans to agents and reprints of plans out of print, when asked for.
Lecourt, Eugène, getting plans for files.
Moore, R. T., getting plans for files.
Landry, Narcisse, messenger.

C. J. STEERS.

PART II.

IMMIGRATION

IMMIGRATION

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, April 15, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg leave herewith to submit the usual annual reports on immigration, and at the same time to draw attention to the following statistical tables compiled in my office:—

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

SUMMARY for the Fiscal Year, 1909-10.

Per ocean travel:—			
Quebec		52,352	
Halifax		18,143	
St. John		12,796	
North Sydney		3,710	
Victoria		1,647	
Vancouver		1,231	
New York	12,463		
Portland	2,142		
Philadelphia	480		
Baltimore	32		
		15,117	
			104,996
From the United States			103,798
Total			208,794

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL Immigrants arriving for Canada, by months, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, and for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1909.

	Fiscal Year, 1908-09.				Fiscal Year, 1909-10.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
April	19,311	5,342	5,100	29,753	15,699	4,382	4,156	24,237
May	13,168	5,418	4,998	23,584	17,628	6,208	5,194	29,030
June	7,800	4,439	3,397	15,636	11,940	4,858	4,071	20,869
July	5,611	3,191	2,528	11,330	9,087	3,955	3,071	16,113
August	5,062	2,765	2,255	10,082	8,706	3,773	2,854	15,333
September	5,367	2,829	1,896	10,092	8,559	3,885	2,886	15,330
October	4,248	2,640	2,201	9,089	9,603	4,289	3,368	17,260
November	3,359	1,924	1,747	7,030	6,604	3,093	2,387	12,084
December	2,670	1,215	1,075	4,960	4,874	2,179	1,620	8,673
January	2,247	976	874	4,097	4 076	1,429	1,133	6,638
February	2,963	1,033	795	4,791	6,326	2,231	1,605	10,162
March	10,359	3,011	3,094	16,464	21,247	5,932	5,886	33,065
Totals	82,165	34,783	29,960	146,908	124,349	46,214	38,231	208,794

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL Immigrants arriving for Canada, by Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, and for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1909.

	Fiscal Year, 1908-9.				Fiscal Year, 1909-10.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
North Sydney	1,822	409	159	2,390	2,863	626	221	3,710
Halifax	7,839	2,916	2,624	13,379	11,899	3,360	2,884	18,143
St. John	8,855	2,743	2,003	13,601	7,923	2,959	1,914	12,796
Quebec	18,452	14,446	11,172	44,070	24,788	15,841	11,723	52,352
Vancouver	1,293	103	121	1,517	983	95	153	1,231
Victoria	1,003	181	118	1,302	1,307	170	170	1,647
Via United States ports (New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore)	7,073	2,100	1,644	10,817	11,164	2,478	1,475	15,117
From the United States	35,828	11,885	12,119	59,832	63,422	20,685	19,691	103,798
Totals	82,165	34,783	29,960	146,908	124,349	46,214	38,231	208,794

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL Immigrants arriving from the United States, by months, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910, and for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1909.

	Fiscal Year, 1908-9.				Fiscal Year, 1909-10.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
April	5,676	1,531	1,877	9,084	7,642	2,361	2,606	12,609
May	3,923	1,209	1,307	6,439	7,115	1,925	2,067	11,107
June	2,876	1,047	961	4,884	5,638	1,828	1,742	9,208
July	2,684	1,003	792	4,479	4,558	1,629	1,156	7,343
August	3,027	907	750	4,684	5,148	1,560	1,308	8,016
September	2,965	971	753	4,689	5,283	1,533	1,366	8,182
October	2,582	1,030	973	4,585	5,888	1,838	1,502	9,228
November	2,145	889	994	4,028	3,669	1,403	1,223	6,295
December	1,655	597	610	2,862	2,740	1,239	931	4,910
January	1,317	480	499	2,296	2,392	887	785	4,064
February	1,566	542	512	2,620	3,335	1,162	1,029	5,526
March	5,412	1,679	2,091	9,182	10,014	3,320	3,976	17,310
Totals	35,828	11,885	12,119	59,832	63,422	30,685	19,691	103,798

Sex, Occupation and Destination of total Immigrant arrivals for Canada for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	Sex.				Trade or Occupation.											
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.			Clerks, Traders, &c.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Via ocean ports	60,927	25,529	18,540	104,996	25,043	5,677	6,457	15,845	2,024	2,252	10,977	4,867	4,434	4,641	1,339	1,057
From the United States.	63,422	20,685	19,691	103,798	35,006	13,308	14,846	13,751	1,388	1,147	7,603	1,787	1,452	3,714	867	550
Totals	124,349	46,214	38,231	208,794	60,049	18,985	21,303	29,596	3,412	3,399	18,580	6,654	5,886	8,355	2,206	1,607

—	Trade or Occupation—*Continued.*							Destination.							
	Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
Via ocean ports	2,396	484	708	8,396	2,025	2,742	3,632	7,978	18,168	35,589	14,767	8,111	7,946	12,428	9
From the United States.	2,103	253	224	841	1,245	2,241	1,472	2,666	10,356	10,540	6,282	21,107	34,563	18,104	180
Totals	4,499	737	932	9,237	3,270	4,983	5,104	10,644	28,524	46,129	21,049	29,218	42,509	30,532	189

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

TOTAL IMMIGRANTS arriving for Canada, by Nationalities, for the Fiscal Year 1909-10, and for the Fiscal Year 1908-09, showing increase or decrease of each Nationality.

---	Fiscal Year 1908-09.	Fiscal Year 1909-10.	Increase.	Decrease.
English	37,019	40,416	3,397	
Welsh	463	728	265	
Scotch	11,810	14,706	2,896	
Irish	3,609	3,940	331	
Total British	52,901	59,790	6,889	
African, South	53	97	44	
Australian	171	203	32	
Austrian, N.E.S.	1,839	4,195	2,365	
Bohemian	28	63	35	
Bukowinian	1,546	725		821
Croatian	1	74	73	
Dalmatian	1	11	10	
Galician	6,644	3,368		3,276
Hungarian, N.E.S.	595	621	26	
Magyar	4	55	51	
Ruthenian	149	568	419	
Slovak		77	77	
Belgian	828	910	82	
Bulgarian	56	557	501	
Brazilian	4			4
Chinese	1,887	2,156	269	
Dutch	495	741	246	
French	1,830	1,727		103
German, N.E.S.	1,257	1,516	259	
Alsatian	1			1
Bavarian		2	2	
Prussian	74	12		62
Saxon	8	3		5
West Indian	113	146	33	
Bermudian	14	14		
Jamaican	32	43	11	
Greek	192	452	260	
Hebrew, N.E.S.	151	343	192	
" Russian	1,444	2,745	1,301	
" Polish	2	28	26	
" Austrian	24	56	32	
" German	15	10		5
Italian	4,228	7,118	2,890	
Japanese	495	271		224
Newfoundland	2,108	3,372	1,264	
New Zealand	65	82	17	
Portuguese	2	2		
Polish, N.E.S.	76	174	98	
" Austrian	42	483	441	
" German	3	12	9	
" Russian	255	738	483	
Persian	1	5	4	
Roumanian	278	293	15	
Russian, N.E.S.	3,547	4,564	1,017	
Finnish	669	1,457	788	
Spanish	32	42	10	
Swiss	129	211	82	
Servian	31	76	45	
Danish	160	300	140	
Icelandic	35	95	60	
Swedish	1,135	2,017	882	
Norwegian	752	1,370	618	
Turkish	236	517	281	
Armenian	79	75		4
Egyptian	2	2		
Syrian	189	195	6	
Arabian	4	14	10	
U. S. A. citizens (via ocean ports)	94	186	92	
Negro	73	7		66
Hindoo	6	10	4	
Total Continental, &c.	34,175	45,206	11,031	
From the United States	59,832	103,798	43,996	
Total Immigration	146,908	208,794	61,886	

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS.

For the fiscal year 1909-10, there arrived via Canadian and United States ocean ports 188,657 passengers, of whom 14,269 travelled saloon and 174,388 steerage. Of the saloon passengers 11,401 were destined to Canada and 2,868 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers 137,442 were for Canada and 36,946 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 26,953 returned Canadians and 5,493 tourists, leaving the immigration proper via ocean ports at 104,996 souls which, together with the 103,798 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 208,794, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of 61,886 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III, with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV and V give su mmaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	4	7	1	12	1	2	2	5	5	9	3	17
Australian	65	82	2	149	18	18	4	40	83	100	6	189
Austrian	11	5	2	18	2	1		3	13	6	2	21
Bohemian	1			1					1			1
Hungarian	3	3		6	1			1	4	3		7
Belgian	12	5		17					12	5		17
Brazilian					1			1	1			1
Chinese	13	3	1	17	15	2	2	19	28	5	3	36
Dutch	11	4	1	16	7			7	18	4	1	23
French	62	52	3	117	8	14	2	24	70	66	5	141
German	39	24	1	64	23	10		33	62	34	1	97
English	1,615	835	104	2,554	182	136	13	331	1,797	971	117	2,885
Welsh	21	8	2	31	2	1		3	23	9	2	34
Scotch	463	241	13	717	99	79	11	189	562	320	24	906
Irish	139	57	7	203	17	11		28	156	68	7	231
West Indian	12	9	1	22	1	1		2	13	10	1	24
Bermudian	2	8	7	17					2	8	7	17
Jamaican	1	1		2					1	1		2
Greek	1			1					1			1
Hebrew, Russian	4			4					4			4
Italian	4	3		7	3			3	7	3		10
Japanese	7	7	1	15	10			10	17	7	1	25
Newfoundland	204	117	12	333	52	31	4	87	256	148	16	420
New Zealand	28	26	2	56	12		1	13	40	26	3	69
Portuguese	2	1		3					2	1		3
Roumanian	1			1					1			1
Russian	3	1		4	2	1		3	5	2		7
Spanish	3	1		4	2			2	5	1		6
Swiss	4	7		11	1	2		3	5	9		14
Danish	2	1		3	1			1	3	1		4
Swedish	5	2		7	4	2		6	9	4		13
Norwegian	4	7		11	2	1		3	6	8		14
Turkish	1			1		1		1	1	1		2
Armenian					1			1	1			1
Syrian	2	1		3	3	1		4	5	2		7
U.S.A. Citizens	118	94	13	225	801	811	90	1,702	919	905	103	1,927
Hindoo					2			2	2			2
Canadian	2,584	1,891	263	4,738	3	2		5	2,587	1,893	263	4,743
Tourist	1,114	740	157	2,011	198	124	14	336	1,312	864	171	2,347
Totals	6,565	4,243	593	11,401	1,474	1,251	143	2,868	8,039	5,494	736	14,269

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports for the Fiscal Year erding March 31, 1910.

	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	30	28	39	97	4	5	5	14	34	33	44	111
Australian	120	44	39	203	107	62	34	203	227	106	73	406
Austrian, N.E.S.	2,758	741	696	4,195	658	254	122	1,034	3,416	995	818	5,229
Bohemian	26	16	21	63	9	7	5	21	35	23	26	84
Bukowinian	525	95	105	725	3	1	2	6	528	96	107	731
Croatian	51	11	12	74	51	10	1	62	102	21	13	136
Dalmatian	11			11	2			2	13			13
Galician	1,889	741	738	3,368	132	66	33	231	2,021	807	771	3,599
Hungarian, N.E.S.	384	119	118	621	197	76	51	324	581	195	169	945
Magyar	37	11	7	55	25	3	1	29	62	14	8	84
Ruthenian	396	97	75	568	11	6	5	22	407	103	80	590
Slovak	58	11	8	77	12	1		13	70	12	8	90
Belgian	502	195	213	910	86	36	26	148	588	231	239	1,058
Bulgarian	516	17	24	557	267	9	1	277	783	26	25	834
Chinese	1,866	58	232	2,156	948	31	36	1,015	2,814	89	268	3,171
Dutch	395	177	169	741	104	58	44	206	499	235	213	947
French	993	463	271	1,727	72	34	15	121	1,065	497	286	1,848
German, N.E.S.	815	371	330	1,516	401	249	192	842	1,216	620	522	2,358
Alsatian					1			1	1			1
Bavarian	2			2					2			2
Prussian	4	3	5	12					4	3	5	12
Saxon	3			3					3			3
English	20,406	11,516	8,494	40,416	1,798	1,187	594	3,579	22,204	12,703	9,088	43,995
Welsh	428	178	122	728	58	24	31	113	486	202	153	841
Scotch	7,487	4,619	2,600	14,706	507	347	197	1,651	7,994	4,966	2,797	15,757
Irish	2,069	1,357	514	3,940	267	125	46	438	2,336	1,482	560	4,378
West Indian	73	63	10	146	7	7	2	16	80	70	12	162
Bermudian	7	6	1	14	1			1	8	6	1	15
Jamaican	19	17	7	43	1			1	20	17	7	44
Greek	408	25	19	452	90	3	1	94	498	28	20	546
Hebrew, N.E.S.	125	90	128	343	16	21	29	66	141	111	157	409
" Russian	1,024	831	890	2,745	297	205	214	716	1,321	1,036	1,104	3,461
" Polish	9	5	14	28	1	1	6	8	10	6	20	36
" Austrian	22	20	14	56	2	4	3	9	24	24	17	65
" German	5	3	2	10		1		1	5	4	2	11
Italian	6,284	497	337	7,118	65	11	5	81	6,349	508	342	7,199
Japanese	104	134	33	271	10	3		13	114	137	33	284
Newfoundland	2,627	571	174	3,372	1,166	749	64	1,979	3,793	1,320	238	5,351
New Zealand	53	16	13	82	20	10	13	43	73	26	26	125
Portuguese	2			2	4	1		5	6	1		7
Polish, N.E.S	83	52	39	174	41	32	29	102	124	84	68	276
" Austrian	313	83	87	483	167	39	14	220	480	122	101	703
" German	12			12	1	4	5	10	13	4	5	22
" Russian	531	110	97	738	380	129	109	618	911	239	206	1,356
Persian	4	1		5	1			1	5	1		6
Roumanian	158	75	60	293	18	10	5	33	176	85	65	326
Russian, N.E.S.	2,661	862	1,041	4,564	3,551	1,475	1,284	6,310	6,212	2,337	2,325	10,874
Finnish	1,069	281	107	1,457	3,088	868	438	4,394	4,157	1,149	545	5,851
Spanish	29	7	6	42	11	1	1	13	40	8	7	55
Swiss	126	51	34	211	10	10	1	21	136	61	35	232
Servian	51	11	14	76	16	1		17	67	12	14	93
Danish	221	51	28	300	219	133	78	430	440	184	106	730
Icelandic	45	28	22	95	1	1		2	46	29	22	97
Swedish	1,416	350	251	2,017	1,517	606	326	2,449	2,933	956	577	4,466
Norwegian	911	281	178	1,370	2,473	919	372	3,764	3,384	1,200	550	5,134
Turkish	453	30	34	517	654	84	51	789	1,107	114	85	1,306
Armenian	60	9	6	75	337	25	28	390	397	34	34	465
Egyptian	2			2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	5
Syrian	107	56	32	195	132	65	50	247	239	121	82	442
Arabian	11	2	1	14					11	2	1	14
U.S.A. citizens	117	40	29	186	1,498	1,193	293	2,984	1,615	1,233	322	3,170
Negro	5	2		7					5	2		7
Hindoo	9	1		10					9	1		10
Total immigration	60,927	25,529	18,540	104,996	21,516	9,203	4,863	35,582	82,443	34,732	23,463	140,578
Returned Canadian	18,891	5,839	2,223	26,953					18,891	5,839	2,223	26,953
Tourist	3,806	1,449	238	5,493	960	295	109	1,364	4,766	1,744	347	6,857
Totals	83,624	32,817	21,001	137,442	22,476	9,498	4,972	36,946	106,100	41,315	25,973	174,388

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
African, South	1	2	10	31	14	6	15	2	2	7	2	5	97
Australian	17	17	19	24	38	15	17	11	18	4	18	5	203
Austrian, N.E.S.	551	846	739	191	146	139	154	160	133	131	212	793	4,195
Bohemian	13	9	4	3	3	5	5	1	6	.....	1	13	63
Bukowinian	7	400	129	67	30	27	5	15	4	4	20	17	725
Croatian	.....	11	6	3	3	18	12	12	8	.....	.....	1	74
Dalmatian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	4	11
Galician	271	716	643	378	250	214	116	190	59	70	225	236	3,368
Hungarian, N.E.S.	77	69	95	44	58	40	8	23	20	38	25	124	621
Magyar	.....	.....	.....	1	3	11	9	12	12	.....	7	.....	55
Ruthenian	15	53	.....	66	31	2	39	24	44	.....	37	257	568
Slovak	1	3	.....	3	3	4	19	16	22	4	.....	2	77
Belgian	101	115	90	100	60	103	59	44	29	13	44	152	910
Bulgarian	34	55	59	21	53	42	96	87	45	26	3	36	557
Chinese	97	212	161	261	249	211	276	131	168	128	66	196	2,156
Dutch	104	97	54	40	33	30	57	16	16	13	47	234	741
French	77	314	143	124	177	145	179	165	89	39	44	231	1,727
German, N.E.S.	151	207	148	127	98	136	166	101	49	45	67	221	1,516
Bavarian	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Prussian	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	12
Saxon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
English	4,376	7,126	4,028	3,735	2,686	2,712	3,378	1,579	1,077	816	1,726	7,177	40,416
Welsh	58	77	79	88	82	45	85	26	10	10	37	131	728
Scotch	1,634	2,602	2,159	1,142	1,273	979	918	658	335	265	564	2,177	14,706
Irish	516	772	409	285	387	326	338	173	73	61	166	434	3,940
West Indian	10	28	19	2	10	25	13	12	14	4	2	7	146
Bermudian	3	.....	4	2	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	14
Jamaican	8	7	3	4	6	10	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	43
Greek	53	26	77	68	53	28	40	19	41	17	.....	30	452
Hebrew, N.E.S.	8	12	46	34	16	33	9	102	13	6	15	49	343
" Russian	49	180	226	311	312	406	156	293	243	152	213	204	2,745
" Polish	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	11	.....	5	.....	1	28
" Austrian	.....	1	1	9	3	8	4	20	4	3	1	2	56
" German	1	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10
Italian	1,797	2,001	648	296	265	254	226	156	155	94	216	1,010	7,118
Japanese	44	33	32	22	16	15	24	19	6	10	18	32	271
Newfoundland	393	406	343	127	275	313	397	523	151	110	83	251	3,372
New Zealand	6	3	10	14	6	5	5	6	3	2	8	14	82
Portuguese	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Polish, N.E.S.	26	24	10	15	3	6	5	48	19	10	8	.....	174
" Austrian	1	16	11	39	41	4	108	91	35	.....	11	126	483
" German	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	1	12
" Russian	3	50	42	49	53	46	72	130	38	25	58	172	738
Persian	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Roumanian	13	42	29	19	5	31	25	56	44	5	5	19	293
Russian, N.E.S.	381	353	551	405	218	238	404	462	444	239	289	580	4,564
Finnish	112	260	124	112	84	83	113	73	120	69	167	140	1,457
Spanish	2	4	2	1	6	6	5	4	1	2	2	7	42
Swiss	22	33	12	11	13	19	8	15	3	6	8	61	211
Servian	.....	5	3	1	.....	5	4	3	20	1	27	7	76
Danish	27	66	19	28	23	17	10	18	7	20	21	44	300
Icelandic	7	22	3	16	10	15	8	1	1	3	4	5	95
Swedish	281	238	259	245	98	155	209	128	72	62	73	197	2,017
Norwegian	160	294	76	127	63	125	138	50	68	10	51	208	1,370
Turkish	66	74	69	36	8	19	33	35	6	24	28	119	517
Armenian	20	5	1	6	7	5	6	6	10	4	1	4	75
Egyptian	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Syrian	24	8	43	15	6	29	16	27	13	9	3	2	195
Arabian	.....	4	1	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	14
U.S.A. citizens	8	24	11	16	25	19	36	21	2	5	6	13	186
Negro	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Hindoo	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	10
Totals	11,628	17,923	11,661	8,770	7,317	7,148	8,032	5,789	3,763	2,574	4,636	15,755	104,996

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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists	4,435	6,552	3,881	3,454	2,170	1,748	2,014	1,246	885	656	1,56	8,575	37,177
General labourers	3,289	3,521	2,205	1,384	950	959	1,365	1,614	1,012	653	92.	2,244	20,121
Mechanics	1,760	3,564	2,157	1,637	1,756	1,857	1,821	1,126	826	589	97:	2,212	20,278
Clerks	506	1,064	819	644	679	683	664	369	323	224	291	771	7,037
Miners	197	574	487	306	263	339	439	261	105	93	159	355	3,588
Female servants	738	1,542	986	668	661	706	747	598	354	172	456	768	8,396
Not classified	703	1,106	1,126	677	838	856	982	575	258	187	271	820	8,399
Totals	11,628	17,923	11,661	8,770	7,317	7,148	8,032	5,789	3,763	2,574	4,636	15,755	104,996
Maritime Provinces	1,234	879	851	365	550	524	676	833	352	305	381	1,028	7,978
Quebec	1,682	3,693	2,154	1,680	1,389	1,405	1,443	1,028	625	435	862	1,772	18,168
Ontario	3,958	6,084	3,692	3,077	2,471	2,413	2,546	1,683	1,348	871	1,653	5,793	35,589
Manitoba	1,702	2,736	1,969	1,330	896	873	875	661	403	242	599	2,481	14,767
Saskatchewan	1,016	1,412	917	591	476	415	611	450	297	152	207	1,567	8,111
Alberta	852	1,357	900	670	572	523	585	438	202	162	319	1,366	7,946
British Columbia	1,184	1,761	1,176	1,057	961	995	1,296	696	536	405	614	1,747	12,428
Yukon		1	2		2					2	1	1	9
Totals	11,628	17,923	11,661	8,770	7,317	7,148	8,032	5,789	3,763	2,574	4,636	15,755	104,996

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals,

—	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	30	28	39	97	14	7	15	2	2	3	8	7	9
Australian	120	44	39	203	25	6	10	15			43	12	10
Austrian, N.E.S.	2,758	741	696	4,195	1,631	380	468	884	101	91	81	29	27
Bohemian	26	16	21	63	10	4	5	5	3	7	6	3	3
Bukowinian	525	95	105	725	307	67	103	161	5		10	7	2
Croatian	51	11	12	74	30	3	6	17	2	1			
Dalmatian	11			11	11								
Galician	1,889	741	738	3,368	1,110	416	524	658	108	147	35	16	21
Hungarian, N.E.S.	384	119	118	621	239	45	59	120	19	19	10	5	6
Magyar	37	11	7	55	17	2	2	16	3				
Ruthenian	396	97	75	568	307	48	58	59	8	7	5	1	
Slovak	58	11	8	77	44	4	7	6			2		
Belgian	502	195	213	910	162	48	70	110	35	47	68	35	19
Bulgarian	516	17	24	557	179	10	19	322	2	4	7	1	
Chinese	1,866	58	232	2,156	55			359	7	20	22		
Dutch	395	177	169	741	236	71	98	35	15	23	75	31	39
French	993	463	271	1,727	462	118	130	176	36	37	158	68	35
German, N.E.S.	815	371	330	1,516	343	121	158	119	36	44	152	45	30
Bavarian	2			2	1								
Prussian	4	3	5	12		1	1	2			2	1	4
Saxon	3			3	2								
English	20,406	11,516	8,494	40,416	9,754	2583	2632	2,314	719	777	5,087	2,573	2,326
Welsh	428	178	122	728	159	27	42	30	7	3	77	18	17
Scotch	7,487	4,619	2,600	14,706	2,740	679	718	608	195	210	2,678	964	998
Irish	2,069	1,357	514	3,940	947	162	157	260	58	61	409	171	108
West Indian	73	63	10	146	7			11			30	4	2
Bermudian	7	6	1	14	1			2			3	1	
Jamaican	19	17	7	43				4			3	3	
Greek	408	25	19	452	58			279	6	10	10	1	
Hebrew, N.E.S.	125	90	128	343	15	4	6	30	11	26	58	34	39
" Russian	1,024	831	890	2,745	82	51	77	112	70	125	693	496	425
" Polish	9	5	14	28				3	1	1	4	2	6
" Austrian	22	20	14	56	4			6			6	5	1
" German	5	3	2	10	1						4	2	2
Italian	6,284	497	337	7,118	2,494	76	54	3,341	119	100	269	45	28
Japanese	104	134	33	271	15	1		36	34	8	7		
Newfoundland	2,627	571	174	3,372	49	1	1	2,301	61	60	102	23	8
New Zealand	53	16	13	82	15	4	7	5			12	4	1
Portuguese	2			2									
Polish, N.E.S.	83	52	39	174	21	12	16	30	16	5	19	12	6
" Austrian	313	83	87	483	221	40	51	59	6	13	13	4	13
" German	12			12	7			1			2		
" Russian	531	110	97	738	272	31	39	188	26	32	52	14	14
Persian	4	1		5	2						1		
Roumanian	158	75	60	293	71	18	20	55	13	10	17	11	12
Russian, N.E.S.	2,661	862	1,041	4,564	1,135	366	552	1,200	162	250	230	123	132
Finnish	1,069	281	107	1,457	306	31	25	554	51	33	83	11	8
Spanish	29	7	6	42	10			4			5	1	3
Swiss	126	51	34	211	63	17	24	13	1		32	10	6
Servian	51	11	14	76	32	7	14	16	1		1	1	
Danish	221	51	28	300	117	12	12	57	6	4	32	8	9
Icelandic	45	28	22	95	24	8	15	9			6	3	2
Swedish	1,416	350	251	2,017	549	106	152	627	45	43	158	26	29

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V.

for Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
2	....	1	2	2	....	1	2	9	11	2	25	15	24	4	5	22	...
13	4	10	15	3	4	4	9	15	5	16	21	25	3	11	12	115	...
9	5	7	133	12	18	162	20	52	85	263	1,002	881	1,089	478	339	143	...
1	....	....	4	2	2	2	.....	2	4	4	4	6	5	19	14	11	...
5	....	....	41	....	..	13	1	3	....	16	252	131	144	108	61	13	...
....	....	..	..	....	.. .	4	4	2	5	.....	8	38	2	10	3	13	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	..	..	5	...
4	4	1	78	10	10	164	4	23	35	78	553	635	1,278	427	332	65	...
1	....	....	13	4	6	22	1	24	28	27	65	210	77	122	49	71	...
....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	6	5	4	.....	35	8	7	.....	1	...
....	1	1	23	2	7	34	2	3	2	10	139	121	134	60	82	22	...
..	.. .	....	6	....	....	4	.....	3	1	3	3	9	2	1	28	31	...
14	6	3	140	31	50	19	8	21	24	174	216	42	243	106	96	33	...
1	....	....	6	....	....	2	1	2	1	56	68	389	6	1	37	....	...
1314	31	119	....	1	1	....	116	19	92	13	77	97	7	2	12	1,948	...
22	4	1	8	....	....	38	19	18	8	14	77	161	126	42	262	59	...
77	13	7	22	12	16	75	98	141	46	265	703	133	244	198	131	53	...
68	9	10	91	18	39	80	42	62	49	167	191	217	366	305	185	83	2
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	.....	.. .	.....	1	..	....	....	1	.....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	6	. .	2	2	2	....	.....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	. .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	..
1562	678	444	640	187	259	3581	1,049	1,195	2,056	1,756	5,577	17,010	5,119	3,194	3,253	4,502	5
41	11	8	89	12	26	62	32	41	26	38	108	189	115	43	95	140	...
781	286	132	468	103	170	2073	212	319	372	801	2,192	4,707	2,421	1,045	1,261	2,279	...
272	84	43	46	9	19	727	135	146	126	123	693	1,517	724	197	320	365	1
13	2	....	....	...	....	56	12	1	8	48	29	67	.....	1	1	.. .	...
1	....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	3	1	5	3	6	.. ..	.. ..	. ...	.....	...
6	2	4	....	....	....	3	6	9	3	1	8	28	6	....	.....	.....	...
13	1	....	40	....	....	11	8	6	9	47	118	252	4	.....	....	31	...
17	14	32	1	1	....	9	4	17	25	5	120	132	46	25	13	2	...
116	95	161	10	1	1	75	11	43	101	98	1,031	1,119	351	62	52	32	...
2	1	6	. .	....	...	1	.....	.....	1	.....	10	13	5	.....	.... .	.....	...
6	1	....	...	....	....	4	.....	10	13	.. .	14	20	14	6	2	.....	..
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
31	7	3	124	8	2	103	25	139	150	232	2,556	3,098	125	18	196	893	...
22	10	1	2	6	1	7	22	76	23	2	2	2	....	....	14	250	1
69	18	4	52	4	13	328	54	136	88	3,110	99	109	7	.....	2	45	. .
4	...	...	8	....	....	2	9	6	5	1	4	14	5	2	4	52	...
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	1	1	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	...
2	1	...	7	2	5	5	4	4	7	30	48	30	27	20	16	3	...
1	....	...	18	2	3	23	1	8	7	19	106	118	112	57	62	9	...
....	....	...	2	....	....	....	.. ..	....	....	.....	1	9	2	. .	..	.. ..	...
....	1	...	19	4	4	24	....	10	8	37	162	370	63	53	29	24	...
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.. .	. . .	5	.....	.....	.....	...	...
9	4	7	4	3	2	19	2	7	9	3	116	50	29	58	28	9	...
27	17	21	57	3	3	128	12	63	83	204	991	1,141	876	717	447	188	...
1	....	....	120	25	27	153	5	10	14	30	126	1,075	28	8	62	128	...
3	2	1	5	2	1	1	2	1	1	7	5	5	3	2	6	14	...
14	2	....	....	....	...	11	4	10	4	3	57	43	72	13	17	6	..
....	.	...	2	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	1	7	21	2	40	.....	5	...
8	2	....	4	1	3	19	3	3	.....	21	58	53	61	37	31	39	...
4	.. .	....	1	....	...	17	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	72	22	.....	.....	...
13	2	6	63	8	5	146	6	17	16	66	167	414	440	304	215	411	...

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals,

—	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Norwegian	911	281	178	1,370	389	70	93	361	27	24	113	25	28
Turkish	453	30	34	517	217	6	6	207	1	2	7	1	....
Armenian	60	9	6	75	24	1	1	11	1	2	16	.....	.....
Egyptian	2	.....	....	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian	107	56	32	195	34	7	2	20	2	.....	21	6	4
Arabian	11	2	1	14	.....	....	....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
U. S. A. citizens	117	40	29	186	22	6	8	20	3	3	26	4	2
Negro	5	2	.....	7	.....	....	....	1	.....	....	3	.....	.....
Hindoo	9	1	.....	10	1	....	....	.....	.....	....	3	.....	.....
Totals	60,927	25,529	18,540	104,996	25,043	5677	6457	15,845	2,024	2,252	10,977	4,867	4,434

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V.

for Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910—*Con.*

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
17	6	7	21	4	7	135	10	14	19	58	99	279	240	270	162	262	...
5	1	1	...	1	1	7	17	13	24	5	78	419	4	5	1	5	...
3	2	2	1	1	....	2	5	2	1	26	7	38	2	2	.....	.....	...
1	.....	..	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
22	7	12	....	....	....	22	10	12	14	48	93	37	14	.....	.....	3	...
5	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	.....	2	8	2	2	.....	.....	.....	...
15	2	1	7	....	3	12	27	13	12	31	51	40	14	6	8	36	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	....	.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.. ...	...
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	6	...
641	1339	1057	2396	484	708	8396	2,025	2,742	3,632	7,978	18,168	35,589	14,767	8,111	7,946	12,428	9

PORT OF NORTH SYDNEY.

For the fiscal year 1909-10, there arrived at the port of North Sydney, 9,512 passengers, of whom 1,323 travelled saloon and 8,189 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 983 were destined to Canada and 340 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 5,570 were for Canada and 2,619 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,505 returned Canadians and 355 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 3,710 souls, an increase over the preceding fiscal year at this port of 1,320 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of North Sydney for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Austrian	1			1					1			1
Chinese	1			1					1			1
French	10	11	1	22	3	5	2	10	13	16	3	32
German	2			2	3	1		4	5	1		6
English	30	6	1	37	4			4	34	6	1	41
Welsh	2			2					2			2
Scotch	13	4		17	3	1	1	5	16	5	1	22
Irish	3			3	2			2	5			5
Italian	1			1					1			1
Newfoundland	192	110	12	314	52	31	4	87	244	141	16	401
Roumanian	1			1					1			1
Russian					1			1	1			1
Spanish	1			1	1			1	2			2
Swedish	2			2	1			1	3			3
Norwegian	1	1		2					1	1		2
Syrian	1	1		2	2			2	3	1		4
U.S.A. citizens	11			11	95	15	1	111	106	15	1	122
Canadian	327	63	19	400	2			2	329	63	10	402
Tourist	101	56	7	164	74	31	5	110	175	87	12	274
Totals	700	252	31	983	243	84	13	340	943	336	44	1,323

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of North Sydney for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Austrian					3			3	3			3
Belgian	2			2					2			2
Bulgarian					1			1	1			1
French	122	62	49	233	25	14	1	40	147	76	50	273
German	3	1		4	5			5	8	1		9
English	34	1	1	36	8			8	42	1	1	44
Welsh	1			1					1			1
Scotch	17	2		19	3			3	20	2		22
Irish	6			6	4	1		5	10	1		11
West Indian	4			4					4			4
Bermudian	1			1					1			1
Italian					2			2	2			2
Newfoundland	2,622	554	170	3,346	1,165	746	64	1,975	3,787	1,300	234	5,321
Portuguese					2			2	2			2
Russian, N.E.S.	1			1	2	1		3	3	1		4
Finnish	2			2					2			2
Spanish	1			1					1			1
Danish	1			1	2			2	3			3
Swedish	12		1	13	3	1		4	15	1	1	17
Norwegian	12			12	1			1	13			13
Turkish						1		1		1		1
Syrian	2			2		1		1	2	1		3
U.S.A. citizens	20	6		26	182	65	39	286	202	71	39	312
Total immigration	2,863	626	221	3,710	1,408	830	104	2,342	4,271	1,456	325	6,052
Returned Canadian	1,052	392	61	1,505					1,052	392	61	1,505
Tourist	184	155	16	355	160	108	9	277	344	263	25	632
Totals	4,099	1,173	298	5,570	1,568	958	113	2,619	5,667	2,111	411	8,189

TABLE III.

MONTHLY Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Belgian						1		1					2
French		4	8	1	45	25	66	56	25			3	233
German		1						2				1	4
English	5	3		1	11	10	3	1		1	1		36
Welsh								1					1
Scotch	2		1		4	4	3	4				1	19
Irish				1	1	1	2			1			6
West Indian								3		1			4
Bermudian										1			1
Newfoundland	392	404	343	124	275	307	397	516	145	110	82	251	3,346
Russian, N.E.S		1											1
Finnish		2											2
Spanish												1	1
Danish											1		1
Swedish		5	6						1			1	13
Norwegian		12											12
Syrian								1		1			2
U.S.A. citizens	2	2			5	8	3	5			1		26
Totals	401	434	358	127	341	356	474	590	171	115	85	258	3,710

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists	2	4	4	1	4	5	2	8	2	1	1	24	58
General labourers	367	362	292	59	133	148	324	429	141	101	55	211	2,622
Mechanics	7	8	7	17	21	25	35	22	3	2	6	7	160
Clerks	5	3	1	3	25	18	27	12	3	1	2	4	104
Miners	4	8	21	5	4	6	6	11	1	....	5	1	72
Female servants	16	41	30	26	38	48	42	44	17	8	13	9	332
Not classified	...	8	3	16	116	106	38	64	4	2	3	2	362
Totals	401	434	358	127	341	356	474	590	171	115	85	258	3,710
Maritime Provinces	377	414	347	120	286	304	423	540	159	107	77	234	3,388
Quebec	14	6	3	5	34	19	26	22	6	2	5	...	142
Ontario	7	14	3	1	13	27	22	23	1	....	3	5	119
Manitoba	....	....	1	1	4	1	1	....	...	1	....	....	9
Saskatchewan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1
Alberta	....	....	1	...	1	...	1	....	....	....	....	1	4
British Columbia	3	....	3	....	3	5	1	4	5	5	....	18	47
Totals	401	434	358	127	341	356	474	590	171	115	85	258	3,710

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for Canada,

—	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Belgian	2			2				1					
French	122	62	49	233	1			108	22	26	6	1	2
German	3	1		4									
English	34	1	1	36	1			9			7		
Welsh	1			1									
Scotch	17	2		19				4			7		
Irish	6			6				2					
West Indian	4			4				3			1		
Bermudian	1			1				1					
Newfoundland	2,622	554	170	3,346	49	1	1	2,298	61	60	101	23	8
Russian, N.E.S	1			1	1								
Finnish	2			2	2								
Spanish	1			1									
Danish	1			1				1					
Swedish	12		1	13	1			10			1		
Norwegian	12			12				12					
Syrian	2			2				1					
U.S.A. citizens	20	6		26	1			3			3		
Totals	2,863	626	221	3,710	56	1	1	2,453	83	86	126	24	10

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V.

at the Port of North Sydney, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Occupation.										Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.							
.....	....	...	1	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	...	....	....	....	15	6	24	21	195	37	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	...	3	... ..	... ..	.....	.....	1	.....
6	....	....	....	....	....	1	11	.....	1	25	4	4	2	... .	.....	1
.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	....	...	1	....	....	1	1	1	.....	14	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	...	....	....	....	....	.....	3	.....	...	3	1	1	... ..	.....	1	.....
.....	....	....	....	....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .
.... .	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....
68	17	...	52	4	13	313	54	135	88	3,089	94	109	7	.....	2	45
.....	..	....	....	....	....	.....	... ..	....	.....	1	.....	.....	. .	.....	.....	....
. ....	....	....	....	....	...	... .	.....	...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	. .	... .	.....
.....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ...	.....
.....	....	...	.....	...	. ..	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	....	....	...	....	.. .	.....	... ..	1	12	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.... .
.....	. .	....	....	....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	....	. ..	....	....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	....	....	....	....	....	2	7	4	.....	20	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1
87	17	....	55	4	13	332	86	165	111	3,388	142	119	9	1	4	47

PORT OF HALIFAX.

For the fiscal year ending 1909-10, there arrived at the port of Halifax 31,996 passengers, of whom 2,492 travelled saloon and 29,504 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 2,461 were destined to Canada and 31 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 23,194 were for Canada and 6,310 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 4,765 returned Canadians and 286 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 18,143 souls, an increase over the preceding fiscal year at this port of 4,764 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	1	2		3					1	2		3
Australian	3	1		4	2			2	5	1		6
Hungarian	1	1		2	1			1	2	1		3
Belgian	1			1					1			1
Dutch	2	1	1	4	1			1	3	1	1	5
French	4	5		9		2		2	4	7		11
German		3		3						3		3
English	261	103	15	379		4		4	261	107	15	383
Welsh	3	1		4					3	1		4
Scotch	88	18	3	109		1		1	88	19	3	110
Irish	13	2		15					13	2		15
West Indian	6	8	1	15		1		1	6	9	1	16
Bermudian	1	7	7	15					1	7	7	15
Jamaican	1	1		2					1	1		2
Hebrew, Russian	2			2					2			2
Newfoundland	7	6		13					7	6		13
New Zealand	2	1		3					2	1		3
Portuguese	1			1					1			1
Swiss	1			1					1			1
Norwegian		1		1						1		1
Turkish	1			1					1			1
U.S.A. citizens	12	7	1	20	13	4		17	25	11	1	37
Canadian	397	217	41	655		1		1	397	218	41	656
Tourist	621	463	115	1,199	1			1	622	463	115	1,200
Totals	1,429	848	184	2,461	18	13		31	1,447	861	184	2,492

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	1	1	1	3					1	1	1	3
Australian	14	5	7	26	3	3		6	17	8	7	32
Austrian, N.E.S	318	58	34	410	248	79	43	370	566	137	77	780
Bohemian	4			4	2			2	6			6
Bukowinian	27	4	1	32	2	1	2	5	29	5	3	37
Croatian	1	1		2	17	5	1	23	18	6	1	25
Galician	249	59	32	340	4	3	1	8	253	62	33	348
Hungarian, N.E.S	32	3	5	40	110	13		123	142	16	5	163
Magyar					20	1	1	22	20	1	1	22
Ruthenian	50	6	6	62	9	3		12	59	9	6	74
Slovak	4			4	11	1		12	15	1		16
Belgian	177	32	30	239	6	1	2	9	183	33	32	248
Bulgarian	99	2	1	102	106			106	205	2	1	208
Chinese	2			2					2			2
Dutch	148	52	57	257	15	4	1	20	163	56	58	277
French	90	36	24	150	6	2		8	96	38	24	158
German, N.E.S	152	40	67	259	72	20	19	111	224	60	86	370
Prussian	1			1					1			1
English	5,128	1,711	1,601	8,440	147	56	42	245	5,275	1,767	1,643	8,685
Welsh	91	25	21	137	10	1		11	101	26	21	148
Scotch	1,974	665	487	3,126	56	11	9	76	2,030	676	496	3,202
Irish	366	145	55	566	23	6	2	31	389	151	57	597
West Indian	28	9	1	38	3	5	2	10	31	14	3	48
Bermudian	1	1	1	3					1	1	1	3
Jamaican	4	1		5					4	1		5
Greek	107	2		109	42			42	149	2		151
Hebrew, N.E.S	26	12	23	61	4	8	10	22	30	20	33	83
" Russian	232	135	158	525	88	57	62	207	320	192	220	732
" Polish	2	3	7	12					2	3	7	12
" Austrian	2			2					2			2
" German	1	1		2					1	1		2
Italian	520	20	9	549	20	1	1	22	540	21	10	571
Japanese	2			2					2			2
Newfoundland	5	17	4	26	1	3		4	6	20	4	30
New Zealand	5	1		6					5	1		6
Portuguese	1			1					1			1
Polish, N.E.S	21	12	15	48	8	9	1	18	29	21	16	66
" Austrian	33	3	5	41	77	16	2	95	110	19	7	136
" German	1			1		1	2	3	1	1	2	4
" Russian	104	10	8	122	92	13	8	113	196	23	16	235
Persian	2			2					2			2
Roumanian	25	9	3	37	5	1	2	8	30	10	5	45
Russian, N.E.S	902	128	149	1,179	449	100	93	642	1,351	228	242	1,821
Finnish	348	52	10	410	1,157	192	66	1,415	1,505	244	76	1,825
Spanish	6	1	1	8	7		1	8	13	1	2	16
Swiss	19	4	2	25					19	4	2	25
Servian	12	2	2	16	14			14	26	2	2	30
Danish	31	6	2	39	22	5		27	53	11	2	66
Icelandic	17	3		20					17	3		20
Swedish	256	33	19	308	248	68	21	337	504	101	40	645
Norwegian	155	29	10	194	441	109	38	588	596	138	48	782
Turkish	19	5	5	29	565	80	46	691	584	85	51	720
Armenian	37	4	5	46	334	25	28	387	371	29	33	433
Egyptian					1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3
Syrian	28	9	14	51	128	62	50	240	156	71	64	291
Arabian	3			3					3			3
U.S.A. citizens	11	1	2	14	122	54	37	213	133	55	39	227
Negro	4	2		6					4	2		6
Hindoo	1			1					1			1
Total Immigration	11,899	3,360	2,884	18,143	4,695	1,020	594	6,309	16,594	4,380	3,478	24,452
Returned Canadian	3,615	732	418	4,765					3,615	732	418	4,765
Tourist	178	96	12	286	1			1	179	96	12	287
Totals	15,692	4,188	3,314	23,194	4,696	1,020	594	6,310	20,388	5,208	3,908	29,504

TABLE III.

MONTHLY Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
African, South									1		1	1	3
Australian	4				3				12	1	5	1	26
Austrian, N.E.S.	25	18	8	1			23	42	25	55	76	137	410
Bohemian							4						4
Bukowinian			1					4			13	14	32
Croatian									1			1	2
Galician	32	3	9		8			17	13	47	105	106	340
Hungarian, N.E.S.	5		3			1		12		5	10	4	40
Ruthenian								1			2	59	62
Slovak										2		2	4
Belgian	31	15	2	9	10	25	10	17	13	10	29	68	239
Bulgarian		2	1		2			28	16	22	3	28	102
Chinese										1		1	2
Dutch	45		2					1	9	7	24	169	257
French	26		2		4	2	1	5	58	29	3	29	150
German, N.E.S.	29	1	3	19		1	17	33	15	13	31	106	259
Prussian											1		1
English	1,882	32	180	63	43	41	29	214	641	342	785	4,188	8,440
Welsh	24	3	3	3				8	6	2	6	82	137
Scotch	838	8	49	19	29	9	18	101	194	100	242	1,519	3,126
Irish	183	5	4	3	5	2	6	32	17	11	84	214	566
West Indian	2	16	9		5	5	1						38
Bermudian					1	1	1						3
Jamaican		1			3	1							5
Greek	11		40			2	1	5	34	5		11	109
Hebrew, N.E.S			2	1				5	4	5	4	40	61
" Russian	42	10	16	18	17	5	12	60	78	62	96	109	525
" Polish								6		5		1	12
" Austrian											1	1	2
" German												2	2
Italian	172	228	17		6	3	1	23	10	10	21	58	549
Japanese	2												2
Newfoundland	1	2		3		6		7	6		1		26
New Zealand	1									1		4	6
Portuguese											1		1
Polish, N.E.S.	11	5						7	12	7	6		48
" Austrian	1	13	1						8			18	41
" German												1	1
" Russian	2	6	3	14		1	3	22		5	13	53	122
Persian					1			1					2
Roumanian	3	2	1					7	14	4	1	5	37
Russian, N.E.S.	133	98	34	7	22	4	12	85	171	146	166	301	1,179
Finnish	72							16	84	46	83	109	410
Spanish	1							1	1	1	1	3	8
Swiss	7							1	2	2	3	10	25
Servian									3	1	12		16
Danish	3		1						3	6	5	21	39
Icelandic	7							1	1	2	4	5	20
Swedish	136							16	49	22	16	69	308
Norwegian	69		1			1	1	20	9	1	10	82	194
Turkish	1					2	5	4		6		11	29
Armenian	20	3			3	2		3	6	4	1	4	46
Syrian	3		4	3	5	2	2	11	12	8	1		51
Arabian					2					1			3
U. S. A. citizens	2				1		2	1			1	7	14
Negro			4	2									6
Hindoo										1			1
Totals	3,826	471	400	156	170	116	149	817	1,528	989	1,867	7,654	18,143

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TABLE IV.

MONTHLY Arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists	1,761	41	56	24	33	15	30	186	422	257	621	3,970	7,416
General labourers	713	325	41	29	28	15	13	225	323	296	416	945	3,369
Mechanics	725	38	43	31	53	18	20	176	378	221	446	1,250	3,399
Clerks	131	6	26	1	13	10	4	47	78	51	70	392	829
Miners	80	43	79	37	17	38	56	68	73	47	96	239	873
Female servants	244	10	12	17	17	15	8	76	177	64	131	349	1,120
Not classified	172	8	143	17	9	5	18	39	77	53	87	509	1,137
Totals	3,826	471	400	156	170	116	149	817	1,528	989	1,867	7,654	18,143
Maritime Provinces	453	131	304	119	91	88	117	199	155	140	194	491	2,482
Quebec	424	237	42	19	43	14	23	158	253	198	416	730	2,557
Ontario	1,295	85	38	11	32	10	9	233	567	327	706	3,123	6,436
Manitoba	684	17	10	6	3	4	....	76	160	107	201	1,242	2,510
Saskatchewan	385	....	3	....	1	....	....	44	139	66	91	815	1,544
Alberta	280	.. .	3	1	...	..	....	23	80	73	98	662	1,220
British Columbia	305	1	....	....	....	....	..	84	174	78	161	590	1,393
Yukon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	.... .	1	1
Totals	3,826	471	400	156	170	116	149	817	1,528	989	1,867	7,654	18,143

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

—	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	1	1	1	3	1								
Australian	14	5	7	26	3			5			3	2	3
Austrian, N.E.S.	318	58	34	410	85	18	17	181	23	16	4	1	
Bohemiam	4			4									
Bukowinian	27	4	1	32	8	3	1	16					
Croatian	1	1		2				1					
Galician	249	59	32	340	117	28	17	123	11	8	3	1	
Hungarian, N.E.S.	32	3	5	40	9			17	2	1	1	1	4
Ruthenian	50	6	6	62	16	3	6	30			2		
Slovak	4			4				2					
Belgian	177	32	30	239	49	8	10	10			9	4	3
Bulgarian	99	2	1	102	3			94					
Chinese	2			2				2					
Dutch	148	52	57	257	106	31	48	9	1	1	29	7	7
French	90	36	24	150	36	12	11	11			15	7	4
German, N.E.S	152	40	67	259	35	12	23	18	4	4	22	4	1
Prussian	1			1				1					
English	5,128	1,711	1,601	8,440	3,056	525	560	413	83	129	1,097	324	284
Welsh	91	25	21	137	54	10	13	1	2	1	18	3	3
Scotch	1,974	665	487	3,126	946	149	198	170	44	48	561	98	121
Irish	366	145	55	566	254	23	31	24	4	6	53	19	8
West Indian	28	9	1	38				4			20	2	
Bermudian	1	1	1	3							1		
Jamaican	4	1		5				1			3		
Greek	107	2		109	2			63	1		1		
Hebrew, N.E.S.	26	12	23	61	7	2	4				17	6	6
" Russian	232	135	158	525	16	6	11	19	13	25	170	93	89
" Polish	2	3	7	12					1	1		1	
" Austrian	2			2	1						1		
" German	1	1		2							1		
Italian	520	20	9	549	24			466	8	6	14	6	2
Japanese	2			2				2					
Newfoundland	5	17	4	26				3			1		
New Zealand	5	1		6	1			1			2	1	
Portuguese	1			1									
Polish, N.E.S	21	12	15	48				12	2	3	7	5	4
" Austrian	33	3	5	41	6	1	2	26			1		
" German	1			1				1					
" Russian	104	10	8	122	23	1	3	60	5	3	17	1	2
Persian	2			2							1		
Roumanian	25	9	3	37	8	2	1	13	4	2	3	1	
Russian, N.E.S.	902	128	149	1,179	267	50	68	579	29	49	36	19	26
Finnish	348	52	10	410	63	5	3	235	10	2	20	2	
Spanish	6	1	1	8	2			1			1		
Swiss	19	4	2	25	11	1	1	2			4	1	
Servian	12	2	2	16	8	2	2	4					
Danish	31	6	2	39	19	2	1	7	2	1	4		
Icelandic	17	3		20	11	2		4			1		
Swedish	256	33	19	308	118	7	14	97	4	2	25	1	1
Norwegian	155	29	10	194	88	9	5	35	1	5	18	1	
Turkish	19	5	5	29	4			12	1	2			
Armenian	37	4	5	46	11			8	1	2	13		
Syrian	28	9	14	51				9	1		8	4	3
Arabian	3			3				1					
U.S.A. citizens	11	1	2	14	4		2	2			2		
Negro	4	2		6							3		
Hindoo	1			1							1		
Totals	11,899	3,360	2,884	18,143	5,452	912	1,052	2,795	257	317	2,213	615	571

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V.

Canada at the Port of Halifax, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	.....
....	...	....	2	3	4	.....	1	....	....	14	3	4	.....	.....	1	4	....
....	...	....	47	2	1	14	1	....	....	65	145	89	71	9	28	3	.....
....	....	....	4	....	....	.....	...	....	....	4	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	...	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	12	8	2	6	2	.....	.....
....	....	...	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	.. ..	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	....	....	5	...	....	18	....	1	7	14	85	125	88	3	16	9	....
....	....	....	5	....	...	.....	....	....	...	13	2	7	7	3	2	6	.....
....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	...	35	9	9	....	8	1	.. ..
....	.	....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	..	.....	1	2	.....
3	4	3	106	8	12	7	....	1	2	136	29	7	16	38	13	.....	.....
....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	36	14	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	...	...	1	....	1	.....	....	...	...	.....
4	1	....	....	..	....	12	....	....	1	11	9	83	31	1	116	6	.....
12	....	....	9	3	9	6	7	8	....	40	48	15	19	25	3	..	.....
1	....	....	75	16	38	3	1	1	1	150	19	28	31	14	14	3	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
268	77	63	121	30	37	526	173	146	528	1,027	679	3,409	1,222	868	602	632	1
5	1	....	12	....	1	3	1	6	3	18	7	33	37	13	21	8	.....
134	29	23	105	20	35	305	58	20	62	376	231	1,034	516	287	229	453	.....
37	6	....	8	2	....	81	10	10	10	61	60	229	113	32	37	34	.....
2	...	....	....	....	....	7	2	...	1	23	5	9	....	1	.....	.....	.. .
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	3	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.. ..	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	4	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....
1	....	....	40	....	....	1	...	....	.. ..	43	6	60	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	3	13	....	....	....	1	...	....	....	1	19	31	8	.	2	.....	.....
24	15	27	....	....	....	6	3	2	6	65	158	249	31	10	9	3	.....
2	1	6	....	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	....	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.. .	....	....	.. .	..	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
....	1	....	....	....	....	.....	....	.. .	....	.....	1	1	....	.....	...	.....	....
4	...	...	8	3	....	2	4	1	1	73	372	88	3	...	2	11	.....
....	....	.. .	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	4	....	....	....	15	....	1	....	21	5	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	...	1	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	3	.....	....	.....	3	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	....	....	1	1	3	2	....	2	5	16	21	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	.....	13	17	10	.....	1	.....	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
....	....	....	4	....	....	3	....	...	....	14	42	45	5	2	7	7	.....
....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1	....	...	.....	...	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..
....	....	...	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	11	16	4	2	2	.....	.....
3	5	4	17	....	..	22	....	3	2	118	405	294	143	123	44	52	... .
....	....	....	30	4	5	30	....	1	....	15	39	308	4	.....	8	36	.....
...	....	....	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	2	1	....	9	5	4	3	4	.....	.....
....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.. .
1	....	....	..	....	...	2	....	....	....	10	.....	.....	12	8	1	8	.....
....	....	....	....	....	..	1	1	....	...	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	...
....	....	....	16	....	....	20	....	1	2	27	25	73	53	40	32	58	.....
4	1	...	3	....	....	17	7	....	....	24	5	29	31	41	13	51	.....
1	1	1	....	....	....	1	2	2	2	4	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	2	1	1	....	.....	2	....	1	26	3	16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	1	8	....	....	....	1	3	2	3	18	20	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	..	...	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	4	... ..	4	3	2	1	.....	....
...	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	.....	4	2	.....	....	.....	... ..	... .
....	..	...	....	....	....	.....	....	..	....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
526	149	154	633	94	146	1,120	280	213	644	2,482	2,557	6,436	2,510	1,544	1,220	1,393	1

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

For the fiscal year 1909-10, there arrived at the port of St. John 20,982 passengers, of whom 842 travelled saloon and 20,140 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 804 were destined to Canada and 38 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 16,688 were for Canada and 3,452 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 3,744 returned Canadians and 148 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 12,796 souls, a decrease as compared with the preceding fiscal year at this port of 805 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian	1	1		2					1	1		2
Belgian		1		1						1		1
Dutch	1			1					1			1
French	2	4		6	3			3	5	4		9
German					1	1		2	1	1		2
English	163	49	10	222	5	3	2	10	168	52	12	232
Welsh	3	1		4					3	1		4
Scotch	34	8		42	3			3	37	8		45
Irish	1	1		2					1	1		2
West Indian	5	1		6					5	1		6
New Zealand		1		1						1		1
Spanish					1			1	1			1
U. S. A. citizens		1		1	13	5		18	13	6		19
Canadian	269	124	18	411		1		1	269	125	18	412
Tourist	61	39	5	105					61	39	5	105
Totals	540	231	33	804	26	10	2	38	566	241	35	842

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	3			3					3			3
Australian	7			7	2			2	9			9
Austrian, N.E.S	306	95	87	488	46	26	11	83	352	121	98	571
Bohemian	11	9	12	32	1			1	12	9	12	33
Bukowinian	20	5	1	26					20	5	1	26
Croatian					14			14	14			14
Dalmatian	4			4					4			4
Galician	386	110	98	594	17	3		20	403	113	98	614
Hungarian, N.E.S	46	21	21	88	6	10	14	30	52	31	35	118
Magyar	10			10	2	1		3	12	1		13
Ruthenian	180	24	11	215					180	24	11	215
Slovak	1			1					1			1
Belgian	42	16	18	76	5	4	1	10	47	20	19	86
Bulgarian	16	3	3	22	18	1		19	34	4	3	41
Chinese	9		1	10					9		1	10
Dutch	33	18	9	60	5	3		8	38	21	9	68
French	114	33	18	165	3			3	117	33	18	168
German, N.E.S	63	31	23	117	12	6	5	23	75	37	28	140
English	3,963	1,594	1,007	6,564	184	94	62	340	4,147	1,688	1,069	6,904
Welsh	69	27	9	105	4	1		5	73	28	9	110
Scotch	927	428	189	1,544	27	11	7	45	954	439	196	1,589
Irish	377	175	102	654	42	9	1	52	419	184	103	706
West Indian	17	42	5	64	4	1		5	21	43	5	69
Bermudian	3	2		5					3	2		5
Greek	3			3					3			3
Hebrew, N.E.S	11	8	5	24	1			1	12	8	5	25
" Russian	71	64	64	199	22	20	12	54	93	84	76	253
" Polish	3		2	5	1	1	6	8	4	1	8	13
" Austrian	4	3	5	12	1			1	5	3	5	13
" German	1			1					1			1
Italian	76	2	1	79	1	1		2	77	3	1	81
New Zealand	5	1	2	8					5	1	2	8
Polish, N.E.S	7	8	7	22	2	6	13	21	9	14	20	43
" Austrian	83	11	15	109	13	2		15	96	13	15	124
" German					1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4
" Russian	130	20	29	179	54	15	9	78	184	35	38	257
Roumanian	22	16	13	51	2	2	3	7	24	18	16	58
Russian, N.E.S	175	54	64	293	280	113	95	488	455	167	159	781
Finnish	169	38	11	218	616	116	51	783	785	154	62	1,001
Spanish	4			4					4			4
Swiss	24	9	19	52					24	9	19	52
Servian	9	7	12	28		1		1	9	8	12	29
Danish	48	11	4	63	56	21	16	93	104	32	20	156
Swedish	251	39	20	310	320	73	31	424	571	112	51	734
Norwegian	205	34	26	265	528	123	40	691	733	157	66	956
Turkish	2			2	2			2	4			4
Syrian	4			4					4			4
U.S.A. citizens	8	1	1	10	68	28	18	114	76	29	19	124
Negro	1			1					1			1
Total immigration	7,923	2,959	1,914	12,796	2,360	693	397	3,450	10,283	3,652	2,311	16,246
Returned Canadian	2,876	608	260	3,744					2,876	608	260	3,744
Tourist	103	36	9	148	1	1		2	104	37	9	150
Totals	10,902	3,603	2,183	16,688	2,361	694	397	3,452	13,263	4,297	2,580	20,140

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
African, South										1	1	1	3
Australian	1								1	1	3	1	7
Austrian, N.E.S	335								31	22	64	36	488
Bohemian	11							1	6		1	13	32
Bukowinian	7							2	4	4	6	3	26
Dalmatian												4	4
Galician	239							66	42	17	100	130	594
Hungarian, N.E.S	24							2	16	6		40	88
Magyar									3		7		10
Ruthenian	15								2			198	215
Slovak	1												1
Belgian	55							1			6	14	76
Bulgarian	7								9	4		2	22
Chinese									2	5	1	2	10
Dutch	36								2		6	16	60
French	6							2			20	137	165
German, N.E.S	38	1						4	8	7	12	47	117
English	2,248	331	4			1		223	255	368	732	2,402	6,564
Welsh	30	4						8	2	5	28	28	105
Scotch	471	26				1		96	114	125	232	479	1,544
Irish	254	105				1		17	30	32	51	164	654
West Indian	7	5	8			13	9	8	6	2	1	5	64
Bermudian			4								1		5
Greek	2									1			3
Hebrew, N.E.S	8								3	1	5	7	24
" Russian	7							28	58	40	33	33	199
" Polish								5					5
" Austrian								11				1	12
" German	1												1
Italian	32									4	10	33	79
New Zealand								1	1		1	5	8
Polish, N.F.S	14								4	2	2		22
" Austrian								6	7		6	90	109
" Russian								43	33	15	31	57	179
Roumanian	9							23	9		4	6	51
Russian, N.E.S	130							24	60	14	19	46	293
Finnish	33	21						17	18	19	82	28	218
Spanish										1		3	4
Swiss	2							1			4	45	52
Servian									13		15		28
Danish	14	5						8		14	9	13	63
Swedish	104	8						21	10	31	38	98	310
Norwegian	73	8						5	45	2	30	102	265
Turkish								1			1		2
Syrian											2	2	4
U.S.A. citizens	2								1	2	2	3	10
Negro	1												1
Totals	4,217	514	16			16	9	624	795	745	1,566	4,294	12,796

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
Agriculturists	1,614	132	6	....	....	1	....	137	174	204	541	2,636	5,445
General labourers	937	74	4	....	....	2	....	121	211	101	270	346	2,126
Mechanics	732	138	3	....	....	....	....	121	249	222	304	662	2,431
Clerks	182	49	....	....	....	2	....	25	42	57	90	132	579
Miners	65	23	1	....	....	....	....	41	15	35	42	102	324
Female servants	344	30	2	....	....	6	9	73	59	68	233	257	1,081
Not classified	283	68	....	....	....	5	....	106	45	58	86	159	810
Totals	4,217	514	16	....	....	16	9	624	795	745	1,566	4,294	12,796
Maritime Provinces	353	7	2	....	....	4	3	36	31	44	84	174	738
Quebec	360	82	6	....	....	4	....	41	134	119	191	377	1,314
Ontario	1,297	221	7	....	....	8	6	175	305	292	551	1,354	4,216
Manitoba	789	69	....	....	....	....	....	84	100	72	253	827	2,194
Saskatchewan	513	51	....	....	....	....	....	92	99	38	72	560	1,425
Alberta	449	34	....	....	....	....	....	73	50	47	148	498	1,299
British Columbia	456	50	....	....	....	....	....	123	76	133	267	504	1,609
Yukon	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Totals	4,217	514	16	....	....	16	9	624	795	745	1,566	4,294	12,796

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for Canada,

—	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	3			3	2						1		
Australian	7			7	4						2		
Austrian, N.E.S.	306	95	87	488	204	64	67	92	18	15	4	1	1
Bohemian	11	9	12	32	6	3	5	4	3	7			
Bukowinian	20	5	1	26	10	2	1	7			3	1	
Dalmatian	4			4	4								
Galician	386	110	98	594	280	61	71	71	9	9	10	5	6
Hungarian, N.E.S.	46	25	21	88	21	15	18	25	1				
Magyar	10			10	1			9					
Ruthenian	180	24	11	215	178	15	11	2					
Slovak	1			1	1								
Belgian	42	16	18	76	13	1		20	10	14	8	1	1
Bulgarian	16	3	3	22	4			9	2	3	3	1	
Chinese	9		1	10	2			4					
Dutch	33	18	9	60	19	11	7		2		6	1	2
French	114	33	18	165	87	12	13	3	1		11	7	
German	63	31	23	117	24	8	9	25	5	7	11	9	7
English	3,963	1,594	1,007	6,564	2,027	387	392	591	109	102	887	302	281
Welsh	69	27	9	105	24	4	4	6			12		
Scotch	927	428	189	1,544	331	67	69	84	8	7	348	69	58
Irish	377	175	102	654	161	28	36	57	6	11	75	18	6
West Indian	17	42	5	64	6			2			2	2	2
Bermudian	3	2		5	1			1			1	1	
Greek	3			3				3					
Hebrew, N.E.S.	11	8	5	24	2			1			8	6	4
" Russian	71	64	64	199		1		4	2	2	59	44	34
" Polish	3		2	5				2			1		1
" Austrian	4	3	5	12				3			1		
" German	1			1	1								
Italian	76	2	1	79	10			46		1	5		
New Zealand	5	1	2	8	1		2				2		
Polish, N.E.S.	7	8	7	22	5	4	5				1	2	1
" Austrian	83	11	15	109	77	8	6	3		2		1	5
" Russian	130	20	29	179	85	2	4	38	6	16	7	3	6
Roumanian	22	16	13	51	11	7	6	7	3	5			
Russian, N.E.S.	175	54	64	293	62	15	27	95	22	32	15	5	5
Finnish	169	38	11	218	22	2		119	14	6	4		
Spanish	4			4	3								
Swiss	24	9	19	52	16	7	16	2			5	2	3
Servian	9	7	12	28	9	5	12					1	
Danish	48	11	4	63	23	1	1	20	2	3	3		
Swedish	251	39	20	310	81	8	5	149	11	12	15	1	
Norwegian	205	34	26	265	74	7	13	118	10	4	9	1	2
Turkish	2			2	1						1		
Syrian	4			4	2			1					
U. S. A. citizens	8	1	1	10	5						2		
Negro	1			1				1					
Totals	7,923	2,959	1,914	12,796	3,900	745	800	1,624	244	258	1,522	484	425

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V.

at the Port of St. John, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
												2				1	
							1				1	3			1	2	
			5	1		10	1	1	4	28	94	81	121	100	28	36	
1						2		1					1	19	7	5	
								2		1	5	8	8		2	2	
												4					
1			22			29	2	6	12	38	123	106	150	77	76	24	
						4		1	3	2		43	5	24	5	9	
												10					
						9				3	40	43	76	20	24	9	
												1					
			1	1		1		2	3	2	16	5	22	20	3	8	
										13	2	1	6				
2							1		1		5		1			4	
1			6			1	1	3		3	2	2	7	1	32	13	
2	1	1	1			5	10	7	4	15	59	2	34	31	19	5	
2			1			5		4		3	16	16	35	25	21	1	
280	55	20	87	10	13	576	91	155	199	367	423	2,515	985	688	669	916	1
5	1		15			8	7	14	5	5	4	27	13	7	14	35	
81	15	2	62	13	15	224	21	32	38	125	121	431	273	135	168	291	
49	7	9	11	4	8	87	24	25	32	23	59	231	147	55	77	62	
4						40	3		3	21	11	32					
						1				1	3	1					
												3					
	1	1							1		10	7	1	5		1	
7	5	11				6	1	6	17	5	104	66	16	2		6	
									1		2	3					
						1		2	5		2		10				
										1							
			14	1		1	1			13	39	13	6			8	
1							1	1				4	2	2			
						1	1	1	1	3	1	4	11	2	1		
			3			1		1	2	7	25	16	43	2	14	2	
						5		4	3	1	24	114	14	16	3	7	
3	1	2				3	1	2			7	4	4	26	9	1	
2						4	1	8		36	52	68	54	50	32	1	
			22			19	2	3	5	4	19	164	3		18	10	
1											1	1			1	1	
1										1	4	10	31	1	5		
						1								27		1	
			1			8	1			5	20	16	7	2	4	9	
1			5			16		3	3	8	14	77	43	34	34	100	
1			2			13	1	3	7	3	4	76	61	53	32	36	
										1		1					
1											1	2	1				
1								1	1		1	3	3			3	
														1			
447	86	46	258	30	36	1,081	172	289	349	738	1,314	4,216	2,194	1,425	1,299	1,609	1

PORT OF QUEBEC.

For the fiscal year 1909-10, there arrived at the port of Quebec 97,653 passengers, of whom 7,572 travelled saloon and 90,081 steerage.

Of the saloon passengers, 5,842 were destined to Canada and 1,730 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 68,322 were for Canada and 21,759 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 13,752 returned Canadians and 2,218 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 52,352 souls, an increase as compared with the preceding fiscal year of 8,282 persons.

Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	3	5	1	9		1	2	3	3	6	3	12
Australian	12	18		30	2			2	14	18		32
Austrian	5	2	2	9	2	1		3	7	3	2	12
Bohemian	1			1					1			1
Hungarian	2	2		4					2	2		4
Belgian	8	3		11					8	3		11
Brazilian					1			1	1			1
Chinese	6	2		8					6	2		8
Dutch	4	3		7	1			1	5	3		8
French	36	29	2	67	2	6		8	38	35	2	75
German	18	18		36	8	7		15	26	25		51
English	900	545	58	1,503	153	112	10	275	1.053	657	68	1,778
Welsh	13	6	2	21	2	1		3	15	7	2	24
Scotch	261	188	9	458	80	62	6	148	341	250	15	606
Irish	101	48	7	156	14	10		24	115	58	7	180
West Indian	1			1	1			1	2			2
Bermudian	1	1		2					1	1		2
Greek	1			1					1			1
Hebrew, Russian	2			2					2			2
Italian	2	3		5	1			1	3	3		6
Japanese					1			1	1			1
Newfoundland	5			5					5			5
New Zealand	4	6		10	1		1	2	5	6	1	12
Portuguese		1		1						1		1
Russian	2			2					2			2
Spanish	2	1		3					2	1		3
Swiss	2	6		8	1	2		3	3	8		11
Danish	2			2	1			1	3			3
Swedish		2		2	2	1		3	2	3		5
Norwegian	2	4		6	1			1	3	4		7
Syrian	1			1	1	1		2	2	1		3
U.S.A. citizens	72	70	11	153	478	640	60	1,178	550	710	71	1,331
Hindoo					2			2	2			2
Canadian	1,470	1,402	167	3,039	1			1	1,471	1,402	167	3,040
Tourist	181	90	8	279	23	27	1	51	204	117	9	330
Totals	3,120	2,455	267	5,842	779	871	80	1,730	3,899	3,326	347	7,572

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TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	22	23	29	74	4	5		9	26	28	29	83
Australian	23	13	6	42	2			2	25	13	6	44
Austrian, N.E.S	961	369	410	1,740	338	143	66	547	1,299	512	476	2,287
Bohemian	7	6	9	22	6	7	5	18	13	13	14	40
Bukowinian	477	86	103	666	1			1	478	86	103	667
Croatian	14	3	6	23	20	5		25	34	8	6	48
Dalmatian	1			1					1			1
Galician	1,257	562	598	2,397	111	60	32	203	1,348	622	630	2,600
Hungarian, N.E.S	130	46	47	223	79	52	37	168	209	98	84	391
Magyar	8			8	3	1		4	11	1		12
Ruthenian	77	36	34	147	2	3	5	10	79	39	39	157
Slovak	7	2	3	12	1			1	8	2	3	13
Belgian	202	109	129	440	75	31	23	129	277	140	152	569
Bulgarian	211	10	19	240	142	8	1	151	353	18	20	391
Chinese	5			5					5			5
Dutch	133	72	73	278	83	51	43	177	216	123	116	455
French	480	246	152	878	35	18	13	66	515	264	165	944
German, N.E.S	362	186	173	721	296	222	168	686	658	408	341	1,407
Alsatian					1			1	1			1
Bavarian	2			2					2			2
Prussian	3	3	5	11					3	3	5	11
Saxon	3			3					3			3
English	10,169	7,711	5,671	23,551	1,396	994	484	2,874	11,565	8,705	6,155	26,425
Welsh	227	119	87	433	40	21	28	89	267	140	115	522
Scotch	4,256	3,305	1,898	9,459	410	315	180	905	4,666	3,620	2,078	10,364
Irish	1,172	929	347	2,448	156	95	40	291	1,328	1,024	387	2,739
West Indian	2			2					2			2
Bermudian					1			1	1			1
Jamaican		1		1	1			1	1	1		2
Greek	71	2		73	45	3	1	49	116	5	1	122
Hebrew, N.E.S	47	42	68	157	10	13	19	42	57	55	87	199
" Russian	570	513	551	1,634	187	128	140	455	757	641	691	2,089
" Polish	4	2	5	11					4	2	5	11
" Austrian	8	5	5	18	1	4	3	8	9	9	8	26
" German	3	2	2	7		1		1	3	3	2	8
Italian	565	30	18	613	35	9	4	48	600	39	22	661
Japanese	1			1					1			1
New Zealand	7	1		8	2	1		3	9	2		11
Portuguese					1	1		2	1	1		2
Polish, N.E.S	33	16	12	61	30	17	15	62	63	33	27	123
" Austrian	116	45	56	217	77	21	12	110	193	66	68	327
" German	2			2		2	1	3	2	2	1	5
" Russian	205	72	55	332	233	101	92	426	438	173	147	758
Persian	2	1		3	1			1	3	1		4
Roumanian	79	38	41	158	11	7		18	90	45	41	176
Russian, N.E.S	871	475	610	1,956	2,814	1,260	1,096	5,170	3,685	1,735	1,706	7,126
Finnish	507	184	83	774	1,315	559	321	2,195	1,822	743	404	2,969
Spanish	12	3	3	18	1			1	13	3	3	19
Swiss	51	24	9	84	10	10	1	21	61	34	10	105
Servian	15	2		17	2			2	17	2		19
Danish	105	23	19	147	136	106	62	304	241	129	81	451
Icelandic	27	25	22	74	1	1		2	28	26	22	76
Swedish	706	250	201	1,157	937	463	274	1,674	1,643	713	475	2,831
Norwegian	427	195	132	754	1,499	687	294	2,480	1,926	882	426	3,234
Turkish	58	6	6	70	86	3	5	94	144	9	11	164
Armenian	7			7	3			3	10			10
Egytian	1			1					1			1
Syrian	33	20	8	61	4	2		6	37	22	8	67
Arabian	6	2	1	9					6	2	1	9
U.S.A. citizens	54	26	17	97	822	991	169	1,982	876	1,017	186	2,079
Hindoo	4			4					4			4
Total immigration	24,788	15,841	11,723	52,352	11,466	6,421	3,634	21,521	36,254	22,262	15,357	73,873
Returned Canadian	8,175	4,098	1,479	13,752					8,175	4,098	1,479	13,752
Tourist	1,071	1,058	89	2,218	100	102	36	238	1,171	1,160	125	2,456
Totals	34,034	20,997	13,291	68,322	11,566	6,523	3,670	21,759	45,600	27,520	16,961	90,081

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Totals.
African, South	....	1	10	27	14	6	15	1	74
Australian	....	1	2	4	18	6	10	1	42
Austrian, N.E.S.	....	630	510	112	141	135	125	87	1,780
Bohemian	....	9	4	3	.....	5	1	....	22
Bukowinian	....	400	128	67	30	27	5	9	666
Croatian	....	11	6	3	....	.....	2	1	23
Dalmatian	....	...	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Galician	....	713	634	378	242	214	116	100	2,397
Hungarian, N.E.S.	....	41	60	15	57	38	7	5	223
Magyar	...	.....	....	1	.....	.....	7	....	8
Ruthenian	....	53	.....	66	2	1	10	15	147
Slovak	....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	12
Belgian	....	82	80	88	48	76	43	23	440
Bulgarian	....	53	31	4	10	27	67	48	240
Chinese	....	2	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3	5
Dutch	....	96	36	35	26	27	57	1	278
French	....	293	112	108	105	101	78	81	878
German, N.E.S.	....	162	128	103	82	115	102	29	721
Bavarian	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Prussian	....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	5	11
Saxon	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
English	12	6,679	3,753	3,581	2,556	2,609	3,307	1,054	23,551
Welsh	....	68	74	81	78	42	83	7	433
Scotch	256	2,539	2,070	1,097	1,216	954	884	443	9,459
Irish	37	647	394	264	364	309	322	111	2,448
West Indian	...	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Jamaican	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Greek	...	15	9	27	5	9	6	2	73
Hebrew, N.E.S.	....	12	44	29	16	32	9	15	157
" Russian	....	170	210	277	264	382	142	189	1,634
" Polish	....	.....	.....	.....	3	8	.....	.....	11
" Austrian	....	1	1	....	3	7	4	2	18
" German	....	.....	6	....	1	.....	....	.....	7
Italian	....	299	105	44	32	63	49	21	613
Japanese	....	.....	.....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
New Zealand	....	.....	1	2	. .	3	2	.....	8
Polish, N.E.S.	1	19	9	15	3	6	5	3	61
" Austrian	. ..	3	10	30	32	2	84	56	217
" German	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
" Russian	....	44	39	26	53	44	68	58	332
Persian	....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Roumanian	....	38	28	18	5	30	25	14	158
Russian, N.E.S.	....	201	418	361	190	212	391	183	1,956
Finnish	...	230	123	110	83	80	110	38	774
Spanish	....	3	2	....	5	3	3	2	18
Swiss	...	29	7	10	5	16	7	10	84
Servian	....	5	3	1	.....	4	4	.....	17
Danish	...	54	13	25	21	16	10	8	147
Icelandic	....	22	3	16	10	15	8	....	74
Swedish	1	205	245	235	87	142	170	72	1,157
Norwegian	....	253	68	120	59	118	118	18	754
Turkish	....	3	5	6	7	16	18	15	70
Armenian	....	2	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	7
Egyptian	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Syrian	....	8	31	5	....	14	1	2	61
Arabian	....	2	1	.....	1	2	.....	3	9
U.S.A. citizens	....	18	9	11	15	8	27	9	97
Hindoo	....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	... ..	.....	4
Totals	307	14,120	9,424	7,412	5,901	5,932	6,511	2,745	52,352

TABLE IV.

Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Totals.
Agriculturists	77	5,554	3,370	3,352	1,938	1,620	1,816	694	18,321
General labourers	23	1,774	1,374	926	621	661	771	471	6,621
Mechanics	91	3,244	2,017	1,593	1,590	1,769	1,685	705	12,604
Clerks	29	805	643	390	395	443	427	189	3,321
Miners	25	470	378	251	231	277	360	115	2,107
Female servants	38	1,402	888	592	578	607	662	347	5,114
Not classified	24	871	754	498	548	555	790	224	4,264
Totals	307	14,120	9,424	7,412	5,901	5,932	6,511	2,745	52,352
Maritime Provinces	11	276	185	103	156	114	120	42	1,007
Quebec	49	2,754	1,792	1,472	1,206	1,286	1,289	664	10,512
Ontario	113	4,756	3,065	2,722	2,071	2,098	2,276	903	18,004
Manitoba	44	2,507	1,846	1,248	869	828	846	422	8,610
Saskatchewan	29	1,311	861	561	464	405	580	243	4,454
Alberta	36	1,256	829	644	533	500	539	220	4,557
British Columbia	25	1,259	846	662	601	701	861	251	5,206
Yukon	.. .	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals	307	14,120	9,424	7,412	5,901	5,932	6,511	2,745	52,352

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

—	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South.	22	23	29	74	11	7	15	.....	1	.....	5	5	6
Australian.....	23	13	6	42	9	1	1	.....	.....	.....	8	7	5
Aust'n, N.E.S.	961	369	410	1,740	626	214	309	203	29	28	46	23	26
Bohemian.....	7	6	9	22	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	2	3
Bukowinian...	477	86	103	666	288	62	101	138	5	.....	7	6	2
Croatian.....	14	3	6	23	12	2	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dalmatian.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galician.....	1,237	562	598	2,397	701	323	430	459	85	126	22	10	15
Hung'n, N.E.S.	130	46	47	223	86	21	32	32	2	6	5	3	2
Magyar.....	8	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruthenian.....	77	36	34	147	31	13	20	23	8	7	3	.....	....
Slovak.....	7	2	3	12	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgian.....	202	109	129	440	84	36	58	36	9	9	40	29	15
Bulgarian.....	211	10	19	240	57	8	18	147	....	1	3	....	.....
Chinese.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Dutch.....	133	72	73	278	82	24	41	10	3	6	26	18	22
French.....	480	246	152	878	280	80	101	28	8	7	92	46	27
German, N.E.S.	362	186	173	721	207	85	115	44	11	16	66	22	14
Bavarian.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussian.....	3	3	5	11	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	4
Saxon.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	10,169	7,711	5,671	23,551	4,366	1,611	1,630	1,185	509	507	2,750	1,857	1,691
Welsh.....	227	119	87	433	73	13	25	21	5	2	31	15	14
Scotch.....	4,256	3,305	1,898	9,459	1,378	450	448	324	140	156	1,658	779	812
Irish.....	1,172	929	347	2,448	530	106	90	146	44	44	255	129	93
West Indian...	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jamaican.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greek.....	71	2	.....	73	21	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S.	47	42	68	157	3	1	.....	3	1	3	25	16	26
" Russian.	570	513	551	1,634	55	38	58	56	40	72	382	292	259
" Polish...	4	2	5	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	1	5
" Austrian.	8	5	5	18	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
" German..	3	2	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	2
Italian.....	565	30	18	613	58	2	1	441	15	13	34	6	3
Japanese.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Zealand..	7	1	.....	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish, N.E.S.	33	16	12	61	8	6	8	8	1	1	8	5	1
" Austrian.	116	45	56	217	66	22	33	28	6	11	6	2	8
" German.	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
" Russian.	205	72	55	332	101	25	32	65	15	13	24	9	6
Persian.....	2	1	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumanian....	79	38	41	158	30	7	10	26	3	3	13	8	12
Russian, N.E.S.	871	475	610	1,956	435	237	380	256	50	86	120	80	90
Finnish.....	507	184	83	774	218	24	22	162	25	25	57	8	7
Spanish.....	12	3	3	18	5	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3
Swiss.....	51	24	9	84	28	8	6	7	1	.....	13	4	3
Servian.....	15	2	.....	17	7	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	105	23	19	147	58	7	8	20	2	.....	19	6	8
Icelandic.....	27	25	22	74	12	6	15	5	.....	.....	5	3	2
Swedish.....	706	250	201	1,157	304	90	133	262	26	28	88	21	24
Norwegian....	427	195	132	754	211	51	73	130	14	13	63	21	23
Turkish.....	58	6	6	70	12	1	1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	....	.....
Egyptian.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	33	20	8	61	12	2	1	5	1	.....	10	2	1
Arabian.....	6	2	1	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S.A. citizens.	54	26	17	97	9	5	5	11	2	3	14	4	2
Hindoo.....	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Totals.....	24,788	15,841	11,723	52,352	10,498	3,593	4,230	4,373	1,062	1,186	5,924	3,444	3,236

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

V.

Canada at the Port of Quebec, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
2	...	1	2	2	...	1	2	7	7	1	24	12	23	3	5	6	..
4	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	....	2	15	11	2	3	1	8	..
4	4	7	75	8	17	77	7	14	23	32	347	285	587	268	174	47	..
.....	...	...	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	4	....	4	4	4	.....	4	6	..
5	...	...	38	...	...	12	1	1	.....	13	234	115	134	102	57	11	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	10	....	2	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..
2	4	1	51	10	10	114	2	16	16	26	344	402	1,012	343	239	31	..
1	...	...	6	4	6	14	.....	2	1	4	26	51	57	54	16	15	..
.....	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	..
.....	...	..	20	2	7	12	.....	1	.....	5	19	54	32	3	34	...	..
.....	...	...	4	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	6	.....	..
9	1	...	28	19	35	6	5	9	12	34	149	15	113	42	67	20	..
...	...	...	4	...	...	1	.....	1	.....	7	50	146	.....	.....	37	...	..
3	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
10	3	1	1	...	...	21	4	3	3	.....	48	49	58	34	75	14	..
25	4	1	10	9	7	39	45	60	9	8	420	55	140	127	93	35	..
25	6	3	9	1	1	41	11	20	24	9	117	64	215	183	106	27	..
1	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	1	2	2	.....	...	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	..
795	503	350	400	147	207	2,298	673	786	1,286	317	4,153	10,236	2,738	1,544	1,886	2,675	2
26	9	8	61	11	25	49	15	17	13	13	87	109	58	20	58	88	..
489	226	102	291	70	120	1,415	116	225	260	279	1,698	2,996	1,582	604	846	1,454	.
146	59	30	25	3	11	499	70	89	79	32	521	937	437	94	197	230	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
10	1	...	.....	...	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13	59	....	.....	.....	1	..
14	10	18	.....	1	...	2	2	11	21	4	63	63	23	3	.....	1	..
63	73	121	10	1	1	49	4	20	40	25	685	596	244	44	34	6	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	.....	.....	.....	....	..
4	1	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	3	5	.....	6	7	4	1	.....	...	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.
7	1	...	20	...	...	3	5	3	1	38	438	95	5	7	8	22	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	3	..
1	1	...	6	1	2	2	2	.....	.....	11	17	7	6	13	7	.....	..
.....	...	...	15	2	3	10	1	3	1	10	58	45	30	51	18	5	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	..
.....	1	...	15	4	4	15	.....	3	.....	22	79	132	38	35	19	7	..
.....	1	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
6	3	5	3	3	2	10	1	4	9	1	75	16	18	24	17	7	..
12	11	17	38	2	2	72	10	23	35	41	355	364	469	416	263	48	..
1	...	...	68	21	22	102	1	4	7	6	59	570	21	8	36	74	..
1	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	....	3	10	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	8	3	3	.....	1	34	12	28	2	2	5	..
.....	...	...	2	...	...	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7	1	.....	.....	4	..
4	1	...	3	1	3	5	1	1	.....	3	32	25	28	24	15	20	..
4	...	...	1	...	...	16	.....	.....	5	.....	1	....	51	22	.....	.....	..
10	2	6	37	8	5	97	5	6	5	16	114	204	302	205	120	196	..
8	4	7	14	4	7	95	1	6	9	13	84	153	130	155	107	112	..
1	...	...	.....	1	1	1	9	3	4	.....	23	40	3	3	1	.....	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	.....	..
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
3	2	2	.....	...	...	12	3	1	4	12	37	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.
3	1	1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	1	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
5	1	...	4	...	2	8	11	6	5	7	43	24	4	2	4	13	..
2	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	..
1,706	934	681	1,267	338	502	5,114	1,020	1,356	1,888	1,007	10,512	18,004	8,610	4,454	4,557	5,206	2

PORT OF VANCOUVER.

For the fiscal year 1909-10, there arrived at the port of Vancouver 8,628 passengers, of whom 1,611 travelled saloon and 7,017 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 1,066 were destined to Canada and 545 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 4,879 were for Canada and 2,138 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 1,111 returned Canadians and 2,537 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 1,231 souls, a decrease as compared with the preceding fiscal year at this port of 286 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South					1	1		2	1	1		2
Australian	45	60	2	107	12	15	3	30	57	75	5	137
Austrian	3	2		5					3	2		5
Belgian	3	1		4					3	1		4
Chinese	5	1	1	7	15	2	2	19	20	3	3	26
Dutch	3			3	5			5	8			8
French	9	3		12					9	3		12
German	16	3	1	20	4			4	20	3	1	24
English	215	102	14	331	18	11		29	233	113	14	360
Scotch	58	21		79	10	13		23	68	34		102
Irish	17	5		22					17	5		22
Italian					2			2	2			2
Japanese	3	2		5	8			8	11	2		13
Newfoundland		1		1						1		1
New Zealand	20	17	2	39	8			8	28	17	2	47
Portuguese	1			1					1			1
Russian					1	1		2	1	1		2
Swiss	1	1		2					1	1		2
Danish		1		1						1		1
Swedish	1			1	1	1		2	2	1		3
Norwegian	1	1		2	1			1	2	1		3
Turkish						1		1		1		1
Armenian					1			1	1			1
U. S. A. citizens	13	12	1	26	139	100	19	258	152	112	20	284
Canadian	99	68	20	187					99	68	20	187
Tourist	121	72	18	211	87	58	5	150	208	130	23	361
Totals	634	373	59	1,066	313	203	29	545	947	576	88	1,611

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	2	3	9	14					2	3	9	14
Australian	59	21	20	100	30	12	12	54	89	33	32	154
Austrian	7	2	5	14	6	6	2	14	13	8	7	28
Hungarian	1	1		2					1	1		2
Chinese	694	21	95	810	946	30	35	1,011	1,640	51	130	1,821
French		1		1	1			1	1	1		2
German	4			4	3			3	7			7
English	79	17	5	101	16	5	3	24	95	22	8	125
Welsh	6	1		7	2			2	8	1		9
Scotch	26	4	1	31	3	5	1	9	29	9	2	40
Irish	10	1		11	8	6	1	15	18	7	1	26
Greek	1			1					1			1
Italian	3			3					3			3
Japanese	14	10	5	29	8	3		11	22	13	5	40
New Zealand	30	11	11	52	4	2	2	8	34	13	13	60
Russian	38			38	2			2	40			40
Spanish			1	1	3	1		4	3	1	1	5
Danish						1		1		1		1
Swedish	1			1	1			1	2			2
Norwegian	1			1					1			1
U. S. A. citizens	5	1	1	7	215	19	10	244	220	20	11	251
Hindoo	2	1		3					2	1		3
Total immigration	983	95	153	1,231	1,248	90	66	1,404	2,231	185	219	2,635
Returned Canadian	1,015	57	39	1,111					1,015	57	39	1,111
Tourist	2,317	106	114	2,537	619	59	56	734	2,936	165	170	3,271
Totals	4,315	258	306	4,879	1,867	149	122	2,138	6,182	407	428	7,017

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
African, South		1		4						6		3	14
Australian	8	15	14	18	7	5	7	10	5	2	9		100
Austrian				1			2					11	14
Hungarian				1			1						2
Chinese	35	88	58	127	58	103	66	72	73	63	14	53	810
French								1					1
German			1		1					1	1		4
English	11	7	10	24	2	9	6	8	4	6	8	6	101
Welsh		1		3				1		1	1		7
Scotch	4	1	2	2	3			2	3	1	4	9	31
Irish	1	1	2	3	1						1	2	11
Greek					1								1
Italian	1			2									3
Japanese	3	5	3		4			4	1		5	4	29
New Zealand	5	3	9	10	6	2	3	2		1	7	3	52
Russian	8	10			1	15		4					38
Spanish							1						1
Swedish				1									1
Norwegian				1									1
U.S.A citizens	1	1		2			1	1			1		7
Hindoo						1					2		3
Totals	77	133	99	199	84	135	87	106	86	81	53	91	1,231

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists	13	12	8	8	6	3	7	18	2	16	8	9	110
General labourers	34	48	41	69	26	33	19	1	12	12	2	14	311
Mechanics	13	8	5	21	3	5	7	17	11	10	15	11	126
Clerks	9	55	19	69	26	68	35	43	60	25	14	31	454
Miners	1	1	....	8	3	1	1	11	.....	....	3	3	32
Female servants	2	3	1	2	2	....	1	1	1	..	1	1	15
Not classified	5	6	25	22	18	25	17	15	.....	18	10	22	183
Totals	77	133	99	199	84	135	87	106	86	81	53	91	1,231
Maritime Provinces	1	....	....	3	3	1	....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	14
Quebec	5	7	5	6	10	15	9	4	5	5	.....	1	72
Ontario	7	8	11	16	8	15	12	5	12	11	6	1	112
Manitoba	1	3	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	3	12
Saskatchewan	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	.....	.....	11
Alberta	2	20	6	....	1	....	2	. .	3	....	. ..	5	39
British Columbia	61	86	77	174	62	101	64	93	64	63	45	81	971
Totals	77	133	99	199	84	135	87	106	86	81	53	91	1,231

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals for

—	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	2	3	9	14				1	1	3	1	2	3
Australian	59	21	20	100	9	5	9	7			23	3	2
Austrian	7	2	5	14	4	1		1			2	1	
Hungarian	1	1		2							1	1	
Chinese	694	21	95	810	32			241	1	6	7		
French		1		1									
German	4			4				1			3		
English	79	17	5	101	11			14			31	2	1
Welsh	6	1		7	1			2			1		
Scotch	26	4	1	31	6	1		1			15	2	1
Irish	10	1		11	1			3			4		
Greek	1			1				1					
Italian	3			3	1			1					
Japanese	14	10	5	29	1			1			4		
New Zealand	30	11	11	52	7	3	5	3			8	3	1
Russian	38			38	13			22			3		
Spanish			1	1									
Swedish	1			1									
Norwegian	1			1				1					
U. S. A. citizens	5	1	1	7							1		
Hindoo	2	1		3									
Totals	983	95	153	1,231	86	10	14	300	2	9	104	14	8

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V.

Canada at the Port of Vancouver, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Occupation.										Destination.						
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.							
									3							14
8	1	5	8			2	4	10	4		2	1	1	8	9	79
									5				3			11
																2
355	16	47					59	4	42	11	68	96	6	2	11	616
						1				1						
															1	3
6	1		8		2	6	9	8	2		1	10		1	7	82
1			1	1											1	6
1			3					1				1	1		3	26
1	1		1													11
																1
			1													3
6	1					4	2	5	5	2					5	22
2			5			2	5	3	5		1	4	1		2	44
																38
									1							1
			1													1
																1
1	1		1				2		1							7
							2	1								3
381	21	52	29	1	2	15	83	32	68	14	72	112	12	11	39	971

PORT OF VICTORIA.

For the fiscal year 1909-10, there arrived at the port of Victoria 5,330 passengers, of whom 429 travelled saloon and 4,901 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 245 were destined to Canada and 184 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 4,212 were for Canada and 689 for the United States. Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 2,539 returned Canadians and 26 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 1,647 souls, an increase over the preceding fiscal year at this port of 345 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers, Table II. with the total arrivals of steerage passengers, Table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada, and Tables IV. and V. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian	4	2	..	6	2	3	1	6	6	5	1	12
Austrian	2	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3
Chinese	1	..	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Dutch	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
French	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	1	....	2
German	3	....	....	3	7	1	....	8	10	1	....	11
English	46	30	6	82	2	6	1	9	48	36	7	91
Scotch	9	2	1	12	3	2	4	9	12	4	5	21
Irish	4	1	....	5	1	1	....	2	5	2	....	7
Italian	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
Japanese	4	5	1	10	1	....	....	1	5	5	1	11
New Zealand	2	1	....	3	3	....	....	3	5	1	....	6
Russian	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2
Swedish	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2
Norwegian	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	1
U.S.A. citizens	10	4	....	14	63	47	10	120	73	51	10	134
Canadian	22	17	7	46	....	....	....	....	22	17	7	46
Tourist	29	20	4	53	13	8	3	24	42	28	7	77
Totals	142	84	19	245	95	70	19	184	237	154	38	429

TABLE II.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	CANADA.				UNITED STATES.				CANADA AND UNITED STATES.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South							5	5			5	5
Australian	8	2	5	15	70	47	22	139	78	49	27	154
Austrian					17			17	17			17
Dalmatian					2			2	2			2
Hungarian					2	1		3	2	1		3
Chinese	1,156	37	136	1,329	2	1	1	4	1,158	38	137	1,333
Dutch					1			1	1			1
French	1			1	2		1	3	3		1	4
German					13	1		14	13	1		14
English	33	4		37	46	38	3	87	79	42	3	124
Welsh	1			1	2	1	3	6	3	1	3	7
Scotch	9	1		10	8	5		13	17	6		23
Irish					34	8	2	44	34	8	2	44
West Indian						1		1		1		1
Greek					3			3	3			3
Hebrew					1			1	1			1
Italian	1			1	7			7	8			8
Japanese	87	124	28	239	2			2	89	124	28	241
New Zealand	1	1		2	14	7	11	32	15	8	11	34
Portuguese					1			1	1			1
Polish, N.E.S					1			1	1			1
" Russian					1			1	1			1
Russian, N.E.S.					4	1		5	4	1		5
Finnish						1		1		1		1
Danish					3			3	3			3
Swedish					8	1		9	8	1		9
Norwegian					4			4	4			4
Turkish					1			1	1			1
U.S.A. citizens	10	1	1	12	89	36	20	145	99	37	21	157
Total immigration	1,307	170	170	1,647	338	149	68	555	1,645	319	238	2,202
Returned Canadian	2,513	18	8	2,539					2,513	18	8	2,539
Tourist	19	7		26	96	30	8	134	115	37	8	160
Totals	3,839	195	178	4,212	434	179	76	689	4,273	374	254	4,901

TABLE III.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Nationalities, at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Australian	1	1		2	8							3	15
Chinese	62	122	103	134	191	108	210	56	93	59	51	140	1,329
French			1										1
English	3	7	5	1	5		2		5	5	2	2	37
Welsh										1			1
Scotch	2	1	2		1	1	1			1		1	10
Italian											1		1
Japanese	39	28	29	22	11	15	24	15	5	10	13	28	239
New Zealand				1				1					2
U. S.A. citizens		3	2				2	5					12
Totals	107	162	142	160	216	124	239	77	103	76	67	174	1,647

TABLE IV.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agriculturists..	7	4	2	2	2	2	5	13	2	3	.....	1	43
Gen'rl labourers	9	40	32	5	17	6	45	19	12	6	15	8	214
Mechanics. ..	4	6	5	1	2	1	6	3	6	4	.....	3	41
Clerks.....	43	88	96	125	184	99	133	26	74	45	37	130	1,080
Miners	.....	8	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	10	29
Female servants	....	1	.....	1	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.. .	4
Not classified..	44	15	7	25	10	15	48	16	7	12	15	22	236
Totals.....	107	162	142	160	216	124	239	77	103	76	67	174	1,647
Mar. Provinces.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		. .	.....	.....	. ....
Quebec	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	. ...	.....	1
Manitoba.....	.... .	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	.....	.....	1	2
Saskatchewan..	. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... .	.....	....	. ...	.....
Alberta.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	..	1	....	3	13
Brit. Columbia.	105	159	138	160	215	124	237	77	103	75	67	170	1,630
Yukon.....	.....	. .	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	107	162	142	160	216	124	239	77	103	76	67	174	1,647

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

—	SEX.				TRADE OR								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
Australian	8	2	5	15				1			4		
Chinese	1,156	37	136	1,329	21			111	6	14	14		
French	1			1							1		
English	33	4		37	4			2			11		
Welsh	1			1							1		
Scotch	9	1		10	1						5		
Italian	1			1				1					
Japanese	87	124	28	239	14	1		32	34	8	3		
New Zealand	1	1		2									
U.S.A. citizens	10	1	1	12	2			4	1		2		
Totals	1,307	170	170	1,647	42	1		151	41	22	41		

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V.

for Canada, at the Port of Victoria, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
....	1	5	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	.... ..	15	....
954	15	72	....	1	1	....	56	15	49	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	1	1,328	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	1	....
6	1	....	9	....	....	1	1	2	.....	.. .	.....	.....	1	.....	1	35	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	... .	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.. .	.....	1	....
....	....	....	3	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	1	.....	.....	9	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	... .	.....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	1	....
16	9	1	2	6	1	3	20	71	18	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	9	228	1
....	....	...	1	....	...	....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	2	....
....	. ..	....	1	....	1	....	1	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10	....
976	26	78	19	7	3	4	78	91	67	.....	. . ..	1	2	.....	13	1,630	1

UNITED STATES PORTS.

For the fiscal year 1909-10, there arrived in Canada via ports in the United States, 15,411 steerage passengers of whom 281 were returned Canadians and 13 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 15,117 souls, an increase over the preceding fiscal year at those ports of 4,300 persons.

Table I. deals with the total arrivals of passengers, Table II. with the monthly arrivals of immigrants, and Tables III. and IV. give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants upon arrival.

TABLE I.

NATIONALITY and Sex of Steerage Passengers for Canada, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

	CANADA.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South	2	1		3
Australian	9	3	1	13
Austrian, N.E.S.	1,166	217	160	1,543
Bohemian	4	1		5
Bukowinian	1			1
Croatian	36	7	6	49
Dalmatian	6			6
Galician	17	10	10	37
Hungarian, N.E.S.	175	48	45	268
Magyar	19	11	7	37
Ruthenian	89	31	24	144
Slovak	46	9	5	60
Belgian	79	38	36	153
Bulgarian	190	2	1	193
Dutch	81	35	30	146
French	186	85	28	299
German	231	113	67	411
English	1,000	478	209	1,687
Welsh	33	6	5	44
Scotch	278	214	25	517
Irish	138	107	10	255
West Indian	22	12	4	38
Bermudian	2	3		5
Jamaican	15	15	7	37
Greek	226	21	19	266
Hebrew, N.E.S.	41	28	32	101
" Russian	151	119	117	387
" Austrian	8	12	4	24
Italian	5,119	445	309	5,873
New Zealand	5	1		6
Portuguese	1			
Polish, N.E.S.	22	16	5	43
" Austrian	81	24	11	116
" German	9			9
" Russian	92	8	5	105
Roumanian	32	12	3	47
Russian, N.E.S.	674	205	218	1,097
Finnish	43	7	3	53
Spanish	6	3	1	10
Swiss	32	14	4	50
Servian	15			15
Danish	36	11	3	50
Icelandic	1			1
Swedish	190	28	10	228
Norwegian	111	23	10	144
Turkish	374	19	23	416
Armenian	16	5	1	22
Egyptian	1			1
Syrian	40	27	10	77
Arabian	2			2
U.S.A. citizens	9	4	7	20
Hindoo	2			2
Total immigration	11,164	2,478	1,475	15,117
Returned Canadian	188	69	24	281
Tourist	10	3		13
Totals	11,362	2,550	1,499	15,411

TABLE II.

MONTHLY arrivals of Immigrants for Canada by Nationalities, via ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

—	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Totals.
African, South	1							1	1				3
Australian	5		3		2	4					1		13
Austrian, N.E.S.	191	198	221	77	5	4	4	31	77	54	72	669	1,543
Bohemian	2				3								5
Bukowinian											1		1
Croatian					3	18	10	11	7				49
Dalmatian							2	1	3				6
Galician								7	4	6	20		37
Hungarian, N.E.S.	48	28	32	28	1	1		4	4	27	15	80	268
Magyar					3	11	2	12	9				37
Ruthenian					29	1	29	8	42		35		144
Slovak					3	4	13	16	22	2			60
Belgian	15	18	8	3	2	1	6	2	16	3	9	70	153
Bulgarian	27		27	17	41	15	29	11	20			6	193
Dutch	23	1	16	5	7	3		14	5	6	17	49	146
French	45	17	20	15	23	17	34	20	6	19	21	62	299
German	84	42	16	14	15	20	47	33	26	24	23	67	411
English	215	67	76	65	69	42	31	79	172	94	198	579	1,687
Welsh	4	1	2	1	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	21	44
Scotch	61	27	35	24	20	10	12	12	24	38	86	168	517
Irish	41	14	9	14	16	13	8	13	26	17	30	54	255
West Indian	1	7	2	2	4	6	3	1	8	1	1	2	38
Bermudian	3			2									5
Jamaican	8	6	3	4	2	9		3				2	37
Greek	40	11	28	41	47	17	33	12	7	11		19	266
Hebrew, N.E.S.				4		1		82	6		6	2	101
" Russian				16	31	19	2	16	107	50	84	62	387
" Austrian				9		1		7	4	3			24
Italian	1,592	1,474	526	250	227	188	176	112	145	80	184	919	5,873
New Zealand				1				1	2			2	6
Portuguese							1						1
Polish, N.E.S.			1					38	3	1			43
" Austrian				9	9	2	24	29	20		5	18	116
" German						1			8				9
" Russian	1			9		1	1	7	5	5	14	62	105
Roumanian	1	2		1		1		12	21	1		8	47
Russian, N.E.S.	110	43	99	37	5	7	1	165	213	79	104	233	1,097
Finnish	7	7	1	2	1	3	3	2	18	4	2	3	53
Spanish	1	1		1	1	3	1	1			1		10
Swiss	13	4	5	1	8	3	1	3	1	4	1	6	50
Servian						1		3	4			7	15
Danish	10	7	5	3	2	1		2	4		6	10	50
Icelandic										1			1
Swedish	40	20	8	9	11	13	39	19	12	9	19	29	228
Norwegian	18	21	7	6	4	6	19	7	14	7	11	24	144
Turkish	65	71	64	30	1	1	10	15	6	18	27	108	416
Armenian				6	1	2	6	3	4				22
Egyptian	1												1
Syrian	21		8	7	1	13	13	13	1				77
Arabian		2											2
U. S. A. citizens	1			3	4	3	1		1	3	1	3	20
Hindoo											2		2
Totals	2,693	2,089	1,222	716	605	469	563	830	1,080	568	998	3,284	15,117

TABLE III.

Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, via ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agriculturists..	961	805	435	167	187	102	154	190	283	175	390	1,935	5,784
Gen'l. labourers	1,146	898	421	296	125	94	193	348	313	137	167	720	4,858
Mechanics.....	188	122	77	64	87	39	68	82	179	130	202	279	1,517
Clerks.....	107	58	34	56	36	43	38	27	66	45	78	82	670
Miners	22	21	8	4	7	16	14	15	16	5	13	11	152
Female servants	94	55	53	30	26	30	25	57	98	32	78	152	730
Not classified ..	175	130	194	99	137	145	71	111	125	44	70	105	1,406
Totals.....	2,693	2,089	1,222	716	605	469	563	830	1,080	568	998	3,284	15,117
Mar. Provinces.	39	51	13	20	14	13	13	13	7	12	26	129	350
Quebec	830	607	306	178	96	67	96	138	227	111	250	664	3,570
Ontario.....	1,239	999	568	327	347	255	221	344	463	241	387	1,310	6,701
Manitoba	184	140	111	75	20	37	28	79	143	62	143	408	1,430
Saskatchewan..	89	41	53	30	11	10	31	70	57	48	44	192	676
Alberta.....	83	45	58	25	37	23	41	122	69	41	73	197	814
Brit. Columbia.	229	206	112	61	80	64	133	64	114	51	74	384	1,572
Yukon.	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	4
Totals.....	2,693	2,089	1,222	716	605	469	563	830	1,030	568	998	3,284	15,117

TABLE

NATIONALITY, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant Arrivals

—	Sex.				Trade or								
					Farmers or Farm Labourers Class.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South	2	1		3				1			1		
Australian	9	3	1	13				2			3		
Austrian, N.E.S.	1,166	217	160	1,543	712	83	75	407	31	32	25	3	
Bohemian	4	1		5	3						1	1	
Bukowinian	1			1	1								
Croatian	36	7	6	49	18	1	1	14	2				
Dalmatian	6			6	6								
Galician	17	10	10	37	12	4	6	5	3	4			
Hungarian, N.E.S.	175	48	45	268	123	9	9	46	14	12	3		
Magyar	19	11	7	37	12	2	2	6	3				
Ruthenian	89	31	24	144	82	17	21	4				1	
Slovak	46	9	5	60	40	2	4	4			2		
Belgian	79	38	36	153	16	3	2	43	16	24	11	1	
Bulgarian	190	2	1	193	115	2	1	72			1		
Dutch	81	35	30	146	29	5	2	16	9	16	14	5	8
French	186	85	28	299	58	14	5	26	5	4	33	7	2
German	231	113	67	411	77	16	11	31	16	17	50	10	8
English	1,000	478	209	1,687	289	60	50	100	18	39	304	88	69
Welsh	33	6	5	44	7						14		
Scotch	278	214	25	517	78	12	2	25	3		84	16	6
Irish	138	107	10	255	21	5		28	4		22	5	1
West Indian	22	12	4	38				1			7		
Bermudian	2	3		5							1		
Jamaican	15	15	7	37				3				3	
Greek	226	21	19	266	35			177	5	10	5	1	
Hebrew, N.E.S.	41	28	32	101	3	1	2	26	10	23	8	6	3
" Russian	151	119	117	387	11	6	8	33	15	26	82	67	43
" Austrian	8	12	4	24	1			1			4	4	1
Italian	5,119	445	309	5,873	2,401	74	53	2,386	96	80	216	33	23
New Zealand	5	1		6	1			1					
Portuguese	1			1									
Polish, N.E.S.	22	16	5	43	8	2	3	10	13	1	3		
" Austrian	81	24	11	116	72	9	10	2			6	1	
" German	9			9	6						1		
" Russian	92	8	5	105	63	3		25			4	1	
Roumanian	32	12	3	47	22	2	3	9	3		1	2	
Russian, N.E.S.	674	205	218	1,097	357	64	77	248	61	83	56	19	11
Finnish	43	7	3	53	1			38	2		2	1	1
Spanish	6	3	1	10				3			1		
Swiss	32	14	4	50	8	1	1	2			10	3	
Servian	15			15	8			6			1		
Danish	36	11	3	50	17	2	2	9			6	2	1
Icelandic	1			1	1								
Swedish	190	28	10	228	45	1		109	4	1	29	3	4
Norwegian	111	23	10	144	16	3	2	65	2	2	23	2	3
Turkish	374	19	23	416	200	5	5	159			6	1	
Armenian	16	5	1	22	13	1	1	2					
Egyptian	1			1									
Syrian	40	27	10	77	20	5	1	4			3		
Arabian	2			2							1		
U.S.A. citizens	9	4	7	20	1	1	1				2		
Hindoo	2			2							1		
Totals	11,164	2,478	1,475	15,117	5,009	415	360	4,149	335	374	1,047	286	184

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IV.

for Canada, via Ports in the United States, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1910.

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, &c.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
								1			1	1	1				
1	1		1				2	2	1			6				7	
5	1		6	1		61	11	37	53	138	416	426	307	101	109	46	
												2			3		
											1						
						2	4	2	5		8	27	1		3	10	
													1			5	
						3					1	2	28	4	1	1	
			2			4	1	21	24	8	37	109	8	41	26	39	
							1	6	5	2		21	8	6			
	1	1	1			10	2	2	2	2	45	15	17	37	16	12	
						4		3	1		1	8		1	21	29	
2	1		4	3	3	5	3	9	7		22	15	92	6	13	5	
1							1				2	190		1			
7			1			4	14	12	4		18	27	30	6	39	26	
37	8	5	2			9	30	42	12	7	138	60	51	15	16	12	
39	3	7	5	1		31	29	36	24	2	39	109	85	83	42	49	2
201	41	11	15			173	91	98	40	20	317	836	171	93	88	161	1
4						2	8	4	5	1	10	20	7	3	1	2	
72	16	5	3			128	16	39	12	7	140	242	48	19	15	46	
38	11	4	1			60	28	22	5	4	52	119	27	16	8	28	1
7	2					9	7	1	4		13	24			1		
1								3				5					
6	2	4				1	6	9	3		4	27	6				
2						9	7	6	9	4	99	130	4			29	
1			1			6	2	5	4		28	31	14	17	11		
22	2	2				14	3	15	38	3	84	208	60	6	9	17	
2						3		5	3		6	12		5	1		
20	6	3	81	4	2	97	15	135	148	108	1,707	2,902	111	11	186	848	
1			1				1	1		1	2	2			1		
1												1					
							1	1	1		9	14	4	5	8	3	
1						11		3	1	2	10	40	29	4	29	2	
			2									9					
						1		3	5		17	79	6			3	
						4		1			23	14	3	6		1	
10	1		2	1	1	30	1	29	46	8	179	415	210	128	108	49	
						2	2	2	2	3	9	33				8	
1	2	1	1					1		1	2	1	1	2	2	1	
11	2					3	1	5	3	1	10	16	9	7	6	1	
											3	10	1	1			
3	1					4	1	2		2	6	12	14	3	11	2	
													1				
2			4			13	1	7	5	3	14	59	42	25	29	56	
4	1		2			10	1	5	3	6	6	21	18	21	10	62	
3						5	6	8	18		50	358	1	2		5	
1						2		2			2	20					
1										1							
10	4	2				9	3	9	7	16	35	13	10			3	
							1				1	1					
1		1	1			1	4	2	5		3	9	4	1	1	2	
							1									2	
518	106	46	136	10	6	730	305	596	505	350	3,570	6,701	1,430	676	814	1,572	4

DEPORTATIONS by Causes from December, 1902, to March 31, 1910.

Causes.	Fiscal Year.								Totals.
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07. (9 mos.)	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	
Public charge	12	19	19	18	28	309	1,074	348	1,827
Rheumatism	8	7	6	11	10	28	15	8	93
Tuberculosis	7	8	13	6	13	67	54	30	198
Mentally weak	7	7	1	17	20	43	1	9	105
Physically unfit	7	8	7	18		49	11	4	104
Epilepsy	6	4	2	6	6	15	22	8	69
Heart disease	2	1	3	7	3	5	13	4	38
Haemoptysis	1	1							2
Chronic dysentery	1	2	1	1	1				6
Neurasthenia	1		1						2
Insanity	1	5	5	12	53	110	113	95	394
Urinary trouble	1								1
Dislocated hip	1					1			2
Dislocated shoulder	1								1
Piles	1								1
Pleurisy	1	1							2
Varicose veins	1	1		3	2	5	6		18
Accompanying patients	4	3	1	4	35	26	21		94
Cripple		4	4	8	4	4	11		35
Paralysis		3	1	7		5	4	3	23
Asthma		1							1
Imbecility		1	1	1	2	2	35	1	43
Insomnia		1				1		1	3
Defective sight		1	1	6	4	5	11		28
Bladder trouble		1		1	2		1	1	6
Prostitute		1		2		8	8	6	25
Criminal		1	8	1	12	68	115	130	335
Syphilis		1				2	4	2	9
Bronchitis		1	1			3	1		6
Trachoma			2			1	1	2	6
Spermatorrhea			1						1
Hernia			2	3			2		7
Vagrancy				2		21	56	29	108
Muscular atrophy				1				2	3
Cancer				1			2		3
Blind				1		2	3		6
Alcoholism					2	2	27		31
Diabetes					1		2		3
Abscess					2	1	2	2	7
Lead poison					1				1
Injured						7	6	1	14
Senility						8	10	3	21
General debility						11	86	23	120
Bright's disease						2	3		5
Curvature of spine						3	1		4
Deafness						2	4		6
Venereal disease						2			2
Fistula						1	1		2
Cataract						1	1		2
Drug habit						1			1
Malaria						1		2	3
Sciatica						1			1
Pregnancy						1		3	4
Cystitis						1			1
Bad character							7	9	16
Rupture							6		6
Potts disease							2		2
Paresis							1		1
Anaemia							1		1
Eczema							1	6	7
Idiocy	1		4					2	7
Not given	3	2	2				3		10
Totals	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	3,883

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Deportations by Nationalities from December, 1902, to March 31, 1910.

Nationalities.	Fiscal Year.								Totals.
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07. (9 mos.)	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	
African, South							1		1
Australian						1	1	4	6
Austrian, N.E.S.		1				4	17	4	26
Bohemian							3	1	4
Bukowinian			1			5	4		10
Galician	1		1	4	4	15	16	11	52
Hungarian, N.E.S.				1	1	3	1		6
Ruthenian							1	6	7
Belgian				1	2		2	8	13
Bulgarian						65	74		139
Chinese			1		1	1	1	1	5
Dutch						10	12	3	25
French			1	1	3	4	18	11	38
German, N.E.S.		1			1	8	7	17	34
English	43	50	55	98	114	513	1,081	355	2,309
Welsh		1		3	2	2	1	5	14
Scotch	7	6	7	8	26	61	119	89	323
Irish		1	2	3	10	31	34	37	118
West Indian							3	1	4
Jamaican				1			1		2
Greek							32	2	34
Hebrew, N.E.S.			1	8	2	2	32	2	47
" Russian				1	2	6	11	1	21
" Polish						1		1	2
" Austrian							2		2
Italian	1	4	1		1	13	13	15	48
Japanese							4	1	5
Newfoundland								8	8
Polish, N.E.S.				1	1	8		2	12
" German								1	1
" Russian						1	3	1	5
Roumanian	1	1				2	42	3	49
Russian, N.E.S.					1	9	49	5	64
Finnish		4	1			2	3	4	14
Spanish							1		1
Swiss							2	2	4
Danish		2	2	2	1	6	4	2	19
Icelandic	3			1				1	5
Swedish	3	1	2	1	4	9	7	6	33
Norwegian	8	2	1	1	1	4	2	3	22
Turkish							20		20
Syrian						1	1	1	3
U.S.A. citizens				2	8	37	98	119	264
Negro						1	1		2
Hindoo							24	1	25
Not classed		11	10		16				37
Totals	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	3,883

DEPORTATIONS by Provinces, from December, 1902, to March 31, 1910.

FISCAL YEARS.

Province from which deport was sent.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07. 9 mos.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.	
Lower Provinces	.....	2	.....	3	5	12	19	24	65
Quebec	18	16	8	27	37	131	684	97	1,018
Ontario	3	3	2	19	67	343	907	378	1,722
Manitoba	44	64	55	88	84	233	48	97	855
Saskatchewan					1	2	27	19	
Alberta					4	12	14	63	
British Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	49	56	161
Yukon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given	2	.....	21	.....	3	36	.....	.....	62
Totals	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	3,883

The following is a statement showing Immigration Literature, &c., ordered during the year:—

	Copies.
Last Best West, English	386,000
" French	10,000
Atlas of Canada, English	160,000
" French	70,000
" German	75,000
" Flemish	50,000
" Swedish	15,000
" Finnish	5,000
" Norwegian	15,000
" Dutch	10,000
Silhouettes of the West	50,000
Classes Wanted in Canada	100,000
Danish Pamphlet	1,000
The Colonizer	100,000
Canada Wants Domestic Servants	100,000
Canada as Seen Through Scottish Eyes	211,000
Alberta Red, the Winter Wheat	200,000
Land Regulations in Canada	100,000
German Circulars	2,000
Homestead Regulation Sheets	400,000
Canada West Monthly	10,000
Immigration Act	2,500
Canada as it Appeared to Scottish Agriculturists	100,000
An Agricultural Tour Through Canada	106,800
Five Thousand Facts About Canada	600
Canadian Life and Resources	6,800
Canada Year Book	5,000
Nova Scotia Pamphlet	139,750
The Country Called Canada	70,000
Immigration Facts and Figures	2,000
Calendar, The Promised Land	50,467
Prince Edward Island Pamphlet	10,000
Eastern Townships of Quebec	20,000

Prosperity Follows Settlement	100,000
Opportunities in Canada	6,250
Canadian Courier	20,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity	100,000
Le Canada Agricole, French	5,000
Welsh Pamphlet	25,000
Canada, the Land of Opportunity, Danish	100,000
" " German	100,000
" " Swedish	100,000
" " French	5,000

MAPS.

Small Dominion of Canada Map	6,000

NEWSPAPERS.

The Times, London, England	1,000
Canada *Posten,* Swedish	5,000
Tofield *Standard*	2,000
Saskatoon *Phœnix*	13,000
Der Deutsch Canadier, German	5,000
Saskatchewan *Courier*	5,000
Scottish Canadian	750
The Aberdeen *Free Press*	250,000
The Lethbridge *Herald*	1,000
Black and White	50,000
North Battleford *News*	2,000
North Battleford *Press*	2,000
Canadian *Hungarian*	9,000
Der Norwesten, German	26,000
" special edition	10,000
Christmas Globe	200
Le Courrier de l'Ouest, French	12,500
The Danebrog, Danish	12,000
" Christmas Number	500
Le Nouvelliste, French	12,000
Alberta *Herold,* German	26,000
Canada, Swedish Weekly	24,000
Logberg, Icelandic	26,000

There were 220,865 pieces of mail received and attended to in my office during the fiscal year, as against 186,279 in 1908-9, an increase of 34,586, or a trifle over 18 per cent, and this is a fair indication of the growth of our work generally.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Immigration.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.
June 23, 1910.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith the annual reports of the emigration agents of your department in Europe for the year ended March 31, 1910.

These gentlemen are as follows:—

Messrs:

J. Obed Smith, Assistant-Superintendent of Emigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.
Alfred F. Jury, Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row, Liverpool.
G. H. Mitchell, 139 Corporation Street, Birmingham.
L. Burnett, 16 Parliament Street, York.
Alexander McOwan, 81 Queen Street, Exeter.
John McLennan, 26 Guild Street, Aberdeen.
Malcolm McIntyre, 35-37 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow.
Edward O'Kelly, 44 Dawson Street, Dublin.
John Webster, 17-19 Victoria Street, Belfast.
D. Trèau de Coeli, 23 Place de la Gare, Antwerp.

For some years past, your department has been in the habit of sending over to this country in the winter months delegates from among the successful farmers of Canada to deliver lectures on Canada in the country districts, and in other ways to supplement the work of the resident emigration agents. The gentlemen of whose coming you advised me were, during the season under review, as follows:—

Mr. Richard Acroyd, of Wainwright, Alta.
Mr. James L. Anderson, of Clova P.O., Sask.
Mr. Geo. A. Aylesworth, of Newburgh, Ont.
Mr. H. S. Bardal, of Winnipeg (agent for Iceland).
Mr. Marmaduke Barker, of Saltcoats, Sask.
Mr. W. V. G. Bishop, of Regina, Sask.
Mr. E. W. Brewster, of Lennoxville, Que.
Mr. Geo. R. Craigie, of St. John, N.B.
Mr. W. O. Creighton, of West River, N.S.
Mr. Charles Davis, of Whitewood, Man.
Mr. Sebastien Deleau, of Deleau, Man. (to Belgium).
Mr. John Forsyth, of Neepawa, Man.
Mr. F. W. Foster, of Kingston, N.S.
Mr. Alex. D. Gamly, of Griswold, Man.
Mr. John Gorrie, of Giroux, Man.
Mr. Joseph Heathcote, of Kitscoty, Alta.
Mr. Donald Irwin, of Lloydminster, Sask.
Mr. Thomas Kennedy, of Ulster, Alta.
Mr. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, Man.
Mr. Archibald Leslie.
Mr. N. W. Little, of Heaton Moore, Alta.
Mr. H. S. McCowan, of Dunstable, Alta.

Mr. J. J. McHugh, of Calgary, Alta.
Mr. Fred A. Munn, of Kelliher, Sask.
Mr. J. G. Ottewell, of Hortonburg, Alta.
Mr. James Slater, of Moosejaw, Sask.
Mr. Avery Smith, of Saskatoon, Sask.
Mr. Alex. Steven, of Summerland, B.C.
Mr. James Tennant, of Kinistino, Sask.
Mr. Benjamin Trayer, of Whitebrush, Alta.
Mr. J. G. Turgeon, of Hardisty, Alta. (Belgium and North France).
Mr. August Van der Broeck (Holland).
Mr. Ed. Waddington, of Alameda, Sask.
Rev. J. A. Winfield.
Mr. Wilson, of Edmonton, Alta.

Towards the end of March, 1910, the provisions of an order in council of the Canadian government, passed on the 15th of that month, setting forth the conditions which govern the landing of immigrants in Canada, were promulgated in this country. This attracted a good deal of notice in the press and on the part of the various societies promoting emigration, and disclosed the fact that a misapprehension had previously existed as to the actual requirements, particularly in regard to the immigration of charity-aided immigrants.

It appeared to be generally inferred that the condition which required that immigrants who were exempted from the necessity of possessing a certain sum of money on landing in Canada on the ground that they were going to assured employment, should be proceeding to farm work, was a new one; also that the condition exempting from the same money qualification immigrants who were going to reside with certain specified relatives was an innovation. It is difficult to understand this misconception in view of the interpretation of the requirements of the Immigration Act, which were contained in the instructions issued by your department as far back as June 4, 1909, and which were circulated among the various societies, steamship companies, and others concerned.

Upon being approached on the subject by a representative of the press, I made a statement for publication, and I think it well to recapitulate here what appeared in the *Standard* on April 30, 1910, as follows:—

'There is nothing new in the regulations laid down which govern the landing of emigrants in Canada. There is no difference between the regulations at present in force and those issued to all agents of the Dominion in June, 1909. These regulations were to the effect that, under ordinary circumstances, emigrants must have in their possession on landing the sum of $25 (£5) and the means of transport to their destination, but in cases in which emigrants may not have that sum, if they are otherwise desirable, the agents are empowered to accept an assurance that the emigrants are going to secured employment, provided always that such employment is in the nature of farm work. What the minister stated in the House of Commons as to the classes of emigrants who are to be permitted to enter Canada being primarily one for the Canadian Government is, of course, correct.

'The Canadian Government consider it desirable that these rules should be enforced, but they are not requiring anything new. Facilities are given to all who go out to assured employment at farm work, irrespective of their being in possession of £5, and, at the same time, nothing is said to discourage other suitable classes from going out. Farm workers are in special request, including, of course, female domestic servants.

'There is no desire on the part of the Canadian Government to restrict emigration —on the contrary, they encourage all to go there who are capable and willing to work.

Care must be taken, however, to ensure that no people who are unfit shall go out and be stranded.

'There is an abundance of work in the Dominion; Canada is very prosperous; work of every description is very active. There is room for all in Canada who are fit and willing to work, and who can comply with the prevailing conditions.'

I was subsequently asked to receive a deputation from societies interested in charity-aided immigration and met representatives of the following associations at my office, viz.: The British Women's Emigration Association, the Church Emigration Society, the East End Emigration Fund, the Self-Help Emigration Society, and the Emigration Sub-Committee of the Charity Organization Society.

The regulation which was mainly objected to was that stipulating that no permission could be granted to charity-aided immigrants to go to Canada unless they were suited for, willing to accept, and had guaranteed positions at farm work. Having heard the views of the deputation, I made the following statement:—

'I should say in the first instance that the Canadian government look upon it that there is very little change in the regulations of 1909 and those of the current year. You refer to those sent out by the different emigration societies. The Canadian government are confirmed in their belief that very many people altogether unfit to become settlers in Canada have been sent out by these associations. We have it here: "In the matter of choice, the department has decided that charitable and philanthropic societies are the parties principally engaged in sending to this country a class of people we are not catering for, and it is therefore desirable that they should be given no official encouragement." This is with regard to certain matters brought to their attention, and they must, of course, be the best judge there in finding out whether these people are suitable or not as settlers. They contend (and we are confined by the instructions given, and to be acted upon by the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration) that there is a very slight difference indeed between these regulations of 1909 and 1910, and that it is not a question of new regulations of a very much stricter character having been issued in regard to emigration. There is one thing in which there is a change, that is, that besides the requirement of having five pounds apiece, now there is so much for each of them, and for each child; but with that exception there is very little difference between the regulations then and at present, as conveyed by the Government of Canada to those concerned.

'There is one portion of the instructions of 1909, regarding the case of English-speaking emigrants: "While the steamship companies must be prepared at all times for a strict enforcement of the money requirement, the agent may, in case the immigrant is otherwise desirable, accept a reasonable assurance that he will find employment, provided such employment is at farm work." These were the instructions then as well as now. There is no change whatever with regard to them. It was of course intention of the Dominion Government that these should be made known to every agent of the government in this country at that time (June, 1909), and we are assured by Mr. Obed Smith that he did make them known.

'I am aware of the good work that has been done for a long time back by the agencies, notably that of the Women's Emigration Society, which has given much attention to selection; but, notwithstanding this, many have gone out who were not at all suitable for the purpose of becoming settlers, and it is for that reason that the Canadian government have accentuated since 1908 the instructions given in former years.

'Of course any representations made by you, and those which you have put before me now, I shall be very glad indeed to convey to the Minister of the Interior; but I can give very little hope indeed that the regulations and instructions will be relaxed.

'From my own knowledge, I am aware that many of those who have gone out have made excellent settlers and are now doing well, but that does not take from the fact that a good many have been sent out who were not at all suitable to be settlers in Canada.

'The government is desirous of, indeed most anxious, to encourage emigration, but of such persons as are really of the very best class and the best fitted. I would sya that no man about whom there is a doubt here as to his capability or desire to work, should be sent to Canada. It is really cruel on the part of his friends to send him, as there everybody has to work for himself, while here it must be a poor creature who has not amongst his relatives some one who will think of or do something for him. We have all been told of "a capital fellow, but his mother can make nothing of him."

'I am very glad to have these explanations from you, and I should also be pleased to be able to say that the government would give every opportunity for sending into the country those who are looked upon as being well fitted for it by the philanthropic societies but the government are the best judges themselves, and we must abide by their instructions, which I am afraid will not be relaxed.

'I will add that while they are very glad to have such immigrants as come from the United States, who generally go there with money, Canada is so loyal that they prefer above all to have emigrants from the mother country so long as they are fitted to become good Canadian settlers. They give every encouragement; and where they mention "English-speaking emigrants" it refers to this country.'

The severe world-wide depression of 1908 has now almost completely lifted, and an atmosphere of greater confidence prevails in all directions. The emigration movement to Canada is proceeding on an unprecedented scale, and it is anticipated that all records will be broken in the present summer. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have put on an additional steamer, and a feature of the season has been the inauguration of the 'Royal' route to Canada of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

The steamers *Royal Edward* and *Royal George* are at present sailing from Avonmouth dock, Bristol, to which the Great Western Railway Company is running a special service of trains. The vessels are of 12,000 tons gross displacement, and have a horse power of 18,000. An average speed of 20⅘ knots per hour was developed by the *Royal Edward* on her maiden trip.

There is accommodation on each of the steamers not only for 133 first-class, but also for a very large number of second-class and third-class passengers, and the boats are excellently provided for emigrant traffic.

Some interesting indications of the volume and character of the emigration from the United Kingdom to Canada, and the return movement to Great Britain from the Dominion, are shown by the figures quoted below, which have been obtained from official sources:—

Movement to Canada.

1908.			1909.		
British subjects.	Non-British.	Total.	British subjects.	Non-British.	Total.
81,321	14,107	95,428	85,943	27,372	113,315

Movement from Canada.

39,866	23,213	63,079	33,506	13,285	46,791

The excess of emigration to Canada over immigration is shown in the following figures:—

British subjects.	Non-British.	Total.	British subjects.	Non-British.	Total.
41,455	9,106	32,349	52,437	14,087	66,524

Large increases have taken place in emigration from and passing through the United Kingdom during the first three months of the calendar year 1910, and the table which is given below will serve to set forth the net increase which has taken place in that period:—

	First quarter of 1909.			First quarter of 1910.			
	British subjects.	Non-British.	Total.	British subjects.	Non-British.	Total.	Total Increase.
Outward....	12,916	4,527	17,440	23,355	6,509	29,864	12,424
Inward.....	3,609	1,047	4,656	3,415	1,428	4,843	187
	9,304	3,480	12,784	19,940	5,081	25,021	12,237

The news cablegram service which was instituted in October, 1906, continues to increase its usefulness and the full publicity which is given to the messages, and the frequent quotations made from them at public functions, board meetings, &c., point to the wide range of its influence. The manner in which it secures publicity for news items setting forth Canadian development, &c., abundantly justifies not only its inception but also a further expansion of the service, and care will be taken to bring this about as circumstances from time to time may render desirable. These messages cover weekly a wide ground, and while carefully avoiding matters of a partisan character, they deal with the crops, public revenue and expenditure, customs receipts, trade returns, bank clearings, movement of grain, mineral production, urban development, railway construction, and generally with the industrial development and potentialities of the Dominion.

The information thus furnished is conveyed promptly to the public press throughout the United Kingdom, and also to the English offices of the Canadian railway and steamship concerns, the representatives of Canadian banks, the heads of many of the great British financial institutions, as well as to a large number of influential financiers and others interested in Canadian affairs. The various corn trade associations and chambers of commerce throughout the United Kingdom are also furnished with the information, and many of them distribute copies of the memoranda containing it to their members, by whom it is stated they are much valued.

Many of the concerns referred to above have facilities for displaying the bulletins in conspicuous places where they are read by the general public. Others systematically incorporate items extracted from them in business circulars, reports, &c. In these and other ways the service obtains a most satisfactory publicity, and Canada derives much benefit therefrom.

In a line with this work is the publication in this country of the various bulletins issued month by month by the Census and Statistics Office, a wide distribution of which is made through this office.

As was to be expected there have been a certain number of complaints in respect of the wrongful deportation of ineligible persons from Canada, and in connection with these it has been a source of satisfaction to me to receive from time to time your assurances that it is the desire of the government to administer the Immigration Act in such a manner as to obviate so far as possible any hardship falling upon those who from various causes are so unfortunate as to come under its operation.

The assistance which is rendered to Canadians who become destitute in Europe is a matter which demands an increasing amount of time and attention in this department. The fund appropriated by parliament for this purpose is a very small one, and great care has to be exercised in its distribution.

The cases of distress which are dealt with do not include those of Canadian seamen, as relief to these is usually given by the Shipwrecked Mariners Society. The classes to which help is afforded are usually persons in humble circumstances who, from one cause or another, are without sufficient funds to enable them to return to Canada. During the year under revision 113 persons applied for relief. For twenty-one of these return passages to Canada were obtained, and of the balance seventy-three were provided with temporary subsistence money, lodging or clothing. As regards the remaining nineteen persons, the conclusion was arrived at, after careful investigation of the claims urged, that their condition did not warrant the extension of any government aid.

The method which is adopted for dealing with cases of distress is to make careful inquiry into the statements made, and to verify them so far as may be possible. The names and addresses of relatives or friends in Canada are obtained, and if these are likely to be in a position to assist, a cablegram is sent to them on behalf of the persons in need of help mentioning their condition and asking that funds to cover the return passage may be remitted—the rule adopted being that passages are not to be provided at government expense when they can be paid for by the relatives or friends of the parties concerned.

Some of the persons who are assisted in this way are young people who believe rightly or wrongly that London offers a great career to them. Such persons should consider well before they decide to come to this side, and should take note of the fact that there is much competition in all branches of human effort.

While with the small amount of money at the disposal of this department the distribution of it requires much caution and consideration, the course which is pursued is to ensure, so far as possible, that no bona fide applicant suffers. When in doubt the view taken is that rather than a deserving man should suffer it is better to give a little temporary aid to one whose merit is questionable. Those who come in distress to this office are assured of a sympathetic hearing.

Mention has been made in previous reports of the assistance which is rendered to distressed Canadians by the British Consular Service at various foreign points. The action which is taken by the British consuls is worthy of the highest appreciation, and the recommendations made by them in regard to cases coming under their notice are always acted upon by this department as far as possible, and any claims made by them for expenditures are gratefully honoured.

In concluding I am glad to be able to add that the class of immigrants now pouring into Canada is, I am assured, of a most excellent character.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STRATHCONA,
High Commissioner.

OPERATIONS IN EUROPE

No. 2.

REPORT OF J. OBED SMITH.

11 and 12 Charing Cross, London, S.W., April 2, 1910.

The Right Honourable Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,
High Commissioner for Canada.

My Lord,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of the Emigration Branch of the Department of the Interior, covering the agencies of the United Kingdom and the agency of Antwerp in Belgium for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910, and have attached hereto the individual reports to myself from the various emigration agents of this branch for the same period.

No changes have been made during the year in the number and position of the various agencies of the department in Europe. The leases of the premises in Belfast and Glasgow have been renewed, the latter for one year only, as the desire expressed for a more prominent location in the city of Glasgow may be consummated during next year.

With the gradually increasing demand for information of a more detailed and specific character, which is exhibited by the large increase in communications from the emigrating and interested public, the time has come when additional office accommodation is absolutely necessary in connection with the premises at Charing Cross.

The greater desirability of these classes intending to settle in Canada is seen in the intelligent and complex questions asked by them which require that our agents should inform themselves on matters of settlement and development in the Dominion to a much greater extent than hitherto; and I am pleased to record that the officers of the department have been credited with ability in this direction, not excelled by similar officials of the other British Dominions beyond the seas. The practice of sending several of the important agents in alternate years to investigate for themselves the ever-changing conditions in Canada, was again adopted, with manifest benefit to the business of the department, and I would recommend that this practice be continued.

Special efforts have been made to assist the thousands of booking agents interested in Canada by furnishing them with literature and grain exhibits for exhibition in their business premises. It is not now necessary to advertise the fact that Canada can grow wheat, that has become a bye-word; but I strongly recommend that other exhibits of the much varied resources of the Dominion be furnished in sufficient quantities to make a change of display in the principal booking agents' offices, as well as the various agency windows of the department, which are admirably adapted for exhibiting what Canada has to offer to a desirable and enterprising settler. There should be, in my opinion, a more liberal appropriation for the exhibition of Canadian products at many county shows and fairs. So far as possible advantage has been taken of all such to bring Canada prominently before the public, but the increasing competition in the emigration field renders it essential that greater efforts be put forward in the future.

In addition to an extensive programme of advertising in country and provincial newspapers, which advertising has been largely limited to those who find it interesting to their readers to publish news of Canada, an effort has been made, through some of the best magazines and large city papers, to interest those who, while not agricultural

in the strict sense of the term, have interests indentical, which would be to Canada's advantage if transferred to the Dominion. Our agents have been careful to scrutinize the columns of advertising mediums likely to be of value, and their recommendations, so far as the appropriation has permitted, have been accepted in connection with the general advertising propaganda.

I am pleased to report a continuance on a much larger scale of the good-will of the British press towards Canada and her welfare. The usual exception to this statement must be made in the case of some portions of Ireland, where emigration efforts are not greeted with much cordiality. Realizing that those in the south of Ireland could ill afford the great cost of railway transportation to Belfast or Londonderry, where Canadian boats embark passengers, I have endeavoured to persuade one or other of the Canadian steamship lines to call at Queenstown, but thus far without success. The advent of the Royal Line of steamships from Bristol, to be operated in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway, and the new steamers of the Thompson line form additional carrying accommodation to Canada, which should secure valuable support from the travelling public, and be additional links in the chain of Imperial commerce.

The policy of sending our exhibition motor cars and horse waggons from one end of the British Isles to the other, calling at school houses, addressing the children there and distributing literature and the school atlas, has been continued with conspicuous success, and forms one of the most desirable methods of reaching the most desirable classes. Already this year we have one of our motor waggons and one of our horse waggons on the road, to be followed by others in due course.

It was considered advisable by the department that the regulations as to the admission of immigrants should be specifically set out and explained in detail, and on the 4th June, 1909, the following circular letter was addressed to all the booking agents, emigration societies, and others concerned:—

'4th June, 1909.

'IN RE EXCLUSION OF OVER-SEAS IMMIGRANTS.

'SIR,—In view of the fact that the Immigration Act at present in force has been amended several times, and that in accordance with its provisions its express terms have been supplemented by several orders in council, there is a possibility of misunderstanding arising between the several steamship and railway companies and the Immigration Department in the application of its exclusion provisions.

'As a help towards avoiding such misunderstanding it seems advisable that the immigration policy of the Canadian government and the understanding of the Interior Department of the exclusion provisions of the Immigration Act should be stated as shortly and plainly although informally as possible.

'1. Money is expended and administration is exercised with the object of securing immigrants whose purpose in life is to occupy farm lands, either as owners, tenants, or labourers.

'2. Money is voted and administration is exercised with the object of excluding those whose presence in Canada would tend to add to the congestion of our towns and cities.

'Immigration effort is made in those countries which are considered likely to furnish the people coming within the first of the two classes above specified.

'No immigration effort is being made in those countries which are considered most likely to furnish the people coming within the second class.

'The Act is interpreted and its administration conducted throughout, to give effect to the above two distinct lines of policy.

'Certain of the exclusion provisions of the Immigration Act are mandatory and apply equally to the people of every class and of every country. These are the provisions which exclude the physically, mentally or morally unfit.

'Other provisions exclude for financial or other reasons, not physical, mental or moral.

'These provisions exclude:—

'1. Charity aided immigrants.

'2. Europeans who have in possession less than $25 in cash besides ticket to destination, and Asiatics who have less than $200 besides ticket to destination; excepting citizens of China or Japan, in regard to whom there are special arrangements. (Chinese must pay $500 head tax; Japanese must have in possession $25 cash and a passport.)

'3. Immigrants who do not come by continuous passage from, and on ticket purchased in, the country of their birth or citizenship.

'Provision is made for relaxing the first of these causes of exclusion in the case of persons who have been inspected and approved before sailing by the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada in England. No other relaxation will be made.

'In regard to the second, provision is made for relaxation (*a*) in the case of persons going to friends permanently resident in Canada who are capable of supporting them, and (*b*) in the case of those going to assured employment.

'The relaxation in the case of persons going to friends only applies to persons ordinarily dependent on such friends; that is, wife or children going to husband or father; brother or sister going to brother, minors going to married or independent sisters, or parents going to children capable of supporting them.

'The provision as to relaxation of the money qualification because going to assured employment, is dealt with as follows:—

'(*a*) Immigrants from countries, other than those in which immigration effort is being made by Canada, cannot be assumed by the immigration officials to be going to assured employment, and therefore each individual will be required to produce the amount of money the regulations call for;

'(*b*) In view of the difficulties encountered by non-English speaking immigrants in securing employment, even though coming from the countries in which immigration effort is being made, (in case of their not having the money required and ticket to destination), the agent must be satisfied by evidence which he must record that such immigrant is going to assured employment at farm work. (The over-sea countries in which immigration effort is made are Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland);

'(*c*) In case of English-speaking immigrants, while the steamship companies must be prepared at all times for a strict enforcement of the money requirement, the agent may, in case the immigrant is otherwise desirable, accept a reasonable assurance that he will find employment, provided such employment is at farm work.

'Regarding the third cause for exclusion: All immigrants who are unable to satisfy the agent either that they have independent means of support or that they are suited to farm work and intend to engage in it, are liable to be excluded under the indirect passage provision.

'The officials of the Immigration Department at ocean ports are being instructed that they will be held strictly to account for the enforcement of the Act in accordance with the foregoing statement of its terms.

'Your obedient servant,

'J. OBED SMITH,
'*Assistant Superintendent of Emigration.*'

I am pleased to be able to report that all the emigration societies, booking agents and transportation companies have unhesitatingly accepted the conditions therein imposed, and have helped to make the manifold duties of this office with regard to enforcement of regulations a reasonable task.

The circular letter of June 4 remained in force and unchanged until the following order in council, passed on March 15, 1910, superseded the same in part:—

'DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
'OTTAWA, March 19, 1910.

'The Superintendent of Immigration hereby directs the attention of all concerned to the following Order, Note and Regulation:—

ORDER.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
Tuesday the 15th day of March, 1910.

PRESENT:
His Excellency In Council:

His Excellency in Council is pleased to order that the order in council of September 11, 1908, passed under the authority of section 20, of the Immigration Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter 93, with regard to the amount of money to be possessed by immigrants entering Canada shall be and the same is hereby rescinded.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulations under the authority of the said section 20 of chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906.

1. If an immigrant, male or female, other than a member of a family provided for under the next following regulation, intending to enter Canada, arrives at the border or at any place of landing in Canada between the first day of March and the thirtieth day of October, both days inclusive, he or she shall, as a condition of permission to enter Canada, have in his or her possession at the time of arrival, money belonging absolutely to such immigrant, to the amount of at least $25 in addition to a ticket or such sum of money as will purchase a ticket or transport for such immigrant to his or her destination in Canada.

2. If an immigrant so intending to enter Canada is the head of a family and is accompanied by his or her family or any member or members thereof, the foregoing regulations shall not apply to such family or the members thereof but the said immigrant head of family shall have, in his or her possession, in addition to the said sum of money and means of transport hereinbefore required, a further sum of money belonging absolutely to such immigrant, equivalent to $25 for each member of the said family of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and $12.50 for each member of the said family of the age of five years or upwards and under the age of eighteen years, and in addition tickets or a sum of money equivalent to the cost of transport for all the said members of the family to their place of destination in Canada.

3. Every such immigrant arriving at the border or at any place of landing in Canada between the first day of November and the last day of February, both inclusive, shall be subject to the foregoing regulations, with the substitution of $50 for $25 and $25 for $12.50, wherever the said sums of $25 and $12.50 are mentioned in the said regulations.

4. It shall be the duty of the immigration agents at the various places or ports of arrival or landing in Canada to see that the foregoing regulations are complied with. Provided, however, that the immigration agent may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, exempt any immigrant from the operation of the foregoing regulations if it is shown to his satisfaction that,

(*a*) The immigrant, if a male, is going to assured employment at farm work, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or

(*b*) That the immigrant, if a female, is going to assured employment at domestic service, and has the means of reaching the place of such employment; or

(*c*) That the immigrant, whether male or female, is of one of the following descriptions, and is going to reside with a relative of one of the following descriptions, who is able and willing to support such immigrant and has the means of reaching the place of residence of such relatives:—

I. Wife going to husband.
II. Child going to parent.
III. Brother or sister going to brother.
IV. Minor going to married or independent sister.
V. Parent going to son or daughter.

(Signed) RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

NOTE.—It is to be noted that the above does not in any way affect the money qualification for Asiatics, which remains as prescribed by the order in council of June 3, 1908, that order being still in full force and effect.

REGULATION.

OTTAWA, March 7, 1910.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. W. D. Scott.

Section 27 of the Immigration Act provides that, under such regulations as may be made by the Minister, immigrants afflicted with loathsome, contagious or infectious diseases which may become dangerous to the public health or widely disseminated, may be landed for treatment, providing such diseases are curable within a reasonably short space of time.

Commencing on April 1 next, which allows the steamship companies ample time to cable their representatives at European ocean ports, I desire the following regulation to be put into force:

> 'No immigrant shall be treated for any of the diseases covered by section 27 of the Immigration Act, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Canadian immigration medical inspector conducting the medical examination that such immigrant was free from disease when leaving his or her home to commence the journey to Canada, and that any disease which immigrant has at time of arrival in Canada has been acquired during the journey, and can be completely and permanently cured within a reasonably short space of time, and further that no cost shall be incurred by the department for such treatment.'

You will at once make this regulation known to our officers at ocean ports and to all steamship companies bringing immigrants to Canada, and see that it is strictly enforced.

(Signed) FRANK OLIVER.

Inasmuch as this order was only received at the date of this report, it is impossible to offer any comments on the working of the same.

It is now beyond question that all booking agents interested in emigration to Canada have acted in a manner to the credit and welfare of the Dominion, as well as to their own financial benefit. A substantial increase in the number of desirable immi-

grants from Europe is to be noted in the returns for the present fiscal year. The prosperity of the Dominion has materially helped the improvement in the class and number of such immigrants.

The various agencies of the department have been duly inspected, and found to be in satisfactory condition, and so far as time from other duties has permitted the agents of the department have personally inspected the licensed booking agents in their respective districts, and reports of these inspections are filed with the department from time to time.

I agree with the unanimous opinion of the government emigration agents, that the present system of paying a bonus to licensed booking agents on special classes of immigrants may be continued with undoubted benefit to Canada; and in view of the offer of assisted passages from other governments within the empire, any additional encouragement which could be given to the booking agents would be advisable.

The policy of sending from Canada experienced, practical farmer delegates to work in the country districts for the purpose of enlightening intending settlers cannot be commended too highly; its beneficial result is the only commendation needed in favour of a continuance of this policy in future.

A very large number of successful British settlers have been visiting their old homes in the motherland, and have brought such good tidings from Canada for their friends, that it has made them of the most valuable assistance.

Many of the farmer delegates gave lectures, and all the government agents have done likewise with generally satisfactory results.

It is impossible for the agents of the government to cover properly the whole of their respective territories. From London we have endeavoured to cover the eastern counties of England, as well as the whole of the southeastern districts; and with a special delegate engaged for a few months, some good work has been done in Wales, but I would respectfully repeat my recommendation of last year, that a new agency should be formed for the principality of Wales, and another for the eastern counties of England, on the same lines as similar agents now under this office.

During the past year, special letters have been sent to many thousands of farmers, dairymen, horsekeepers, &c., inviting them to inquire about Canada, and within the past twelve months a specimen school atlas has been sent to nearly thirty thousand schoolmasters, with the hope that they would instruct their school children to write direct to one of our agents for a copy. These requests from school children amounted to five and six thousand a week at times until our supply gave out, and we were obliged to withdraw the invitation, so as not to disappoint the youthful seekers for information. Our entire stock of wall maps of Canada was distributed to the schools, and thousands more could be distributed with benefit, as an educative factor in favour of the Dominion.

In connection with schools, the sets of lantern slides supplied through our various agents have been in continual use, and I am bound to recognize the great auxiliary value of similar lantern lectures which have been arranged by the transportation companies, and some of the emigration societies interested in Canada.

It has been a great pleasure to my predecessors and myself to note the assiduity with which the officers of the department have transacted the business brought before them from year to year, and the splendid increase in quantity and quality of the emigrants going to Canada now is only a reasonable recognition of their efforts in the past year. With the increase in extent came the increased demand for literature, so that at times our stock was perilously near the end. I cannot urge too strongly that a much larger supply of literature be furnished for the use of the various agencies of the department.

The regulations requiring all charity-aided immigrants to be personally inspected and approved of by this office has laid upon the staff a tremendous burden of work and responsibility, but with instructions to secure the best for Canada, and employ common

sense in dealing with such cases, it is our hope that the efforts of the department in this respect will merit approval. During the fiscal year we have had 1,587 cases, representing 2,879 souls presented for our consent as charity-aided emigrants. Of these we gave consent in 1,340 cases representing 2,518 souls.

The inspection of outgoing steamers from London, Liverpool and Glasgow has been continued as in past years by our respective agents at those ports, and a statement of such inspections has been forwarded to Your Lordship and to the department. The commencement of sailings from Bristol to Canada will necessitate an arrangement for inspection at that port also. This is an additional item which with other large increases in the work cannot be carried out without additions to the staff from time to time.

Very much labour and consideration have been bestowed upon persons who have been deported under the Immigration Act as undesirable immigrants. Realizing that although technically the duty of the department ended when such undesirables left Canada, there were very grave reasons why such undesirables or unfortunates should be placed with their friends, or otherwise temporarily taken care of. Considering the number of these deportations, and the varying conditions rendering their deportation necessary, the absence of criticism of the methods of the department would seem to indicate that this difficult branch of our work has been successfully accomplished.

There has been a continuance of the cordial co-operation of the Imperial government emigrants' information office and the board of trade with this department, and during the past year it has been scarcely necessary to discipline or criticise any of the booking agents. The transportation companies are fully alive to the necessity of continuing the policy laid down or varied from time to time by the department, and working in complete harmony with our various agencies.

Over 28,000 persons visited the Charing Cross office in London during the past fiscal year to make personal inquiry, and discuss proposed emigration, and the attraction of exhibits in these windows has arrested the attention of fully a million people during the past twelve months.

The record of correspondence of this office alone for the fiscal year has almost doubled. The attachments to our inwards files number 67,162 and to our outward 42,544. In connection with the latter, 43,779 packages of literature were mailed, and in conjunction with the other agencies hundreds of thousands of pamphlets of various kinds have been distributed through various sources.

We have distributed literature of all the provinces of the Dominion (with the exception of Manitoba which furnished none) very freely through all the agencies of the government. This literature gives special information regarding the respective provinces, and the demand has always over-reached the supply. These auxiliary efforts on the part of the various provinces, made available through the extensive propaganda of this branch of the government service, have reached a large number of people to whom otherwise the names of the respective provinces of Canada would have no special significance; but as any one going to a province is a welcome addition to Canada, the greatest cordiality exists between all the provincial government offices and this one.

It is noted with satisfaction that many more emigrants are going to Canada than in the previous spring, and the steamship and railway companies operating to that end have received our assurance that their efforts to augment the work of the department are well appreciated.

There is a large and growing interest in the emigration of children and young persons to Canada, and while the Dominion offers many opportunities for placing such, it is regretted that public authorities having children under their control in the British Isles have not yet realized the advantage that emigration to Canada would be to those children. The special inspection of such children by the Canadian government continues to merit the substantial approval of the British public.

May I offer to Your Lordship my personal thanks for the ready manner in which you have afforded me an opportunity of discussing awkward and difficult questions arising from time to time, and to assure Your Lordship of the continued loyalty to Canada and the government of the entire staff of the emigration branch of the department.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

J. OBED SMITH,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration.

No. 3.

REPORT OF A. F. JURY.

Old Castle Buildings, Preeson's Row,
Liverpool, April 1, 1910.

The Assistant Superintendent
of Emigration for Canada,
London.

Sir,—The year just closed has been one of the most successful, and perhaps the most successful in the history of Canada in regard to the class of emigrants that have left this country to make their homes in the Dominion. The numbers may not be so great as in 1907, but on account of their quality, I think they will be of much more value to the country of their adoption. The regulations referring to those emigrated by the various charitable bodies of this country are bearing excellent results, and the undesirables among this class seem, from my observations of those of them that leave this port, to be less than ever. There was some little complaint when the regulations were first enforced, but now nearly everyone interested in their observance seems to regard them not only as necessary but as indispensable, so far as the welfare of Canada is concerned. I always viewed these regulations with the utmost satisfaction, because I know from observation, and reading the proceedings of the police courts of this country, that Canada was in imminent danger of an influx of the most undesirable people, which has happily been stopped by the action of the department.

The work of the past year has followed the lines of previous years, though I am glad to say, so far as the lectures are concerned, with much better results, these having been much better attended of late, and from information I have received from the steamship agents under whose auspices they have been delivered, the results have been more satisfactory than last year.

Last fall I paid a visit to Canada, and was in the west during threshing, and could not help being impressed by the buoyant optimism that pervaded all classes of society. It makes one feel the 'Call of the West' stronger than ever. These visits to the west are not only an education to the visitor, but they must fill any susceptible person with an enthusiasm for his work for Canada in this country which nothing else can do, and furnish him with renewed confidence in recommending the land hungry of the old world to try their fortunes in the 'Golden West.'

The bonus claims received at the office have covered 1,253 souls, an increase of about 100 per cent on last year's figures.

The three sets of lantern slides have been in constant use, and have been much appreciated by schoolmasters and others, and I have not always been able to meet the demand.

Correspondence has been much heavier than in the previous year, and I believe this has been due to the fact that our advertisements have appeared more often in the well known and widely read newspapers.

For the first three months this year the inquiries have been doubled in number, as compared with the same period of last year.

The work of meeting ships and handling deports has been strictly attended to and one hundred and nine ships have been met during the year. The number of deports from this district was 62.

In conclusion I wish to bear testimony to the excellent service rendered to the success of the work of this office by my chief assistant, Mr. Edwin MacLeod.

Your obedient servant,

A. F. JURY.

No. 4.

REPORT OF MR. G. H. MITCHELL.

139 Corporation Street,
Birmingham, March 31, 1910.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

Sir,—I beg to submit my report for the year 1909-10.

The year opened with a better feeling than had existed during the previous twelve months, and the interest continued to increase as the months passed until in the autumn there was quite an active inquiry, culminating as the spring approached in the large emigration which is now taking place. That the class is more than ever of the kind especially desired in the Dominion is shown by the larger proportion on which bonus claims have been made; in the twelve months just ended bonus forms have been sent through this agency for 1,105 persons compared with 674 during the corresponding period last year. More men with capital and experience are certainly going out. My experience of last week will give some indication of what is going on; among my callers was a well-known Birmingham man who was buying a section of land for his nephew; a young farmer who will take out $20,000, and a gentleman on behalf of a farmer and stock-breeder who thinks of buying an improved farm and taking out his prize stock. Settlers such as these will shortly make the need even more pressing than it is now for those experienced farm hands who are most anxious to go out, but cannot do so owing to their inability to pay the fare. Conditions here are such that the fact of their not having $50 is not in itself evidence of their undesirability.

In the spring of 1909 my show stand was erected and an exhibition of Canadian products was arranged at Bingley Hall, and during three months it was visited by many thousands of people.

During the summer I attended the county agricultural shows in Salop, Warwick, Stafford, Leicester, Derby and Northampton, as well as the Royal Show at Gloucester and the Peterborough Show, and the exhibits were thus brought to the notice of large numbers of agriculturists; in addition distributions of pamphlets were arranged for at the minor shows held at Whitechurch, Newport, Aberystwyth, Keele, Wem, and Knighton.

During the winter I have addressed a circular letter inclosing a pamphlet to every farmer in my district, and to every stock-breeder, market gardener, and those engaged in kindred occupations, nearly 25,000 in all. The effect of this work cannot be judged immediately as such men are conservative in habit and take time to think over a step so serious as emigration.

The feature of the winter work, however, and the one that has had to have my closest and most constant attention has been the organization of lectures for the delegates; of these I arranged 117 in purely country districts, and they were most successful. The audiences have varied from about 100 to 500 in number and the reports concerning them, both from the lecturers themselves and from independent sources, show that great interest was aroused. There has already been a good response to this effort, and I look forward most hopefully to its ultimate results. In addition to these I know of 68 other lectures which have been given in my district, and my lantern slides have been exhibited 49 times, not counting their use by delegates. There must, however, have been many lectures of which I have not heard, given by clergymen, school masters, and by business men who have visited Canada in connection with their private concerns or for holidays. These gentlemen are very frequently asked to give an account of their trip to church organizations and local societies.

There has been the usual office routine work, which continues to grow, and the letters received have numbered 7,093, those sent out 5,126, there having been a larger proportion than last year of mail inquiries which did not need specially written replies; the number of callers was 2,970, and the number of pamphlets distributed was just over 150,000.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. MITCHELL.

No. 5.

REPORT OF L. BURNETT.

16 Parliament Street,
York, March 31, 1910.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1910.

It is with pleasure that I present my report. The good crops last year in Canada have done much to draw emigration from this country. The majority of the English people are realizing there is no country that presents such golden opportunities for the British settler—who is energetic and willing to work, and who is desirous of improving his circumstances—as that country.

A very large number of the English emigrants who have settled in Canada, have been visiting in England this winter, and have spoken very highly of the Dominion. Their success has been the means of inducing others to return with them, and many good English farmers, with considerable capital, are giving up their farms, and purpose settling in Canada.

The best class of settlers—both men and women—come exclusively from the farming districts, where I make the greatest effort to secure them, by attending all the leading agricultural shows, at which I distribute literature to the right class of people.

It is encouraging to note the interest the agricultural class are taking in Canadian emigration, and I am satisfied that the numbers leaving this country will be in excess of any year during my experience here.

The judicious advertising of late, together with the interest the majority of the English newspapers are taking in the Dominion has had a tendency to bring Canada before the notice of the British people as it has never been before.

My time is fully employed in attending agricultural fairs and shows; delivering lectures (at which I have crowded houses and interesting audiences) and attending to correspondence at the office, which has doubled during the last year.

Your obedient servant,

L. BURNETT.

No 6.

REPORT OF ALEXANDER McOWAN.

81 Queen Street,
Exeter, March 31, 1910.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

Sir,—I beg to submit report of the work of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1910. My own connection with the office only dates from September 1, I having been appointed in the place of the late Mr. H. M. Murray, whose regrettable death took place on May 27, 1909. During the period between May and September the work was supervised by Mr. Andrew O'Kelly, of the London office, and Mr. John Edgar, of the Glasgow agency.

I am pleased to announce that a strong tide of emigration is setting in this spring from amongst the most desirable classes in my district. Farmers with capital, and valuable assets in the shape of sons and daughters are going out to Canada in great numbers, while many sturdy farm labourers and female domestics are also on the passenger lists of the steamers.

During the past three months I have personally delivered over forty lectures on Canada, the 'Land of opportunity.' Several of these meetings have been held in the large towns, but most of them in villages which are the centres of rural districts. The latter class of meeting I think the most fruitful as regards desirable results. Considerable lecture work has been undertaken in my district gratuitously by school teachers and others, and our lantern slides have been in constant demand during the winter. Specially qualified agents of the shipping companies have also done much effective lecturing work.

I had the assistance of several farmer delegates during the winter season, who were all capable men, and gave great satisfaction to shipping agents with whom they co-operated.

The distribution of wall maps of the Dominion amongst schools and atlases amongst pupils, has been a very popular feature of the year's work. I have on file hundreds of letters from teachers expressing their gratification, and promising co-operation in the work of education in a more comprehensive knowledge of the Dominion and her resources.

Not the least potent of the influences at work in the direction of encouraging emigration from my district, has been the presence of Canadian settlers during the winter, home for a holiday. These men and women whose whole bearing breathed prosperity and enthusiasm, had a powerful effect in quickening ambition and establishing confidence amongst people in the districts where they visited.

During the year 9,258 communications have been received, 9,410 despatched, and 2,255 callers interviewed; while 1,303 bonus applications have been sent forward to Ottawa. There have also been sent out 17,700 of the farmers' special circular letter.

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER McOWAN,
Agent for the West of England and South Wales.

No. 7.

REPORT OF M. McINTYRE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
35 & 37 ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, March 31, 1910.

J. OBED SMITH, Esq.,
11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

SIR,—In submitting my report for this office for the year ending March 31, 1910, I am quite pleased to be able to say that there is a very decided increase in the emigration movement from this district over the preceding year.

The policy of supplying atlases to the schools has, no doubt, through the children, been the means of bringing Canada to the attention of many of the rural districts, and this, followed by sending out literature addressed personally to the agriculturist, has caused many to decide to give the country a trial.

It is difficult to know just which of the many schemes for the dissemination of Canadian information has proved most fruitful. The above scheme has been augmented by exhibits at the different shows, exhibits supplied to booking agents for window display, information itineraries for Canadian farmer delegates, tours by the exhibition motor vans, thorough cross-country canvass by the exhibition waggon, and I have given a good number of lectures, illustrated with Canadian views. All the different schemes have been accompanied by a liberal distribution of literature. Throughout the season I have supplied all those I could learn of, with slides for use when giving their talks on Canada—young men's clubs, church guilds, &c. Deportation cases during the year have entailed a great deal of time and labour, but no doubt getting rid of so many undesirables is in the interests of Canada.

Indications at the present time point to the season of 1909-10 rivalling that of 1907-8, which was the record season for this part, the class going also being exceptionally good. In order that Canada receive her fair share of the British emigration, it is necessary to follow up the aggressive policy embarked upon, this on account of the aggression of Australia and New Zealand. These countries are making a big bid for the British emigrant, particularly by means of bonuses to agents, and assisted passage.

As formerly, I have used my utmost ability to bring Canada before the class we are endeavouring to secure.

Your obedient servant,

M. McINTYRE,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 8.

REPORT OF JOHN McLENNAN.

26 Guild Street,
Aberdeen, March 31, 1910.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
11 & 12 Charing Cross, London.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Aberdeen office for the year ending March 31, 1910.

While I have no official figures as to the total number leaving this district during the past year, the number of farm and domestic servants leaving during the calendar year 1909 was over 20 per cent in excess of 1908.

In my report of two years ago I pointed out that we could not hope to maintain the high average sent out during 1907, as a continuation of that number would mean a depletion of the source of supply. The decrease in the number leaving in 1908 and 1909 has, however, left a surplus in the country, and the records in my office show that three times as many farm servants have left in the first three months of this year as compared with the same time last year. We can scarcely hope that the large percentage of increase will continue during the whole year, but I am hopeful that we shall at least double that of last year.

The prevailing depression in building and allied trades has had the effect of sending many who were formerly farm servants back to the land in this country, with the result that the added increase in emigration is not going to materially injure the farming industry in the North of Scotland.

I have continued the same policy as last year, lecturing in numerous places and visiting the various booking agents in the district.

The encouraging reports coming from many who left here several years ago and some of them paying visits to their former homes, is doing much to encourage others to go.

In addition to the large increase of farm servants, this year is specially noted for the number of practical farmers with means who are leaving here for Canada. This is the most hopeful sign of our work in the north and I am confident that the success of these pioneers will mean an addition of many more. High rents and wet seasons for the past three years are doing much to discourage the Scottish farmer, and the splendid reports from our western country are attracting his attention. Notwithstanding the flattering inducements of New Zealand and several of the Australian States, they have not been able to make great inroads upon our work in the north, and I confidently expect a continuation of the success of the past few years.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McLENNAN,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 9.

REPORT OF E. O'KELLY.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICES,
44 DAWSON STREET,
DUBLIN, March 31, 1910.

The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

I find the number leaving my district for Canada in the year just closed about the same as in the past year. The attraction of emigrants to the United States by reason of having friends settled there, who prepay the passages of the greater number leaving for that country, still exists, but in a much lesser degree, partly because of the decrease in prepaid passages, and partly on account of the advantages of Canada being brought continually before the people. The numbers of Americans leaving their country, and settling in Canada, also makes for belief in the future of the Dominion, and, feeling that the fact of their doing so should be thoroughly well known, I asked for, and obtained, from the department, some hundreds of large cards giving the numbers that had moved into Canada, and had these cards displayed by the steamship agents in my district.

Poverty also is a great hindrance to those emigrating to Canada, who have come to think that country the best place for them to go to, as, under present regulations, the minimum sum required by an emigrant to prepare for, and go to the Dominion, would be £16. This poverty is very general in the large counties of Cork and Kerry, and the hindrance referred to has been made more apparent to them this year than perhaps ever before, by their increased interest in and desire to go to Canada, caused by the numbers of wall maps supplied to school teachers, and of atlases to the pupils, by the department. Very many of the recipients of the atlas, when thanking me for them, informed me the atlas was read and studied by the whole family.

I am glad to be able to state that, notwithstanding the difficulties I have mentioned, I have more faith in the certainty of Canada's obtaining an ever increasing number of the rural Irish, than I have had since I took charge of my present district. Coming now to the fairly well off classes, many such have sailed for Canada already this year, and many more are booked to leave in April and May. A large proportion of the vendors of landed estates varying from one to two thousand acres will, I feel certain, settle in the Dominion when the government pays them the purchase money of their estates.

In the past year my time has been very fully occupied, as I took charge of Mr. Webster's district while he was in Canada during the months of September, October and November. In those months I spent sixteen days in the Belfast district. The daily record of my office shows the following increase in the number of communications received, 7,150 as against 2,557, and letters and post cards sent out 6,000 compared with 3,895 for the previous year. The number of callers for the year ending this day, 2,386, is 105 less than for the year ending March 31, 1909. I ascribe this decrease to my absences in Mr. Webster's district. In the past year I supplied 678 wall maps to steamship agents, 200 to such public institutions as reading rooms, libraries and working men's institutes, 800 to public school teachers, with 1,650 Canadian atlases, intimating through them to their pupils that on their individual application, each pupil should also have an atlas of Canada. In this way I received 2,748 applications, and sent out an equal number of atlases.

I attended many important stock fairs and markets during the winter, talked Canada to the farmers, and supplied them with our official publications. I secured space for my stand of Canadian exhibits at shows in the following important centres:—

Dublin, spring show.	Carlow.
Bandon, County Cork.	Mullingar, County Meath.
Nenagh, County Tipperary.	Tipperary.
Kilkenny.	Dublin, horse show.

At the Dublin shows I had my various exhibits displayed to great advantage on the large stand sent over for use in Ireland by the department. At the six provincial shows I made use of a smaller stand which, however, suited its surroundings, and the proportions of the buildings available. The Canadian stand is now considered by the secretaries of shows to be a great attraction, and is catered for by them, while the public are interested in, and very inquisitive about the specimens shown, and anxious to obtain a share of the literature kept in view.

The lantern slides, with which I have been supplied have only been used four times at lectures, the past season being mostly devoted to politics.

The minister visited this office in August, and devoted a day to going into the work and prospects of the district, and giving me the benefit of his advice and experience. Copies of the cablegrams from the minister to Lord Strathcona are forwarded to me regularly by the department and displayed in office windows, where they are read by thousands, many of whom call in to discuss their contents with me, and ask for further information.

I had the services of Delegate Benjamin Trayer, of Whitebrush, Alberta, in the south of my district, for two months. He emigrated from County Tipperary some twenty years ago, and appears to have convinced a number of his old neighbours that he acted wisely in doing so. Delegate David Cranston, of Fort Saskatchewan, is engaged in my district at present.

I have to report the return of six undesirable emigrants in the past year.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD O'KELLY.

No. 10.

REPORT OF JOHN WEBSTER.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICE,
17 & 19 VICTORIA STREET,
BELFAST, March 31, 1910.

The Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report for the year ending March 31, 1910.

My work during the year has been devoted more particularly to attending to correspondence and callers at office; visiting steamship agents at their offices; making exhibition of Canadian products at agricultural shows; directing the itinerary of the travelling wagon; and in the delivery of illustrated lectures on Canada.

	Number.
Letters received at office	3,320
Letters written	4,375
Callers at office	8,529
School atlases distributed	4,430
School maps distributed	360

I could easily have placed in schools many more of the maps were it not that our supply of these ran out.

During the year I called on a large number of steamship agents in my district, and urged them to fresh action in the work, I also saw that they were supplied with suitable pamphlets. These visits are useful as it keeps the agents up to their work.

The number of claims for bonus received from agents during year and forwarded to Ottawa was 1,070. The number of deports dealt with through my office was 12.

The travelling wagon in charge of Mr. Robinson and under my direction, started out on the road on May 5, and, with the exception of a few short intervals, was continuously at work until November 25. The work of the wagon is most useful, as, through its medium, a continuous distribution of literature is made amongst the rural population who assemble at the markets and fairs. In arranging the itinerary, we time the visit of wagon to fit in with these fixtures, and thus come in contact with the most desirable class. The field of operation this year was principally Ulster, every county having attention.

I have utilized the services of five farmer delegates. I cannot report much benefit from their work, as their time with me was very limited.

During the season we made exhibit of Canadian products at the following agricultural shows:—

Belfast spring show, May 19, 20 and 21.
Portadown spring show, June 9 and 10.
Ballymena spring show, June 6.
Newtownards spring show, June 17.
Armagh spring show, June 23 and 24.
Londonderry spring show, July 6 and 7.
Belfast summer show, July 22 and 23.

The above are the most important fixtures in the North of Ireland, and command a large attendance of the class most desirable for Canada.

For exhibition purposes, it would be of great advantage if we had, in addition to grains and grasses with which we are furnished, a small supply, at intervals, of fruits and vegetables and other products which might suggest itself to the department; these would make our exhibit attractive, and afterwards be useful for window decoration.

During the winter I have delivered a number of illustrated lectures throughout my district, using slides furnished by the department, supplemented by a number of others taken by myself. I find our own portable lecturing outfit of considerable advantage, as it enables me to accept engagements in outlying rural districts where the best class of emigrants are recruited from, and where a lecture on agricultural opportunities in Canada is appreciated. The spare slides at my disposal have been made good use of by the clergy and schools requiring them.

Acting on instruction I, last September, paid a visit to Canada, and thus had an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful developments taking place in the country. I arrived at a most opportune time when the grain and fruit harvests were in full swing, and in the course of my travels had the privilege of spending time in every province from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. I was immensely impressed by all I saw, the information being of the utmost value to me in my work.

It is pleasing to report that, speaking generally, the 'Press' in Ulster is favourably disposed towards the Dominion. I would more especially express my appreciation of the two leading papers in the North of Ireland, *Belfast News Letter* and *Northern Whig;* both of these papers are most helpful to my work, being ever willing to insert matter dealing with Canada.

The Canadian Pacific steamers still call at Belfast for passengers, as they find it pays them to do so. By SS. *Lake Manitoba* calling to-day, 161 passengers left from Belfast for Canada. The fine ships of the Allan Line, calling at Londonderry, are also securing a fair share of the traffic. A portion of the emigrants from Ireland make Liverpool their port for departure, in order that they may travel by one or other of the best ships which do not make Ireland a port of call.

No effort is being spared in the interest of our work, and I trust the result may prove satisfactory to the department.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WEBSTER,
Canadian Government Agent.

No. 11.

REPORT OF D. TREAU DE CŒLI.

23 Place de la Gare, Antwerp,
Belgium, March 31, 1910.

J. Obed Smith, Esq.,
Assistant Superintendent of Emigration,
London, England.

Sir,—I beg to submit the report of the work of this agency for the year ending March 31, 1910.

I am pleased to state that the emigration movement is improving in Belgium and also in Holland, and that the greatest interest is shown by the farming class in everything concerning Canada.

I followed up in my propaganda work the same system as in former years. I encourage farmers to send their oldest son to Canada, or to go themselves, in order to get acquainted with the work of the country and to choose their farm or their homestead before bringing out their families. Young married couples I advise to hire out on a farm for at least a year; many follow this advice and freely express their satisfaction of the result.

The number of schools in which the geography of Canada is taught, has still increased and amounts now to 3,900. This number of teachers, I may say, interest themselves in propaganda work; in winter I had three sets of slides continually in circulation amongst them, and I might have used three more to satisfy all demands. The lectures given by the teachers numbered 26, while I myself had occasion to give 12. Every one of these lectures is a journey through agricultural Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and lasts about two hours. The attendance has always been most satisfactory.

The regular publication of the little monthly paper, *West Canada*, has met with a general approval, and demands for it come in continually; the up-to-date news it contains about crops and weather conditions, the progress of colonization in the prairie provinces and especially the letters from Belgians settled in Canada, are precious information for all those who are interested in our beloved country.

A small but judicious expenditure for advertisements, has also contributed largely in calling the attention of the Belgian and Dutch public to the great advantages Canada offers to the agricultural class.

During this year 4,880 letters were received, of which 4,120 called for an answer; 1,077 visitors presented themselves for information.

As years proceed I may say that work is getting pleasanter, people seem to know more and more about Canada and the suspicious look of distrust of former years, is now replaced by eager eyes, when official and interesting answers are given to their inquiries, and in many cases sincere regret is expressed that circumstances do not allow them to emigrate to Canada, while those who have property or movables to dispose of do it without the least hesitation.

The Dutch emigrant is still more enthusiastic and easier to convince, and if success rewards the work of those who started two or three years ago, a serious movement of emigration from Holland may be expected.

Your obedient servant,

D. TREAU DE CŒLI,
Canadian Information Agent.

No. 12.

REPORT OF PAUL WIALLARD.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
10 RUE DE ROME,
PARIS, April 1, 1910.

To the Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my annual report for the period ending March 31, 1910.

During the season which is just over, the amount of our correspondence has considerably increased; 21,500 letters as against 12,000 last year. This is an unequivocal sign of the interest which is more and more brought to bear in France on all that concerns Canada. This avalanche of requests for information,—is it unquestionably the result of our work of the year? I would not wish to claim this. In it must be seen the natural consequences of the six years of incessant efforts that we have made to spread the knowledge of our country in France.

The commercial treaty between France and Canada has greatly helped us in this task. It has permitted us to call attention more particularly to the resources and the advantages which Canada can present. Since the ratification of this treaty the demands for all sorts of information have been numerous. In this regard, it is well understood, we cannot give the special and technical information asked for and we send those interested to the commercial agent, only keeping for ourselves the requests for land, farm work or domestic service.

It is not permitted to us by the local conditions to make a propaganda for emigration, at least we believe that we do a patriotic work in propagating in all corners of France ideas as to Canadian history and geography, and in making known to what a degree of development Canadian commerce and agriculture have reached.

The now celebrated phrase from the speech of Mr. Cambon, Ambassador of France in England, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Commercial Institute at Liverpool, 'If you wish to export merchandise, begin by exporting men,' has not as yet sufficiently penetrated the French masses. Here we must count the spirit of great prudence, let us say the word, of fear, which presides over all his acts of importance; at the same time, though the Frenchman is in general, it may be by nature, opposed to the idea of emigration, I am sure that our work slowly but surely will lead

to a sentiment of *rapprochement* with a country whose prosperity astonishes the world, and which the future will see at the head of all the nations, whether from the agricultural standpoint, thanks to its marvellous wheat lands, or in regard to mining and forestry, these great natural Canadian sources of wealth.

We should then foretell that before long the number will be doubled and trebled of those who, from France, come annually to our country to take their share of the real advantages that she offers to certain classes of workers. From 12,000 to 15,000 Frenchmen have settled there since 1904. They have not failed to make known to their friends remaining behind in France their experience in Canada: it is on such auxiliaries that we depend for rooting out the old prejudices that may yet exist in the French public mind towards all that appertains to emigration.

We have received at the Commissioner General's Office, 2,260 visits from persons coming to inform themselves *viva voce* as to the conditions of work and settling in Canada. My colleagues, Messrs. Foursin and Belanger, have especially taken up this part of the work.

Independently of the 'causeries' or meetings which I give personally in the provinces at each week end, I have succeeded in having lectures given in a large number of French regiments and in schools, by the officers and teachers. After having requested the authorization of the department, I had printed a small pamphlet, a lecture for the use of the young. On addressing it to the teachers and the officers who accepted our offer, I added twenty-four views of Canada on film-paper for luminous projections and I promised for each class and for each assembly-room of the soldiers, one of our large wall-maps, and at the same time an atlas for those of the audience who sent us the best account of the lecture heard. This initiative has been crowned with the liveliest success, and more than 500 lectures have been thus given, while there accumulated in our cases thousands of enthusiastic summaries by the young soldiers and scholars who, having done a theme on Canada, and often drawn a geographical map, will not soon forget our country.

The steamship service from Havre to Canada by the Allan Line, which since its creation has rendered us much assistance has recently been again improved and gives us more and more satisfaction. The agents of this line, Messrs. Currie & Co., work with the central administration of the company, to render daily more efficacious and perfect the service which was inaugurated about four years ago. I am present at their sailings for the purpose of judging for myself the provision made for the passengers and the degree of comfort for them. I have also had occasion to be useful to some at the last moment.

I will not close this report without recalling the fact that we endeavour not in any way to infringe on the French laws, of which ministerial circulars have at different times recalled the terms, in consequence of attempts sometimes *maladroit,* which certain officials, without official warrant, may have made.

The class of immigrants that we send to Canada is the most choice. All those that pass through my Agency, and this is the case with the greatest number, have to furnish references and certificates which we examine with the greatest care, and the truth of which we seek to establish as far as is in our power.

Your obedient servant,

PAUL WIALLARD.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT OF W. J. WHITE, INSPECTOR OF UNITED STATES AGENCIES AND PRESS AGENT.

OTTAWA, June 15, 1910.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I observe by the returns made to the department that 103,798 persons who have declared their intention of becoming settlers have entered Canada from the United States during the fiscal year just closed. Thirteen years ago, the number was 2,412, and one year ago, it was 59,832. Thus it will be seen that there is a splendid percentage of increase each year.

The correspondence and the inquiries at the various offices during the past winter months lead me to estimate the immigration from the United States to Canada for the year 1910-11 at 150,000. The correspondence has increased by upwards of 60 per cent, and the reports of the agents show that the personal inquiries have increased proportionately. It was hardly expected that the financial condition of the settler would have improved over the class of previous years, but an analysis of those who have taken with them carloads of settlers' effects shows that the percentage of this class is greater in proportion than in previous years. It is remarked that some of the states show a greater percentage of buyers than others. That in the end they will make more progressive or suitable settlers may be open to question, but they certainly are in a readier position to begin farm operations on a larger scale, and do not require to locate at so great a distance from a line of railway as the man who takes up a homestead may have to do. It must not be thought, though, that the man who homesteads is always poorly equipped financially or less able to take care of himself. I know of many cases where the man in Illinois, or Iowa or Minnesota, or in almost any of the states in which we are operating, has sold out his holdings in his native state, and taken with him anywhere from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and is to-day living on a homestead.

The expansion of the work in the United States has broadened the general plans adopted at its inception, but the same general policy has been pursued throughout. It has been felt that a system that could raise the numbers from 2,412 thirteen years ago to over 100,000 last year, was a satisfactory one to continue. New territory has been opened, and instead of the six or seven offices that were found sufficient to do the work in the early days of the movement we have now nineteen offices. Instead of confining our energies to the Central States the work has been extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with agencies at:—

Boston, Mass.
Biddeford, Maine.
Providence, Rhode Island.
Syracuse, N.Y.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Toledo, Ohio.
Detroit, Mich.
Saginaw, Mich.
Marquette, Mich.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Chicago, Ill.
St. Paul, Minn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Grand Forks, N.D.
Watertown, S.D.
Great Falls, Mont.
Spokane, Wash.
Omaha, Neb.
Kansas City, Mo.

These offices have sub-agencies throughout the different parts of the territory assigned to each, and thus the work is carried on in every part of the Union where it is thought advisable for us to operate. The records show that nearly every state has contributed to the movement, the Central States, such as North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas showing more largely than the others. Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho have shown wonderful results. As many as 17,000 went from these states during the year. The offices operating this territory are located at Great Falls, Montana, and Spokane, Wash., and to these offices should be credited also California, which state contributed over 1,200 last year.

A number of the offices are located on the ground floor, in good business centres. Care has been taken in the selection of the location to have good window space for display of grains and farm scenes.

It can no longer be said that the people of the United States are ignorant of the conditions in Canada, for our work has been of an educative kind. The large areas of vacant lands in Central Canada, and the low prices at which agricultural lands can be purchased, as well as the opportunity offered for free homesteading, make the proposition a favourable one, and therefore more attention has been given to the work of informing the people of the conditions there, than with respect to the older provinces. Yet, it is the duty of the agents to thoroughly post themselves on the possibilities of all parts of Canada, and as a result of the information they are prepared to impart and that contained in the literature generally distributed, the older provinces have been greatly benefitted. The agent has to keep himself advised as to what the settler who wishes to go to Canada for the purpose of farming can accomplish, and also be able to advise the business man and manufacturer, although the latter does not fall within the scope of his duties, and he busies himself mainly in looking up the settler for the farm.

The success which has been achieved in this work should be alike pleasing to those who have had it in charge, the agents in the field, who have faithfully performed their part, and to the people of Canada, generally.

The agents' work has been made easier by circumstances, contributing to bring about an immigration movement, unparalleled, I believe, in recent history. I speak now of both quality and quantity.

This work of the agent is not confined to any season of the year. It will be seen by the reports that the greatest movement of people is during the winter and early spring, but during the other months his time is fully occupied. Even then large numbers go, and others want the agent's advice. His is what might be termed 'all year work.' The advertising brings about personal inquiry and correspondence, the former is never left without being fully attended to, and the latter never allowed to cease until the correspondent is placed in possession of all the information it is possible to give. 'Follow-up' letters are largely used, and we have found that sometimes even two or three years after the first letter has been received, a 'follow-up' letter has renewed the interest and there has been gained a settler and his family for Canada, which would not have been done but for this practice.

When an interest is shown by a few persons in a district the agent makes a personal visit, and sometimes it is necessary to repeat this three or four times or more before his efforts have any signs of reward. Late and early hours are the rule in making points in the country districts, besides which there is long and tedious driving over bad roads in stormy weather. It is requisite that the agent should exercise judgment in the selection of people, and in this he must not be at fault, for it is important that only the best class be sent forward. They must neither be idle nor thriftless, they must be physically, mentally and financially competent, and I believe the records will bear me out in the statement that Canada gets from the United

States a most desirable class. The agent's knowledge of the country must be accurate and reliable, he requires to keep himself constantly posted on the new districts that may be opened up, and to know which one would be best suited for the individual settler, for what would be suitable for one, might be entirely unsuitable for another. On his advice frequently depends success or failure. His information as to the best railway 'routing' of his client must be exact. In the forwarding of his people and the shipment of their effects a large amount of patience and forbearance has to be exercised. Many of those he has interested are about to undertake their first experience of a long railway journey and scores of questions have to be answered and decided. In hundreds of cases it is a twelve or fifteen hundred mile trip, before the Canadian boundary is reached, and that in itself is no easy task, even to the experienced traveller, who has to look after a large family on the way, to say nothing of the carloads of stock and effects. Some have lived a lifetime on the old farm, and to induce them to relinquish the ties that naturally are always in evidence, to move to a new country, change their citizenship, and acknowledge another flag, requires tact and persuasive influence and a proper and careful presentation of the facts, and it must not be overdone.

But there are other influences which assist the agent in his work, and without them the work would be more difficult and the results less gratifying.

The agent has a commodity to offer, and like the work of the commercial traveller, the better the commodity the easier is the task of getting his client interested. The commodity offered is land, and it is offered free, on condition that the settler undertakes to perform certain conditions, which make him valuable as a citizen and a producer of grain. In a sense he becomes a pioneer. He may have already greatly magnified the hardships he has to endure, but he will soon learn that pioneering of to-day has not the hardship of years ago; he is to learn by experience how little these supposed hardships are to be dreaded. The land—the commodity—is given him free; or, purchased at very reasonable prices. It possesses splendid producing qualities, and gives to him in proportion to the expenditure in work or money better returns than he has hitherto known. And this is what he has been told. He writes back to his old home and relates his story to the friends left back in the home state. He tells them, too, of other favouring conditions that Canada enjoys, and which he is in possession of. The friends believe him, become interested, and the agent finds new clients. Therefore in this way the satisfied settler who gets the habit of writing becomes important and valuable in the work.

As this report is not written for the purpose of inducing emigration, no advantage is being taken of those who may be considered rivals in the 'people-getting' work, if a departure is made from the rule that prevents comparisons, when the statement is made that the lands of Canada have greater productive qualities than any others that are offered. The proof of this is evident as one is given the privilege of reading the letters sent to the friends left behind by those who have moved to Canada. The phrase is not rare: 'I would not return to my old state again to live if I were made a free gift of a fully-equipped farm as large as the one I possess here'; or, such an expression as this: 'I had thirty bushels of wheat to the acre this year, which I sold for 90 cents a bushel, and that on land which cost me nothing but the privilege of living upon it.' The land of splendid quality is the commodity that is offered, and it is a favouring condition.

The matter of health interests everybody. The climate of Canada is one that gives good health, and this quality of the climate is never overlooked in speaking of advertising Canada, and as the fact becomes known it has a great influence on the prospective settler. The story of the Canadian winter, which has frequently been made the subject of cartoon and vigorous, if not always faithful, newspaper articles by those interested in preventing the United States farmer from bettering himself

financially and physically, as he would do by removing to Canada, has lost its dread. As the facts concerning Canada's winter become known, not only is a deterrent removed, but a condition established which is helpful in the work of immigration. We have frequently read letters from settlers endorsing what has been said of the Canadian winter. Once, and not so long ago either the story was dealt with in a cautious way, the agent feeling his ground as it were. Now, it is freely told. It is shown to be a factor in the conservation of the moisture, in the storage of those chemical properties so essential to forwarding germination when the springtime comes, and which assist so largely in giving to Canadian grown grains those qualities that the market looks for, and which are so often lacking in those grown in regions which cannot boast of a Canadian winter. Then the spring-time and the summer are both delightful, while the fall is no less inviting. The health of the Canadian is benefited by the climate, at the same time that its advantages make themselves felt in the growing grains. The climate is a favouring condition.

Our literature tell us of the laws of Canada, their observance and the respect paid to them. The letters from settlers which I beg to refer to again, carry back to friends in the States the corroboration of what the agents and the literature have already advised them of. We find in these letters comparisons made between what they were used to in their old state, and what they meet with in Canada. And they are always in favour of Canada.

I do not think that the Mounted Police, or those who have the administration of this body of men, have any idea of the influence that their operations have upon our work. In their quiet unostentatious way they do many helpful things that go unrecorded. It may not be what they perform in the matter of looking after the welfare of the settler, as this is so much a part of their ordinary routine that the reports do not reach us through the official channel, but their presence in the country gives a feeling of safety to the settler. He feels that the policing of the country districts assures him the safety of any policed city. There is not and there never was any 'Wild West' in Canada.

Another condition, and one no less important because mentioned thus late in my report, is the work of the post office department. Those in charge of that work should know the extent to which it is appreciated. I would like here to offer my tribute to it, and in doing so, I know I am voicing a tribute similar to that which would be paid by thousands of settlers, who to-day are breaking up the plains that were unsettled a decade ago, and becoming producers of splendid yields of wheat, oats, barley and flax, raising great herds of cattle, or feeding large flocks of sheep upon the prairies that such a short time ago were grazed by the herds of buffalo that roamed over them. Scores of times have I heard friends on the United States side of the line speak commendingly of the postal facilities of Canada, which gave them the opportunity of getting weekly letters in a country that they had always considered to be one of impossible distances.

Another important helpful condition is the Dominion Lands service. It has kept abreast, in fact ahead, of the settlement of the country in the way of surveys and facilities for acquiring land. Reports are frequent of the courteous and generous treatment afforded the new settler, even in the midst of the great rushes that have recently become matters of experience. The urbanity of the local officials has been the subject of remark, and when it has become necessary to make appeals to headquarters, the promptness, fairness and impartiality shown in the decisions have impressed themselves upon the appellants. These things also are helpful.

The railways, too, and those connected with the immigration end of their work, have been mindful of the interests that were to be in the near future of great benefit to them. In the handling of such a large number of people as have gone from the United States, the patience of the officials must often have been taxed, and it would be quite excusable were mistakes to be made, but these have not been numerous, and

wherever pointed out they have been corrected and amends made. The service given to the settler, and also to our officials, has been ready and prompt, and rendered in a pleasant manner, and therefore, to the railroads the settler and the officials are much indebted.

While we, on the United States side of the line, have been working assiduously to make a record in quality and quantity, and confronting a fair business rivalry with those who have other lands in other parts to offer, our work would have been more difficult, the results less satisfactory, had we not had throughout our own west, the perfect machinery for handling the people sent forward. Our work ceases when we get the settler, and see that he is placed in the hands of those in charge of the machinery on the Canadian side. It is, therefore a pleasure to be able to advise the receiving and distributing branch, that their treatment of the new settler has been the subject of favourable comment. The ever-ready hand of welcome extended at Winnipeg from the highest official downward, gives a kindly feeling that often finds expression in sentiments that might seem fulsome were they not accompanied by the earnestness that satisfies one that they are real, and it does not end with this. If the settler should have a hazy idea of where he might find a suitable place for a home, or if he has no place at all in view, although our agents in the states do all they can to guide him by suggestion and advice, he is placed in charge of competent officers whose duty it is to give him every attention and direct him in any way that experience and a knowledge of the entire country have taught. It is not long before he is on his farm, and sending back for his family, advising them to rely upon the information that the government agent may give.

The question is sometimes asked, 'What opposition is found to the work in the States?' I would prefer to call it 'rivalry' not 'opposition.' There is now in all parts a 'land hunger,' an anxiety and a tendency to 'go back to the farm,' and there is everywhere the greatest unrest I have known amongst the people of the cities and smaller towns to get on land, and to make a living from the soil. I believe that our work in the States has been largely responsible for this. Extensive advertising of what a Canadian farm will produce, of the success that has followed the efforts of those who have worked Canadian land for a living, has caused the removal of a large number of Americans to Canada. The reason for it is sought, and it follows that the one above given is the one found. The removal of so many persons, and the loss to the country of the large sums of money they have taken with them naturally arouse comment and action. It is thought advisable to check the movement, if possible, and the first and logical conclusion is to find out what counter attraction may be offered. Vast tracts of unoccupied lands in the west and south are discovered and the owners realize that they may and should be occupied and in this there may be a retarding of the movement towards Canada. Large land companies have been organized and the columns of the newspapers throughout the country filled with glowing descriptions of the possibilities of hitherto unexploited districts. Then follow the excursions carrying prospective buyers and settlers south and west. Within the past three or four years in this way there have been brought to the attention of the land-hunter millions of acres of land that in the earlier history of our work in the United States was not heard of as an inducement. These land companies, and the railway companies anxious to have settlement along their lines, have thousands of agents working in the same territory that our agents are operating in. Canada not only holds its own, but as has been shown there has been an increase in the number of settlers by from 40 to 75 per cent a year. Thus they assist the land hunger, and we are ready to do our part to assist in satisfying it.

It may be thought that owing to the numbers who have gone from the States, and most of them recruited from the farms of the central and western states, there would be a vacation of lands. But this is not the case. Our recruits comprise in their number the sons of farmers who having grown to man's estate, are looking

for other acres than the home farm which can still be tilled by the farmer and the younger sons. Some of the recruits come from the list of those who have sold their farms, but it is either to an adjoining farmer who wishes to extend his holdings, or else to the smaller farm holder of the east who wants larger holdings in the west. And then, too, the 'back to the land' cry brings out the young man from the city who is anxious to get back. There is no land made vacant by the movement to Canada.

I have to report splendid work amongst the French Canadians, who settled in various parts of the United States years ago. We are securing large numbers of them, and they are locating on farms in Ontario and Quebec, and a great many going on the lands in Central Canada.

During the past year I have found an increasing interest taken in lands in British Columbia and much of our correspondence asks for particulars of settlement there.

I have made regular visits to the different offices under my charge, rendering assistance by advice and suggestion as was necessary. I have always found the work carefully looked after, and the offices tidily kept. The work of placing exhibits of the different grains grown in Central Canada has been continued as in past years, and as a general rule agricultural societies and exhibition authorities have shown us every attention and are always glad to look upon the Canadian exhibit as one of the attractions. There have been though, places where a Canadian exhibit was not looked upon with so much favour, and we have been refused space upon any terms.

Last year I accompanied the Michigan Press Association on an excursion through the agricultural districts of Central Canada. The reception given to the editors was warm and enthusiastic. The organization of this excursion and completing arrangements for it occupied considerable time and required a large amount of travelling.

Preparing the advertising for the seven thousand newspapers in which our advertising is carried involved a great deal of work. A great many special newspaper articles were written. Compiling the literature used in the United States devolved upon me, as well as some of that used in the old country.

The value of the immigration from the United States can scarcely be given in figures, although if this were to be considered, I believe it would be largely in excess of the ninety-five million dollars placed upon it by the department. I have met many cases where the individual took with him as much as forty or fifty thousand dollars, and hundreds have gone to Canada whose bank account ran well into the thousands. But money is not the only value, nor by any means the greatest asset they have taken with them. These men and their families have mostly been taken from the farms of the central and western states. They go to lands that may be tilled similarly to the lands they have worked for years, and they go on to a Canadian farm, educated and graduated from a school the teachings of which fit them in every way for their larger sphere of operations in Canada. They begin their work in their new home with conditions but little different, and they always succeed. It is possible some have gone with the intention of taking up free a homestead, and when they have earned their patent, to return. But they do not return. They become satisfied and remain. I have watched this very carefully, and notwithstanding reports in newspapers that appear from time to time written by those hoping to check the movement to Canada, I have yet to learn of any who have returned unless for reasons other than dissatisfaction with the country or the land they have selected. And some of these have gone back again to Canada.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. WHITE.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN CANADA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, May 4, 1910.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual report of the Winnipeg office, and of the offices reporting thereto, for the year ending March 31, 1910.

This year will stand out prominently as one of the most prosperous in the history of western Canada. Although the season was somewhat late and spring sowing consequently delayed, the conditions were so suitable when the sowing period arrived, that in a few weeks after the crop was put in the ground, it was as far forward as it had been in years when planted much earlier. The copious and frequent rains of June gave every indication that under reasonable conditions the crop would be a record one. Happily, this year, as for so many years past, the summer conditions were ideal, and the result was the harvest of 1909 was in every respect, both as to quantity, quality and price, the largest crop that western Canada has ever known.

Last spring the area of new land placed under wheat would reach about 20 per cent in excess of the previous year, and from every indication at the moment of writing, it would appear that the year 1910 will see a similar, if not indeed an increased percentage of acreage placed under wheat, particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta. In rough figures, the wheat crop in the three prairie provinces last year reached the enormous figure of 147,000,000 bushels. This satisfactory crop is necessarily one of the most eloquent and persuasive immigration agencies, and I have no doubt that to its influence in a great degree is due the large increase in immigration in the earlier months of the present year.

On March 31, 1909, there were open and available in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 195,731 homesteads. During the year from forty to fifty thousand homesteads were taken up, roughly speaking; and yet I find that on March 31, 1910, there are available 204,545 homesteads, not including any open for settlement in the Peace River district, or the districts of Kamloops and New Westminster in the province of British Columbia. The increased number of homesteads available on March 31, 1910, as compared with the same date in the previous year, and notwithstanding the many thousands of homesteads entered for, is due, of course, to new areas surveyed and brought under the Homestead Regulations. It is an interesting fact perhaps to note that the 204,545 homesteads open for settlement at the date of writing are equal to 32,713,200 acres—one-tenth greater in area than the State of Ohio with its four and a half million population, and about equal in extent to the area of the State of Illinois with a population of five and a half million.

This great number of homesteads spread over a vast territory must necessarily be of a diversified nature and afford opportunity for different methods of farming. While these great prairie provinces are primarily wheat lands, it does not follow that all parts are alike suitable for wheat growing. Quality of soil, lay of the land, and altitude must be taken into consideration if one would attain the highest success in wheat growing. Mixed farming is still the farming ideal in the west, and in all cases in past years where this system has been adopted, the greatest success has been obtained.

There is a vast area in the great northland yet to be surveyed and opened for homestead entry, most of which is suitable for wheat growing alone, and all of it suitable for the prosecution of diversified agriculture, so that our free homesteads are not only unexhausted, but we will still be able to hold out free grants of land as an inducement to agriculturally-minded immigrants for a long time yet to come.

QUALITY OF IMMIGRANTS.

The ordinary observer cannot fail to be struck by the obvious improvement in the physique and general character of the immigrants who are coming to Canada, not only this year, but during the year before. This is manifest not only in the personal appearance of the immigrants, but in the fact that an increasing proportion of them are country bred people, with agricultural instincts and inclinations, and a general desire to go upon the land. I have been very much struck with the greatly improved quality of the immigration from Great Britain and Ireland, and more particularly from England. This makes itself manifest in other ways besides the appearance of the immigrants. For instance, last year and this spring so far, there has never been the slightest trouble in clearing out the trainloads of immigrants as they arrive. The demand for agricultural labour provides the opportunity, and the great mass of British immigrants seize the occasion to work on the land without delay. Again, the improved quality is seen in the almost total absence of appeals for public help, either from the charities of this city and country, or from the department; whereas, some years ago considerable sums had to be set apart for the maintenance of the unsuitable and the destitute. Last year this phase of our work was practically entirely eliminated, and from the quality of the immigrants arriving now, indications point to an almost total absence of appeals for help from any other cause than sickness or misfortune.

While the improved quality of immigration from Great Britain is extremely gratifying, it is not less so than the improved quality of those who are coming in from other countries in Europe, especially from France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and the Scandinavian countries generally. These people are an unusually good class, and accept work at agriculture with great readiness.

The volume of immigration from the United States has increased to an amazing extent, and it is safe to say that never in the history of the movement from across the boundary line have the numbers and quality of the immigrants been anything like equal to what they have been during the past year. These American settlers bring with them good physique, a long practical knowledge of western agriculture, particularly adapted to our conditions, and, in addition, they bring with them not only a generous supply of stock and implements, but, in most cases, a good round sum in cash.

IMMIGRATION HALLS.

The opening of new land districts at Medicine Hat, Saskatoon and Swift Current, and the drift of immigration into the great territories adjacent thereto, have spread the movement over a much wider area than has been the case in the past few years. This is specially true of the district east of Calgary, and between that point and Medicine Hat north of the Red Deer river. It is true to the same extent almost in what is known as the Goose Lake country, and it is true to even a greater extent in the vast areas of suitable land north and south of Swift Current as a central point. In order to receive and regulate this immigration it has been found necessary, especially in the pre-emption districts, to erect additional immigration halls, and at points far removed from the railway to erect tents for the comfort and convenience of settlers penetrating into the country for homesteads fifty or sixty miles from the nearest railway.

New halls have been erected during the year at Wainwright, Phillips, Battleford and Biggar, while at the present moment new halls are in course of construction at Unity, Lethbridge and North Portal. In the area between townships 22 and 35, and between ranges 5 and 22, west of the 4th, a number of tents have been placed, equipped with beds, bedding and stoves, at distances of about thirty miles apart, to accommodate the inrush of settlers in this district.

Land guides have been appointed from amongst old settlers of a reliable character and wide experience of the districts. These men have been placed at the disposal of settlers by the government, and have generally given satisfactory service.

EXTENSION OF RAILWAYS.

The opening up of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Winnipeg and Wolf Creek in northwestern Alberta, the opening up and extension of the Goose Lake branch of the Canadian Northern, and similar extensions in Saskatchewan and Alberta of the Canadian Pacific, have greatly facilitated the settlement of the country, and I have no doubt that as these extensions rapidly continue the day is not far distant when in the prairie provinces it will be impossible for any farmer to be more than a few hours ride distant from the nearest railway depot. The various new railways projected in Saskatchewan and in Alberta will tend further to bring the future farmer in closer contact with his market, and will make the work of distributing immigrants who enter the country correspondingly more easily accomplished.

The entrance of the Canadian Northern Railway Company into the ocean steamship business is calculated to create a great increase in immigration business over the Canadian Northern Railway line east of Winnipeg, and when the new Fort Garry Union Depot at Winnipeg is opened and the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific are bringing ocean passengers east into this city, it may be necessary for the department to consider the question of opening a sub-office at that depot for the proper and prompt despatch of the business that will arise and should be dealt with there. At the present time trains into Winnipeg over the Canadian Northern railway bringing ocean and other immigrant passengers by way of Duluth and Fort Frances are met upon arrival, and when necessary, settlers are conducted to the immigration hall here, while every effort is made to give them assistance and information should their destination be further west.

DEPORTS.

While there has been a very considerable increase in the general volume of immigration, it is satisfactory to note that there has been a marked decrease in the number of persons deported from Winnipeg and points west thereof. This is particularly gratifying when it is remembered that the department is exacting from these newcomers a higher standard of citizenship.

LABOUR SITUATION.

The labour situation continues to be a serious problem in this western country. For the past year, notwithstanding every effort, we have entirely failed to meet the demands for farm labour. For the year ending March 31, 1910, from the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, we received 16,430 applications for farm labour, experienced and inexperienced. This does not include the demands for harvest help, but has reference only to the applications for men for a season's work, or for longer periods. It is interesting to note that at no period of the year, even in the depth of winter, were there less than a thousand unfilled applications for farm labour on file at this office. As a matter of fact, there was not in Winnipeg an idle man last winter who required to be idle, if he really desired employment.

During the year this office placed 5,269 farm hands, 1,419 married people, and 198 domestics, or a total of 6,886 souls. The wages ranging in the west have been unusually attractive this year. Inexperienced men are paid regularly from $10 to $15 per month; experienced men have been offered from $25 to $35 per month, and over, according to experience; while married couples have been in great demand at from $250 to $450 per year, according to their exeprience of practical farm work. In these days of increased cost of living and high rents, the wages alluded to above can only be considered very generous and very encouraging. The man who has a good wage and good board and lodgings in this western country is very fortunately placed.

The labour situation in the west has never yet been placed on a satisfactory basis. The hand-to-mouth system of employing help for the summer months only, or until the 'freeze-up,' as it is called, is necessarily very unsatisfactory. The help is not encouraged to devote itself to this class of labour, and from the conditions of employment is rather induced to move about from place to place. The western farmer is himself largely responsible for the inadequate and uncertain labour supply. He can remedy the situation if he will conclude a full year's engagement with his hired man in place of the present eight months' arrangement. Much encouragement would be offered to a good class of help were farmers to erect upon their farms small houses for married people. The settlement of married farm help is largely the key to the whole situation, as the married labourer with a family is more easily anchored to a place, so to speak, than the young man who can move about, and his very family responsibilities give hostage to his employer.

HARVEST HANDS.

The constantly increasing area brought under wheat cultivation is making a correspondingly increased demand for harvest help. The situation last harvest was a very serious one indeed. Farmers found it in many cases absolutely impossible to obtain any help, notwithstanding the most extravagant remuneration offered. The situation would indeed have been very serious had not an extremely favourable fall so prolonged the period of harvesting as to permit the farmer to secure his harvest, notwithstanding the difficulty of obtaining the necessary help. Something like 25,000 harvesters came from the eastern provinces of Canada, but the crop was so large, and came to maturity so generally over the west, that at one period of the harvest time nearly double that number of hands could have been profitably employed. Notwithstanding the constant stream of immigrants coming into the country, the increased area of wheat acreage annually added to the cultivation of the west makes the demand for harvest help continually acute.

SCARCITY OF STOCK.

One of the results of increased settlement is a serious shortage in the supply of horses and of stock generally. The price of horses for agricultural purposes has gone up 40 per cent in the last two years, while the price asked for suitable oxen shows an increase of something like 25 per cent. The scarcity of horses has had a very important effect upon the introduction of steam and gas power for farming purposes. The result is that large numbers of steam ploughs are being employed on the larger farms of the west, and a new industry has arisen not unlike that which has prevailed for so many years for the threshing of crops. The steam plough outfit comes along with a contract to break or plough very much in the same manner as the thresher comes along with a contract to thresh the season's crop. Many of these steam and gas ploughs do the work extremely well, and I find from inquiry that the usual charge made for breaking new ground by the motive power plough is upon an

average $3 per acre. The introduction of steam and other motive power is creating a revolution in the methods of agriculture, and the farmer in the future is going to be able to break and plough as much land in a day with a steam outfit, as he could formerly do in a week with animal power.

THE WINNIPEG IMMIGRATION HALL.

During the last year 20,874 persons occupied immigration hall No. 1. The highest number in any one month was in May when 3,038 persons slept in the building.

All trains are met upon arrival at Winnipeg by uniformed officers of the department, and immigrants alighting from the trains are immediately informed that free immigration quarters are provided by the government adjacent to the depot, and are guided and assisted to the building. In addition to this an officer meets all trains between Kenora and Molson, and passing through the colonist and other immigrant-laden cars informs immigrants of the existence of the hall, and the preparations made for the reception and comfort of settlers, adding also that an agricultural labour bureau will be found established in the office, where every information and assistance will be given to enable those seeking employment on the land to find such employment without delay.

The labour bureau is very extensively used, and I find every month an increasing number of immigrants availing themselves of the comfort and conveniences of the hall, together with the information regarding homesteads, districts and other work in connection with settlement in the west.

PREPARATION OF EXHIBITS.

During last fall an adequate supply of wheat, oats, barley and various grasses was obtained from a number of points in the west. This was brought to the warehouse at Winnipeg, and during the winter manufactured and prepared for exhibition purposes. During the year 500 cases of grains and grasses have been so prepared, the greater proportion of which has been shipped to Europe for the use of the emigration agencies of the government in the old world, while the balance has been shipped to our agencies in the United States.

NUMBER OF LETTERS.

During the year 50,472 letters were received; 29,081 sent out, while 2,711 registered letters were handled.

These letters generally are asking information regarding prospective settlement in the west, and receive the closest attention. Most of them evince an intelligent interest in the actual conditions, and all of them receive the best attention of a staff of specialists who are familiar with conditions as they exist in the prairie provinces.

I have reports from all the officers and agents of this department in western Canada. These are generally of a very gratifying character, and would indicate not only that the work of immigration and settlement proper is being pursued steadily and intelligently, but that every year increasing care is being taken of the immigrants themselves, and the new settler given to understand that his efforts to secure his own success and settlement, not only meet with the ready encouragement of the department, but that its officers are able and willing in every way to assist him in making his home prosperous and happy.

I have much pleasure in saying that a great deal of the success that has attended the work of this branch of the department in the west is in no small measure due to the faithful and intelligent services of the officials in this office and at outside points.

Your obedient servant,

J. BRUCE WALKER,
Commissioner.

NORTHERN ONTARIO.

REPORT OF R. A. BURRISS, AGENT.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO,
March 31, 1910.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit report relating to immigration for the districts of Thunder Bay and Rainy River in New Ontario for the period of twelve months ending March 31, 1910. Not as large a number of settlers have been handled the past year as during the previous year, the number being 927.

The land we have for settlement is under the supervision of the Crown Lands Department of the Ontario government. Good agricultural land is limited, confined principally to valleys scattered over a region extending from Lake Superior to the Manitoba boundary line. Most of this land is heavily timbered.

Literature is circulated in the United States and European countries from this agency, and when intending settlers become interested in New Ontario, it is the duty of my office to give them the necessary advice, to assist in transportation, and upon the arrival of the settlers they are put up in the immigration building for a period. Land guides are supplied, and the settlers placed. Most of the settlers for the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts enter Canada at Windsor. We have a rate of $13 from that point to Port Arthur. The special settlers' rate from Niagara Falls, Ont., for American settlers, is $16 to Port Arthur, and as far west as Dryden.

Emigrants from Europe destined for Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts are usually booked through to either Port Arthur or Fort William. In some instances we have been able to book them through to points along the Canadian Pacific railway as far west as Dryden, and along the Canadian Northern railway as far west as Rainy river, for the same transportation as to Port Arthur.

When we commenced placing settlers in New Ontario they were exclusively from the United States, but we now handle about an equal number of people from England, Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and France. Our record shows only a percentage of the people who have actually arrived in our districts and become bona fide settlers during the year. Our literature has been distributed very thoroughly throughout the Northern States. A large number of settlers arrive here by boat, coming second class from lake shore points in Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin, who have been influenced to come here by reading our literature, but upon arrival do not report at this office.

We have been distributing a large amount of literature pertaining to Manitoba and the Northwest. We have influenced through this office a large number of people to emigrate to the prairies of the Northwest, whose transportation has been obtained from the local Government agents in Kansas city, Mo., St. Paul, Minn., Toledo, Ohio, and other points, and very frequently these agents have applied to us for literature in regard to the agricultural advantages offered in New Ontario.

We are still laboring under some disadvantage in the placing of settlers in this new timbered country. During the past ten years over 300,000 acres have been surveyed by the provincial government, and these lands have been occupied by bona fide settlers. The main difficulty in placing settlers in this wooded country is the initial cost to the provincial government of the survey of the townships and the construction

of colonization roads. For the last three years we have been asking for the survey of an additional 300,000 acres of land, and the city councils, and boards of trade of Port Arthur and Fort William have exerted their influence in order to get this land put in proper shape for settlers. To a great extent we have failed and only a limited amount of land has been available, therefore hundreds of intending settlers on farm lands have been compelled to come temporarily into our towns and cities, and a large number of men are employed in the lumber industry and mines awaiting the adjustment of their land claims. The settlement in the Rainy River valley has been remarkable, and all the surveyed land has been taken. There are thousands of acres still available for agricultural purposes. A splendid class of settlers are coming to these districts. They are coming as permanent settlers, knowing how to cope with land covered with timber. They realize that they have a good market for all their farm products. Timothy hay finds a ready market at $20 per ton. One settler in the Slate River valley claimed an average of 300 bushels of potatoes to the acre, the market price being 50c. per bushel at digging time. Milk is selling in the city for 10c. a quart, eggs 50c. to 60c. a dozen, dressed hogs $12 a cwt. Settlers have no difficulty in finding employment at good wages at any time during the year. This district is especially adapted to family men. Our settlers are unusually prosperous this year owing to the fact that they can clear their land and dispose of their sawlogs, ties, cordwood, &c., at good figures.

Port Arthur, Fort William, Kenora, Fort Frances, Rainy River, Dryden and all other cities and towns are most prosperous. Eleven years ago when your department commenced your immigration propaganda, these two districts, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, constituted one electoral district. Owing to the influx of settlers six years ago it was divided into two districts. It is now divided into four, which is a tangible evidence of our rapid development and population.

The two towns of Port Arthur and Fort William ten years ago had a population of about 2,500 each; to-day they are cities with a combined population of about 35,000.

The prospects for 1910 are good. The knowledge of the advantages here is becoming widespread. The rapid development of our cities and towns will afford skilled and unskilled labour opportunities for making homes. For many years to come labour will be in demand owing to the development of public enterprises throughout the country. The double tracking of the Canadian Pacific railway from Fort William to Winnipeg; the construction of the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific; the contemplated double tracking of the Canadian Northern railway from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, and the filling up of the gap between Port Arthur and Sudbury are indications of the rapid development of these northern districts.

A party in the state of Pennsylvania recently made an application to this agency for 25,000,000 acres of land. They were willing to take the good with the bad, and deplored the fact that our land was free grant, and offered to give 50 cents an acre, which would be equal to $12,500,00. In addition to the above advantages offered, the Canadian Northern railway are contemplating the completion of their road to Duluth, and with the two new railroads through Minneapolis to Fort Frances, give the settlers from the United States an excellent opportunity to come to this portion of Canada.

The development of the iron industry, of which there are millions of tons; the enlarging of the blast furnace; the building of immense elevators, dry docks and shipbuilding plant, waggon factory, government breakwater, &c., will furnish employment for thousands of new settlers.

Literature pertaining to New Ontario is in great demand. The best evidence that the settlers succeed in Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts is that they are prevailing upon their relatives and friends to come to New Ontario.

The prejudice which once prevailed against this country as a fit place for mixed farming has been exploded. We have settlers in this district who came here in poverty six or eight years ago and settled on free grant land; to-day they are practically independent, their farms being worth from two to three thousand dollars each, and many of our settlers have money in the bank. There is no limit to Ontario agricultural land. In the clay belt there are sixteen million acres through which the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will run. When this land is surveyed and put into shape we can give homes to thousands of families right in the heart of the Dominion of Canada. There is no more prosperous field for settlement on the continent.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. BURRISS.

BORDER INSPECTION OF IMMIGRANTS.

No. 1.

REPORT OF TRAVELLING INSPECTOR HERBERT.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1910.

W. D. SCOTT, Esq.,
Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report as travelling immigration inspector.

I commenced duty on June 1, 1909, and my report covers the following ten months of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

The district of which I have charge is known as the Central Border District and includes all those ports along the international boundary between Toronto and Sprague (Manitoba) both inclusive—a frontier of over 1,500 miles. Immigration inspection is carried on at thirty-seven ports in my district, and these are enumerated in geographical order in the following list:—

Toronto,
Port Dalhousie,
Lewiston, N.Y.,
Niagara Falls,
Bridgeburg,
Fort Erie,
Crystal Beach,
Port Colborne,
Port Dover,
Port Burwell,
Port Stanley,
Rondeau,
Amherstburg,
Windsor,
Walkerville,
Walpole Island,
Port Lambton,
Sombra,
Courtwright,
Sarnia,
Point Edward,
Goderich,
Owen Sound,
Collingwood,
Midland,
Depot Harbour,
Parry Sound,
Little Current (Manitoulin Island),
Cutler,
Blind River,
Thessalon,
Bruce Mines,
Sault Ste. Marie,
Port Arthur,
Fort William,
Fort Frances,
Sprague, Manitoba.

On March 31, 1910, there were seventy-seven officers on duty in my district. Of this number, twenty-five were appointed for immigration work only and fifty-two were Customs officers holding appointments as immigration inspectors also.

I have visited each of the ports named above once at least, and have paid frequent visits to the more important ones, such as Niagara Falls, Bridgeburg, Windsor, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Port Arthur and Fort Frances. In all I have made one hundred and one visits to ports within my district within the ten months.

Monthly reports have been regularly submitted to you by the inspectors-in-charge at the ports, and in these you have already been furnished with full lists and par-

ticulars of immigrants admitted and rejected. This information has been further compiled in special returns and I need not burden my report with a repetition of figures. Instead I shall give you a few statistics not to be found in other reports.

Inspection of Railway Trains.—A daily average of 96 regular passenger and excursion trains and an even larger number of freight trains are inspected by our officers. In addition all the cars of the three electric railroads which enter at Niagara Falls every few minutes are met by our inspectors.

Inspection of Ferry Services.—There are 22 separate international ferry services within my district with schedules varying from 1 to 100 trips each day for each service. At Windsor alone it is estimated that during the past year 4,000,000 people crossed and recrossed the river.

Passenger Services on the Lakes.—Every passenger steamer which has called at a United States port is met by immigration inspectors in Canada at every port which it may visit. There are regular passenger services (not including ferry services referred to above) at twelve separate ports on the lakes.

Freight Steamers on the Great Lakes.—Of the thousands of freighters which trade on the Great Lakes, the majority will reach Canadian ports several times during each season. Trouble with deserters and the crews of some of these vessels is an oft-recurring problem which is left for settlement to our inspectors. It frequently happens that foreign vessels with alien crews are ice-bound in Canadian ports, and in such cases our inspectors meet unexpected difficulties in enforcing our immigration laws. During an average season the total number of visits of all freighters to Canadian ports will exceed 5,500, and a close outlook is maintained, that no person is left in Canada who does not comply with the regulations.

International Bridges.—There are nine traffic bridges between Canada and the United States within my district. Upon those used only for railroad traffic every train is met and inspected. Upon those which permit pedestrian and vehicular traffic a close inspection is maintained through the twenty-four hours. This is not an easy task upon such bridges as those at Niagara Falls, where, during the summer months, there are crowded processions of passengers across two of the bridges.

Highways and Rivers.—The duties of our inspectors include also the supervision of the traffic upon all highways entering Canada and of the many motor boats and row boats which ply for hire on the international waters.

Inspection at Sea of Immigrants for Canada via Portland, U.S.A.—In addition to my regular duties I made five separate trips to Halifax for the purpose of meeting, accompanying to Portland, and inspecting at sea the many immigrants which vessels of the Dominion-White Star Line were bringing to Canada via that United States port. The twenty-four hours occupied during the passage from Halifax to Portland gave ample time for a more thorough inspection with less inconvenience to the immigrants than is possible upon the railway train, crowded with immigrants who are tired and often asleep after their 200-mile journey between Portland and the Canadian border port. The landing cards completed by us and delivered to those immigrants before arrival at Portland, made easy the inspection by the United States immigration officers at that port and obviated any further inspection on behalf of Canada.

The border inspection service is only in its second year, but it has already reached a creditable state of efficiency. Already it compares very favourably with the older established United States Immigration Service. The number of our inspections at the border is much greater than those of the United States officers, who, however, outnumber our regular inspectors by at least three to one.

Our inspectors are in the majority of cases young and active men, keenly interested in duties which are not always pleasant, and which often require the most delicate treatment. Unfailing courtesy, tact and good judgment are especially neces-

sary in their dealings with the many different classes of people whom they meet daily, and the convenience of the travelling public must, of course, be a prime consideration in carrying on their work. The absence of any complaint against any of my inspectors during the year under review is the highest compliment which can be paid to any such service.

Our officers have been handicapped at all of the ports by the absence of proper accommodations and by the insufficiency of legislation on this subject. They wait with patience for the relief promised by the new Immigration Act.

Each inspector fully realizes the increasing importance of border inspection work, and I hope that the salaries and conditions of this comparatively new service will be made sufficiently attractive to retain the best men in the service. The question of extra pay for work on Sundays and holidays is to them of less importance than the relief from 365 days' duties in the year. The appointment of more officers would, of course, correct this, but in all my recommendations I am mindful of the fact that it is not at present a revenue producing service.

I have pleasure in referring to the excellent feeling which exists between the officers on both sides of the border, and in recalling the courteous treatment which has always been accorded our inspectors and myself by the United States immigration staff along the boundary line.

The objects of Canadian border inspection are not yet sufficiently understood by many persons who think that the sole duty of an inspector is to protect the country against undesirable citizens. It is not very widely known, apparently, that the general term 'immigrant,' includes persons of all classes who intend to make their homes in Canada, and that the collection of statistics in regard to such settlers is essentially a part of the inspector's duty. If this were better known, it would considerably lessen the resentment which follows the questionings by the most polite of our inspectors.

The importance of protecting Canada against undesirable citizens has been generously acknowledged throughout my district. Magistrates, municipal and police officers in the border cities have volunteered testimony of the noticeable improvement in their districts since our border inspection was established, and only one newspaper has criticised its wisdom or doubted its usefulness.

When one reflects that the neighbouring republic is receiving large daily increases to its population, of people whose lives and habits are entirely unsuited to the conditions of this northern country, but who nevertheless are attracted in considerable numbers towards our country by its superior advantages, the great importance of an efficient border inspection by our government will, I am sure, be easily recognized.

Your obedient servant,

H. G. HERBERT,
Travelling Immigration Inspector.

No. 2

REPORT OF TRAVELLING INSPECTOR WILLANS.

OTTAWA, May 31, 1910.

The Superintendent of Immigration.
Ottawa.

SIR,—In submitting to you my second annual report, I may remind you that in the month of June last, it was deemed advisable by the department to divide the boundary into districts for convenience in supervising the inspection service. Since then I have had charge of the district from Halifax to Toronto. The number of immigration officers in this district who are devoting their whole time to the work is twenty, whilst the number of customs officers who are acting as immigration inspectors is forty-eight.

The number of regular daily passenger boats to ports in this district during seven months of the year, whose passengers are inspected by the immigration officers is, approximately, fifty.

The number of passenger trains inspected daily the year round is over sixty. There is a large increase during the summer months, and in addition to the regular trains and the boats there are the extra excursion boats and trains, freight trains and boats, bridges and highways. The most important points in this district are: Prescott, Malone, Rouse's Point, St. Alban's, Highwater and Beebe Junction.

Two officers in this district speak several of the foreign languages, whilst ten speak both English and French. The traffic from the American side has increased very much during the past year. Without wishing to criticize the United States immigration laws or the class of immigrants that country is receiving, it may be stated as a well known fact, a very large number of immigrants entering that country, are from Southern Europe and Asia, people who are looked upon as undesirable settlers for Canada, and hence it will only be by a very careful inspection along the border, and a strict enforcement of the regulations, that these people will be prevented from gaining an admittance into Canada. This fact alone, to say nothing of the tremendous development going on in Canada to-day must increase the importance of the border work.

Some of the principal difficulties which have presented themselves to the border inspectors have been, the need of detention rooms, the unsatisfactory arrangement the transportation companies have been willing to make regarding transportation to parties rejected, the fact that there were no penalties upon parties who had been rejected and who were again found in the country, and last but not least, the term 'immigrant' as applied to parties wishing to come into Canada. These matters are, however, remedied in the new regulations, and with the many other improvements now in force I feel satisfied that the work will be better done and the results more satisfactory.

The card system, which will be in practice very shortly now, whereby a description of a party rejected at one port will be furnished to the officers at the neighbouring ports, will, I feel sure, prove a great benefit to the work, and I would like to suggest that the deportation officers should be supplied with these cards, so that when a person is deported from Canada to the States a similar description may be forwarded by the deportation officer to the immigration inspectors nearest to that boundary port where the deport was put across the border.

Last February I was instructed to visit the border points between Winnipeg and Victoria, and during the time I was away I visited twenty-four of them, and as a result of my visit I recommended the appointment of three additional inspectors devoting their whole time to the work. These appointments have since been made. The work seems to be progressing very favourably in the west, and I was particularly pleased with the interest taken in the work by several of the Customs officers in British Columbia who are acting as immigration inspectors during my recent visit to that province.

The border work is certainly an important work. It must of necessity become more so, and the position of the border inspectors is a very responsible one, and the only way by which this work can be done satisfactorily to all concerned is by appointing men who are adapted to the work and pay them good salaries so as to retain their services and encourage them to put forth their best efforts.

The matter of allowing the inspectors overtime for Sunday work and legal holidays is one which I think should receive the attention of the department. I am pleased to report that I have found the immigration inspectors in my district proving themselves to be efficient officers, men who take a keen interest in the work, and who seem anxious to carry out the regulations of the department, and who at the same time use common sense and good judgment in their dealings with the travelling public.

From many influential sources in the different border towns I have received most complimentary remarks on the good work being done by the inspectors and the benefits accruing therefrom. In spite of working as we have been doing during the past year under certain drawbacks, and having many difficulties to contend with, I feel that good progress has been made, and with the new regulations in force, and better equipment provided for carrying on the work, we may look forward with confidence to far better results during the present year.

Allow me to express to you my appreciation of the consideration you have always given to my suggestions and recommendations, and for the assistance which has always been so readily given me by the different officers of the department.

Your obedient servant,

T. B. WILLANS,
Travelling Immigration Inspector.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

REPORT OF CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, March 31, 1910.

The Superintendent of Immigration,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In presenting my eleventh annual report I think that possibly a few general observations will be useful by way of introduction.

A year of strenuous activity has been maintained, the individual inspection of poor law children in Canada under the age of 18 years, being an undertaking of no small magnitude, seeing that the children are scattered from one end of the Dominion to the other. It is only by close application that the personal inspections can be completed within the calendar year. The care, comfort, and I should add, happiness of each child must be carefully weighed and considered by the inspector. A separate report is furnished for each child and every precaution is taken to render the inspection as thorough and reliable as possible. The benefit that accrues to child and employer by means of the present system of inspection cannot be overestimated, both being impressed by the parental interest shown by the state, and this impression is collateral security for the proper care and treatment of the child. The period of supervision is regulated according to the age of the child on his arrival in Canada, but en passant, I may mention that as far as many of the societies engaged in child emigration are concerned, no age limit is really considered and many of their wards are 'kept track of' until they reach the age of twenty-one years. If a child is brought to Canada at the age of eight years, under the authority of the Local Government Board of London, he is entitled to eight annual recurrent departmental inspections. The cost of the first inspection is assumed by the Canadian government, the Imperial government providing the funds to meet the cost of each subsequent visit and report.

The following statement shows the progress of the work of inspection of British immigrant children during the calendar year ended December 31, 1909:—

January	163
February	174
March	153
April	148
May	119
June	195
July	290
August	127
September	211
October	217
November	74
December	21
	1,892
Individual inspections of new arrivals before being placed out and not included in above statement	354
Grand total, December 31	2,246

The reports concerning the health of children inspected during the past twelve months indicate a remarkable immunity from sickness or serious illness.

There has been, I am happy to state, a marked improvement in the school attendance, of such of the children as are of school age. No reasonable excuse can be found for their non-attendance during the late autumn and winter months. In this regard my assistants and I feel a great responsibility, and report any cases of omission.

It is the custom to call at each school when conveniently located, prior to visiting the child's home, for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of attendance and progress of the child. Under our provincial school laws the education of the old country child is just as compulsory as that of the Canadian born juvenile, and in every respect it is entitled to and receives the same protection.

The following is a statement of children reported upon, during the fiscal year, as to homes and situations:—

Found by inspector in very good homes	1,603
" good or fair homes	73
" homes and situations regarded as unsuitable and unsatisfactory	18
Total	1,694

Reported upon as to health:—

Found to be in very good health	1,671
" good or fair health	40
" indifferent or unsatisfactory health	8
Total	1,719

Reported upon as to progress and satisfaction to employer:—

Found to be giving very good satisfaction and making good progress	1,389
Found to be giving very good satisfaction and making good or fair progress	224
Found to be making unsatisfactory progress	57
Total	1,670

Reported upon as to character and behaviour:—

Found to be very good	1,380
" good or fair	231
" unsatisfactory	41
Total	1,652

There has again been a steady demand for juvenile labour, as the following statistics, received from the Canadian agencies, indicate. These applications have come chiefly from farmers, as the policy of the societies is opposed to the settlement of boys in towns and cities.

Society or Agency.	Children Emigrated.	Applications received for Children.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterboro', Ontario, and Winnipeg, Man.	1,010	12,382
Miss Macpherson, Stratford	175	739
Mr. J. W. G. Fegan, Toronto	109	*400
Rev. Dr. A. E. Gregory, Hamilton	107	535
Rev. Robert Wallace, Marchmont Home, Belleville	46	521
'Fairknowe Home' (Mr. Quarrier's) Brockville	139	960
The Misses Smyley, Hespeler	30	246
Mrs. Birt, Knowlton	187	975
The Catholic Emigration Association	317	701
Church of England Waifs' and Strays' Society, Sherbrooke	57	118
" " " Niagara-on-the-Lake	17	445
Mr. Middlemore, Halifax	129	*300
Salvation Army Emigration Agency	44	125
Mrs. Wallis, Toronto	.....	.....
Mrs. Close, Nauwigewauk, N.B.	10	30
The Children's Aid Society of London, England	23	†
Self-Help Emigration Society	22	†
	2,422	18,477

*Estimated. †Not reported.

The following statement shows the number of juvenile immigrants who arrived in Canada during the years mentioned, together with the number of applications received by the various agencies during the same period:—

Fiscal Year.	Children Immigrated.	Applications received.
1900-1	977	5,783
1901-2	1,540	8,587
1902-3	1,979	14,219
1903-4	2,212	16,573
1904-5	2,814	17,833
1905-6	3,258	19,374
1906-7 (9 months)	1,455	15,800
1907-8	2,375	17,239
1908-9	2,424	15,417
	19,034	130,825

The value of the juvenile immigration movement to the farmers of the Dominion has been impressed on me again and again in the course of my somewhat extensive travels in our agricultural districts. The children, generally speaking, have shown a ready willingness and desire to adapt themselves to their changed environment, and an interest in their work. The general conduct of the children has been reported satisfactory, and complaints of indolence have been rare during the year. One farmer, when I called to see 'his boy,' informed me that his only complaint was that the boy wanted to do too much work and was perpetually questioning him concerning the affairs of the farm. In many instances boys, after completing their in-

dentures, which usually cover terms of from one to three years, have been re-engaged by their employers.

I have no hesitation in saying, after many years of official experience, that there have been fewer complaints concerning the character and industry of this class of new comer than of any other. The child immigrant comes to our shores at a plastic age. He has been subject to the careful oversight, and strict but kind discipline, which characterize the homes and schools of the old country. The home office and poor law schools in Great Britain are, with few exceptions, splendidly managed, and the training afforded the children is thorough and comprehensive, therefore, if the child has been enrolled at an early age, one has reason to expect a superior type of immigrant. The character of this pre-emigration training is taken as a guarantee of the fitness of the child for Canadian citizenship, seeing that he has undergone a careful supervision and education in a certified home or school. Frequently I have examined the children as to their ability to read and write, and, as a result I can speak highly of the thoroughness of the preliminary instruction afforded in these elementary schools and homes.

Not having within my reach reliable data, I am not in a position to state, with any degree of confidence, the actual percentage of these young immigrants that take permanently to the land, but I can safely say, from general inquiry and personal experience, that at least 75 per cent follow agriculture, and one may find throughout Canada many former juvenile immigrants who are now owners of farms, or tenant farmers. It is but natural that some among the many young immigrants turn out to be unfitted for farm life and work, and pursue other occupations. Some have shown a commendable ambition and, by dint of thrift, have gone to college with the fruit of their own earnings, to fit themselves for higher avocations.

The following letter was received from a young man who came to Canada at the age of 12 years. He received his early training in the Colchester Union and was for five years under departmental supervision.

'I've noticed in the *Canadian Pictorial,* a little about homesteads and free grants in the Northwest, and that if any one wish to take up a homestead to write to you for full particulars, and I am writing to you for same and will you please send me pamphlet, and let me know as much as you can about these free grants and thanking you for your trouble. I am an English boy, 18 years old, and came out to Canada with Dr. Barnardo's Home six years ago, and I have nearly got three hundred dollars salted (saved).

'Am getting ten dollars a week driving a bread cart, and expect to have four hundred dollars by next March, and then I have got a chum in Greenbank, Ontario, and he wants to come with me to the Northwest, too.

'So will you please send him particulars, too, and he has got three hundred dollars and my four will make seven hundred dollars and we could get a half section between us and work together. Will you please kindly write as soon as you can and oblige.'

Had this lad remained in the old country, poor, and unbefriended, would he have succeeded in saving eighty pounds?

There are, of course, some of these children who have failed to appreciate the opportunities which immigration has afforded them, and others for whom nothing could be done. With the latter type the only course to take is to send them home again, which is the process adopted by the homes.

I have thus endeavoured to show in general terms the profit and loss sides of the ledger, and when one bears in mind the remarkably small percentage of failures, this philanthropic work of child emigration, must be regarded, I think, from a national and economic standpoint as full of encouragement.

The Certified Schools Gazette, in an interesting editorial fittingly describes success and failure amongst children of this class as follows:—

'Loss is satisfactory as far as he keeps out of trouble. We have placed him in four good situations. He is not inclined for work; he is lazy. The reason why he did not keep his last situation is, and always is the same, "I didn't like it." Profit keeps his situation; he has just been promoted. His employer writes, "I shall want a lad in Profit's place, but he must be steady and honest like Profit, whom I have promoted to a more responsible position."'

In the case of children the only reasonable guarantee we can have as to their future value as a national asset, whether they be immigrant or native Canadian, is in the class of homes and situations found for them and the effectiveness of the agency's supervision of them. Speaking of this phase of the work I may say the agencies fully appreciate the importance of it and are doing their part properly, and I do not see any present ground for requiring further obligations from them in this regard. It is the duty of the governments of the various provinces to see that children settled within their borders are properly cared for and protected from acts of injustice. I have personal knowledge of very few juvenile immigrants, since the work was thoroughly organized and conducted, becoming charges on the ratepayers of this country, but, of course, there is always the possibility of misadventure.

To require the agencies to prolong their supervision over these young people would to my mind be as unwise as it would be unfair and injurious to a self-reliant citizenship which it is the aim of the government to promote.

It would be manifestly unjust to return to his native country an individual who had reached the age of twenty-one years after he had spent from eight to ten years of his life in the Dominion, and who possibly might have contracted his disqualification from associations or neglect or ill-treatment in this country.

The following incident which has only recently been brought to my notice is noteworthy as illustrative of many similar situations which have arisen in connection with the placing of these children. Some few years ago a farmer and his wife came to Miss Macpherson's Receiving Home, Stratford, Ontario, and applied for a child, as their son and daughter had both married and gone to Western Canada, and their home seemed lonesome, they said. Soon one of the children was on the wife's knee, kissing his newly found friend. The farmer himself appeared with a boy of five years on his shoulders, 'I have found the very one,' he exclaimed. 'So have I,' she replied, 'and he is a beauty.' Eventually, they took them both, and also one of the elder boys to assist with the 'chores' on the farm. The three found a happy home, received a good education and, I understand, have done well.

As the juvenile emigration movement to our shores is a subject not only of deep interest but of great importance from a national standpoint, I have endeavoured in former reports and on all occasions when opportunity offered to disseminate a better understanding of the subject. That my efforts have not lacked a fair measure of success is evident from the increasing interest taken in the old country boy and girl. The privilege was afforded me of addressing a number of gatherings during the past year for the purpose of explaining the details of the movement and the attitude toward it of the Department of the Interior. On June 28 and 29 I gave two addresses before the quinquennial congress of the International Council of Women at the University of Toronto and I was much gratified to hear words of approval expressed by delegates from various parts of the world, also closely identified with reclamation of poor children, as to the relation of the Canadian government to this great philanthropic cause.

In conclusion I beg to say that I have restricted myself to phases or facts as they have occurred to me, many of which, however, I realize are not new to those who have taken up this feature of philanthropic and charitable work in the old land. My aim in this and in former reports has been to set forth as briefly as possible the details of this branch of one of the most unique and interesting of the present day movements. The importance of the undertaking can only be appreciated after a study of the subject in its bearings, present and future, from a humane and national viewpoint. One must

have an acquaintance with the early life of the children in their home land and realize what their drawbacks really are, and then see them in their changed environment in Canada, in order really to appreciate the advantages of emigration to the 'most pitiable of His Majesty's subjects.'

The following is a table showing the number of children emigrated from Great Britain to Canada by the various agencies:—

Agency.	Fiscal Year.									
	1900-1	1901-2	1902-3	1903-4	1904-5	1905 6	1906-7 *	1907-8	1908 9	Totals.
Dr. Barnardo	385	889	1,150	1,188	1,574	1,434	944	950	1,034	9,548
Rev. R. Wallace	59	71	75	94	116	112		80	38	645
Miss Macpherson	60	45		142	200	207	91	166	175	1,024
Church of England Society	60	85	89	83	84	144	17	126	123	755
Bristol Emigration Society	33	38	13	40	40	72				236
J. W. C. Fegan	43		46	49	53	100		73	75	439
Liverpool Catholic Society	43									43
Canadian Catholic Society	60	132	125	106						423
Catholic Emigration Association			151	206	328	359	175	332	308	1,463
Mrs. Birt	95	137	158	106	169	191	70	173	142	1,241
J. T. Middlemore	108	99	127	130		298		145	152	1,059
Children's Home and Orphanage	29	38	41	60	84	102	109	76	90	629
Girls' Home of Welcome	2	4								6
Mr. Quarrier					157	187		183	173	614
Salvation Army						20	39		42	101
Children's Aid Soc. of London		2			3				24	29
Women's National Emi. Soc								31		31
Mrs. Wallis								12	13	25
Mrs. Close								3		3
East End Emigration Fund			4							4
Self-Help Society									13	13
Misses Smyley						32	10	25	22	89
Working Boys' Home				8	6					14
Totals	977	1,540	1,979	2,212	2,814	3,258	1,455	2,375	2,424	19,034

* 9 months.

STATEMENT showing the number of children from workhouses or Poor Law schools in England and Wales inspected and reported upon annually since the year 1899.

*Year.	First reports.	Reinspections.									Total number of reports.
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
1899	93											93
1900	159	57										216
1901	200	123	52									375
1902	192	156	126	31								505
1903	176	154	150	98	11							589
1904	418	126	143	129	70	5						891
1905	354	349	103	113	96	37	2					1,054
1906	449	274	306	96	79	46	22	1				1,273
1907	560	452	339	287	86	65	29	17	1			1,836
1908	478	411	407	268	192	50	35	17	8	1		1,847
1909	531	337	493	344	196	119	32	15	5	1	1	1,984
	3,610	2,439	2,029	1,346	730	322	120	50	14	2	1	10,663

* Calendar year.

Inspector R. W. Hillyard reports on the last year's work as follows:—

'After another year of inspection of union children in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, I beg to make a few observations relative to my further impressions of the importance of child immigration to Canada, and the advantages occurring both to the child and to our farming community. A large majority of the children who are indentured with farmers are doing well and are rapidly devoloping into valuable farm hands and useful domestics. When their terms are completed they have no difficulty in obtaining employment at good wages. Employers have expressed themselves to the effect that owing to the scarcity of help in Canada they cannot see how they could do without the help derived from this source, so that evidently the children are not a burden to the Dominion, but rather a great help and benefit. My experience among juvenile immigrants shows that only a small percentage is unsuccessful, while the complaints from employers are neither numerous nor serious. Children are not always well placed, but when removals are brought about by the vigilance of visitors from the different homes or by government inspectors we frequently find that the change has been of great advantage to the child. The reports annually handed in to the department concerning the behaviour of the children must be a great satisfaction and encouragement to all who are connected with and interested in child immigration to Canada.'

Mr. K. J. Henry, in his report, states:—

'In reporting on the inspection of British immigrant children by me during the year just closed, I desire to express the pleasure it gives me to remark on the general good health of the girls and boys, it being a rare thing to meet a case of sickness of any description, which particularly indicates the great care in the selection of those sent to Canada. Their immediate success depends in a large measure on the first home, where fair treatment and patience are exercised, allowing a sufficient time to permit of their being properly settled and obtaining a reasonable acquaintance with all things pertaining to a new home and in a new country. In this regard and generally throughout the whole year's inspection I noticed a marked improvement, the children being well placed, comfortably dressed, contented, their services appreciated and the terms of agreement being better complied with.

'The clause in the agreement regarding schooling was, in some cases, not as faithfully carried out as I should like, and yet it seemed difficult to improve it owing to the distance of the school from the home, in some places two and three miles, making it difficult to attend regularly, particularly, on stormy wintry days.

'Another matter which frequently comes under my notice, and which I have often thought has failed to get the best results for the children, is the lack of uniformity in the agreements made by the several Homes.'

Mr. F. W. Annand says in his report:—

'I am pleased to state that on the whole I found but little ground for complaint, the children placed out in the maritime provinces being happy and contented, and the employers pleased with their progress.

'Through the kindly turn of the wheel, these British immigrant children have been emancipated from uncongenial toil and surroundings to our Canadian farms, where they breathe the pure air of freedom, of sunny days, the scent of woodland and springing flowers. Why should they not in such environment become morally and physically well-developed, and join to this habits of industry, and courage, making them good Canadian citizens?

'In some cases, happily few in number, I found that the children had changed their places without notice to the department; they were from Bristol chiefly, owing, I presume, to the Bristol Emigration Society having abandoned their operations in the maritime provinces. Under these circumstances it was most difficult to find some of them. Many considered themselves their own masters and quite free to leave their original situation at will, without even taking their employers into their confidence as to their future movements. This is not only detrimental to the children but to

the country of their adoption. It does not speak well for the society that brought them to Canada and is now allowing them to wander around, to look after their own salvation.

'But looking on the happy side, I have had occasion to visit children entrusted with persons who originally came to Canada as children themselves, through the then existing agencies, and as a result of their perseverance and thrift are now prosperous farmers in these provinces. Again it is a pleasure for me to note that in the large majority of cases the children in the many homes I have had occasion to visit, are treated in all respects as members of the family, many addressing the heads of the family as father and mother. I have frequently had brought to my attention cases where the British immigrant children had in their classes and forms in Sunday and day schools won prizes for their merit. Of course, the British immigrant children are not lacking in human failings of various kinds but they bear favourable comparison with other children. My experience has taught me that the children should be brought to Canada at as early an age as possible in order that they may be fully assimilated with our people by the time they reach the age of maturity. Again I am impressed with the fact that the children should be placed in our agricultural districts, and should only under exceptional circumstances be educated to other occupations than farming. Further, I believe that the children should in nearly every case attend the church of the faith of their employer. It is most important that immigrant children be annually visited and inspected, and a watchful eye at all times kept on the child and the employer.

'I must call your attention to the good work of Mr. Frank Gerow, Superintendent of the Middlemore Home, who has used such good judgment in placing children in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He is to be congratulated.'

The following extracts from the Report of the Royal Poor Law Commission, London, 1909, found in Part IV., chapter 8, page 194, referring to the subject of juvenile immigration, is instructive, as indicating the opinion of the leading authorities of the motherland on this branch of the effort of the state to improve the condition of her necessitous children:—

'423. Our attention has been directed to emigration as a method of dealing with certain classes of children chargeable to the guardians. It may be well to state briefly the legal basis on which this method of treatment rests, the procedure adopted, the dangers and difficulties of the system, and the results in so far as they can be ascertained.

'424. Under the Poor Law Amendment Act, 1850, Boards of Guardians are empowered to procure or assist in procuring the emigration of orphan or deserted children under the age of 16 years, with the order and subject to the regulations of the Local Government Board; but no emigration can take place until the child has consented before the justices and the justices have submitted to the Board a certificate showing that they as well as the child have consented to the proposal. When these consents have been obtained, the guardians make application to the Local Government Board stating that they propose to emigrate a certain child through the Roman Catholic emigration agency, the Waifs and Strays Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Miss Macpherson's Home, or one of the various well-known emigration agencies. The Local Government Board cause careful inquiries to be made as to the child's physical and mental condition, and, if the case is found to be suitable, the guardians are required to pay a fee of £10 to defray the cost of regular and systematic inspection by the immigration officers specially appointed for the purpose by the Dominion government. The home in which the child is placed is chosen by the agency through which the child is emigrated. No payment other than the cost of travelling, &c., is made by the guardians, and the child is practically adopted under a contract; at thirteen years wages are paid varying in amount according to the child's usefulness and the generosity and prosperity of the foster-parent.

'425. The advantages of this method of treatment are as obvious as are its dangers. If the emigration agency succeeds in finding suitable foster-parents, the child grows up familiar with colonial life, in healthy surroundings, and is absorbed in the ordinary population; on the other hand, if an unwise selection is made the child has no protection but that of the inspector, and perhaps the interference of a neighbour, a school teacher, or some other official. Miss Mason, the chief lady inspector for boarded-out children under the Local Government Board, has impressed on us the dangers involved in this system. In her opinion, the inspectors cannot visit as often as necessary children scattered over so wide an area as the Dominion. The officers, moreover, are exclusively of the male sex and are not, therefore, qualified to report as to the condition and treatment of the girls. As the result of her experience in England, she urges strongly the need of boarding-out committees in Canada to safeguard the children's interests; but it is practically impossible to establish such an organization.

'426. A further objection has been raised by witnesses whose opinions are entitled to careful consideration. It is urged that only the most promising children are selected; that these children can easily find suitable employment at home; and that it is unfair to the least promising children, to the institutions and to the home country, if only the least promising children remain. In answer to these criticisms, we are of opinion that, inasmuch as the guardians stand *in loco parentis,* they are bound to secure for the children such a start in life as will afford a reasonable prospect of prosperity. As we have already pointed out, boards of guardians are adopting in increasing numbers the children of neglectful and unworthy parents. If this well-intentioned effort is to be fruitful in result, the children should, if possible, be withdrawn beyond the reach of the degrading influence of relatives who, as is well-known become actively concerned in children's welfare on their attainment of a wage-earning age. In the case of such children, therefore, as well as that of orphan and deserted children, we are of opinion that boards of guardians are well advised in taking advantage of this method of treatment. At the same time it is essential that no pains should be spared to secure adequate inspection of the children. The reports submitted by the immigration officers to the Local Government Board in 1908 show that the system works fairly well, and whenever an unfavourable report is received the Local Government Board requires the Board of Guardians which originally was responsible for the emigration of the child, to call upon the agency to provide a new home.'

RECEIVING AND DISTRIBUTING HOMES.

These centres were not established for the training of English children in Canada but as headquarters for the business of the societies and the distribution of the children to their situations on their arrival in Canada. To these homes the children are entitled to return in the intervals between situations and, if necessary, in case of illness. There are sixteen of these homes in the Dominion, eleven in Ontario, three in Quebec, one in Nova Scotia and two in Manitoba.

THE NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE—FOUNDED BY DR. T. BOWMAN STEPHENSON,

Hamilton, Ontario.

On August 28 I paid my annual visit of inspection at this home. There has been a structural alteration to the home during the past summer, additional accommodation having been provided by the erection of a wing to the main house, so that in future larger parties may be comfortably settled without crowding. Provision has also been made for children who may return for a temporary sojourn or in case of illness.

The number of children received and distributed during the calendar year was 107.

In the months of October and November I made an individual inspection of a large number of the children from this home, in the counties of Wentworth, Brant and Waterloo. They were well settled and giving their employers good satisfaction. I was particularly struck by their good physique and adaptability to farm life and work. Comparatively few children had been returned to the home before the expiration of their indentures. For such there is constant occupation in the gardens and orchards.

This home is admirably managed and good results are bound to follow. Much attention is paid to the question of supervision both by personal inspection and correspondence

THE MIDDLEMORE HOME,

Fairview, near Halifax, Nova Scotia.

On February 21 I visited this home. There was only one boy in residence, he being an employee. One child was returned to England during the year as unsatisfactory, while two children were returned to their parents in the old country. Reports concerning the general progress of the young immigrants and their adaptability to agricultural life have been quite satisfactory. This society annually emigrates on an average one hundred and fifty juveniles. Many of the children are distributed directly from the immigration building.

The Superintendent, Mr. Gerow, informed me that the farmers with whom he has placed children treat them considerately and as members of the family.

Sixty-three children were removed from situations: six were dissatisfied with their places; thirty-two were reported as unsatisfactory to their employers; ten were removed by the agent and fifteen were returned to the home.

Three hundred and seventy children were personally inspected in their homes. Of this number three hundred and forty-one situations were considered by the agent as satisfactory, while twenty-nine reports were unfavourable.

There were 820 children under the supervision of this agency on December 31, and 111 had completed their term of supervision by the home.

The home is well managed and maintained in excellent condition.

MARCHMONT HOME,

Belleville, Ontario (visited February 8, 1910).

There were no children in residence at this date. Two parties of juveniles were emigrated from Manchester; the first on April 2, the second on May 6. They were immediately placed in homes and situations, the majority on farms under direction of the Reverend Mr. Wallace. The children are under annual inspection, in addition to which a regular correspondence is maintained. Every effort is made to influence them for good. Their records are most carefully kept. The home is well arranged and managed.

MISS MACPHERSON'S HOME,

Stratford, Ontario.

Three parties of children were received at this interesting home during the calendar year—June 13, 67 boys and 27 girls; August 5, 43 boys and 33 girls; September 10, 5 boys. The youngest member of the parties, 2½ years of age, was placed out under adoption in a good home. One lad, 6 years of age, was in residence at this date. He is rather small to be placed out under indenture and will remain at the home for some time yet. He attends the Stratford public school regularly.

These children are well settled and comparatively few have returned to the home during the year. One boy and one girl returned to England. The children are visited at least once a year, and complaints from them as to treatment and comfort are carefully looked into.

The home is pleasantly situated and well managed. It is surrounded by a lawn and garden which the children, while awaiting their situations, are permitted to enjoy.

THE COOMBE HOME,

Hespeler, Ontario.

On December 6, 1909, I paid my annual visit of inspection at this home. Thirteen children were in residence, and those of the school age were attending the Hespeler public school. Out of school hours they were all employed in and about the home. The boys are given a little plot of ground to work in competition and a prize is given for the best kept garden. A number of most satisfactory letters from employers were read. Eight girls and 21 boys were received during the year. Applications averaged 15 for each child. Mr. Tebbs reported a very satisfactory year's work. The home, throughout, is well maintained.

SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

During 1909, 14 boys were received and placed in situations by Mr. E. Marquette. On their arrival they are first placed out on trial. Each lad is instructed to advise the agent whether he is satisfied with his situation before a definite agreement as to the rate of wages is entered into. I might add that the employer has the same prerogative. Most of these young immigrants are placed in the Eastern Townships of Quebec.

The agent assures me that they are well used by their employers. He deprecates the placing of old country lads in the city of Montreal, and he also very strongly opposes their taking places as 'house servants.' When they take employment in the city a proper supervision is difficult to maintain, and this feature is most essential to the success of the work.

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL EMIGRATION SOCIETY, RECEIVING HOME,

Osborne Street, Montreal, Quebec.

This society emigrates girls to Canada for domestic service only. Their ages are usually from 18 to 25 years. The majority are found places in the city of Montreal, while others go to western Canada. Two of the protegées of this society are under departmental supervision, having been in a Poor Law home in the old country.

This society maintains a good home for the protection of girls while changing places or on their arrival in Canada. It is doing a commendable work. During the past year 152 girls and young women were directed to places. Of this number 160 were English, 73 Scotch and 19 Irish.

ST. GEORGE'S HOME, OTTAWA,

The Receiving and Distributing Home for the Catholic Emigration Association (visited March 23, 1910.)

There were two boys in residence, both merely passing from one situation to another, and two girls in ill-health recuperating. The demand for their wards has been far in excess of the supply during the year. Of the boys, one hundred and eleven were

placed in situations in Ontario; one hundred and ten in the province of Quebec; nine were placed with relatives, and two were returned to England. Thirty-nine girls were placed in Ontario; two were in Quebec and four sent to relatives. Three deaths occurred during the year, one death the result of an accident. The children have been visited regularly and their visitors' reports indicate that the children are doing well. The home and children's quarters were in splendid order. Some improvements to the home are in contemplation during the present year. An additional dormitory and recreation room will be added for the use of the girls.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Toronto, Peterborough and Winnipeg.

I paid my annual visit of inspection to Dr. Barnardo's receiving home for boys at Toronto on Janaury 21. There were twenty-four children in residence temporarily at this date and all of them I found attending the private school connected with the home. Their ages averaged ten years. Some had been boarders in Muskoka and other outlying districts and were shortly to be replaced in foster homes and situations. Suitable accommodation is provided for the boys. On account of the extraordinary number of applications their stay at the home is usually short. There were one thousand four hundred and fifteen children 'boarded out' under the auspices of these homes. Seven visitors are constantly visiting the children and reporting their individual progress and their reports are always available for reference. There are over six thousand juveniles under the care and supervision of this branch. Nine hundred and eight children were received from England and placed out during the past twelve months.

The policy of the association is to have their wards follow farming and for this reason they are rarely if ever placed in our towns and cities. Dr. Barnardo's system of emigration continues to expand, the total emigration now numbering twenty-one thousand six hundred and thirty-seven boys and girls. I might just mention that it has been officially announced that Lord Mount Stephen has set apart a sum equal to $300,000, the income from which is to be devoted to emigration to Canada of a deserving class of juveniles. The munificent gift will, it is estimated, enable the association to emigrate at least three hundred children annually.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME, WINNIPEG.

On June 2 I made an inspection of the Barnardo Distributing Home and chief centre for their work in western Canada. I found the work efficiently conducted under the superintendent, Mr. E. A. Struthers. This gentleman has long been a resident of Manitoba and is well acquainted with the requirements and conditions of farm life in western Canada and the class of juvenile suitable for farm labour. The home is well and conveniently situated. There were no children in residence. This branch has eight hundred and fifty children under personal supervision.

THE MARGARET COX HOME FOR GIRLS,

Peterborough.

I found this home in excellent order throughout. The lady superintendent, secretary and staff are deeply interested in the welfare of the children. Each child is regularly visited at least once a year. Four ladies devote their entire time to this essential feature of the work. A regular correspondence with their wards is encouraged. At the close of the last calendar year five thousand five hundred and nineteen girls had been received and distributed.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY OF LONDON, ENGLAND,

Reverend S. Fea, Agent, St. Peter's Rectory, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

On June 3 I visited the Canadian headquarters of this society, and subsequently the Receiving and Distributing Home. The building, a small frame house, was undergoing a general renovation, and when fully equipped will afford comfortable quarters for their wards during their stay in Winnipeg, and answer the requirements of a Receiving Home. Mr. Fea informed me that he had no difficulty in placing the boys in advantageous situations this spring, as he had a large list of applications from which to select. This society has for years annually sent a limited number of juveniles to western Canada for farm work. At the present time Mr. Fea has 80 boys under supervision. They are placed out under indentures which provide for a wage which is determined according to age and capability.

MR. FEGAN'S HOME,

295 George Street, Toronto.

On April 24 I inspected this distributing centre and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, the founder of the home and a well-known philanthropist of London. Their first annual party had a few days previously reached Toronto, and remained for a short rest after their journey. I had not only the opportunity of carefully inspecting the new comers, but of interviewing some of Mr. Fegan's wards who had already been settled on farms in Canada, and whose interest in Mr. Fegan's work had brought them to Toronto to meet their benefactor. I was especially pleased with the party, whom I found, individually, to come up to the required standard for Canadian farm work and life in point of health and physique. They were strong, active looking boys. During his stay in Canada Mr. Fegan visited a number of his previous immigrants, and subsequently stated that 'nothing impressed me more than the all-round improvement in position, manners and appearance of the young hired hand on the better-class farm in Ontario especially.'

There were no children of former years' parties in residence. The home is admirably adapted for its purpose.

THE SALVATION ARMY,

New Comers' Inn, Toronto.

There were no juveniles at this receiving home on the occasion of my annual visit. Colonel Howell advised me that their young immigrants were all in situations. With few exceptions they have been settled on farms, chiefly in Ontario, and are doing well. During the past year their juvenile immigrants numbered 44.

THE GIBB HOME,

Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Inspected January 27. There was only one lad in residence at this date. The matron reports that with few exceptions the boys are well settled and giving good satisfaction. The children are placed out under indenture, some being employed as house-boys in the city, but the majority with farmers. I inspected a number of those in the country and found them comfortably placed and giving general satisfaction. There would appear to be a great improvement in the matter of wages. Fifty-eight boys were added to the list during the year. The health of the children has been good. I found the home satisfactorily managed.

'OUR WESTERN HOME,'

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario (visited March 15, 1910).

Forty-seven children were in residence, a larger number than usual. All are regularly employed—the older girls doing the daily housework of the home, while the younger attend classes in the private school connected with the home. Sewing, cooking and laundry work are taught. It is the policy of the society to retain the children here for a time before placing them out in service. In the case of the youngest ones this is quite essential until they have reached an age at which they can become even partially self-supporting. There are a number of little girls of the proper age for adoption. A number are now ready for placing in service. The policy of the society is, I understand, to select the homes and situations among members of the Church of England. The children in the laundry, kitchen and schoolroom showed to very good advantage, and their appearance was creditable to the lady superintendent who for many years has directed the affairs of the home.

MRS. CLOSE'S FARM-SCHOOL HOME,

Nauwigewauk, New Brunswick.

Nine children were emigrated to Canada during the past 12 months. There were 14 children in residence at this date, November 29, 11 of whom I found in attendance at school; 3 of the older boys were helping the farmer in the daily routine of the farm. I was pleased with the neat, clean look of the children, who had every appearance of being properly cared for. The teacher, at the public school which they attend, informed me that they were doing well. With possibly one exception all were of good physique. Seven of the earlier immigrants have been placed with farmers at wages varying from $5 to $6 a month. A larger number of applications for children were received this year than could be supplied. While the home is quite unpretentious it appears sufficiently comfortable. The children seemed quite happy and contented.

MRS. BIRT'S HOME,

Knowlton, Quebec.

One hundred and sixty-six juveniles were brought to the Dominion during the past year. These children were placed with farmers in the eastern townships of Quebec and eastern Ontario. Those of the children who came under my observation were found in robust health, and with few exceptions in suitable homes and situations. Mrs. Birt has again this year been unable to cope with the demand for juveniles. On the occasion of my annual visit of inspection I was afforded the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Birt, who is now the pioneer in the juvenile emigration movement, and I gathered much useful information concerning the early history of the work. The home is well maintained and all necessary comforts are afforded the children during their stay at Knowlton. There are thirteen hundred children under the care and supervision of this agency and they are visited at least once annually by representatives of the home.

'FAIRKNOWE HOME,' BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO,

Orphan Homes of Scotland, Bridge of Weir.

As the name indicates the children emigrated are exclusively of Scotch birth. The work of this agency has been satisfactorily carried on. One hundred and thirty-nine children were received and distributed from this centre during the past year. Their annual party received a cordial welcome on their arrival at Brockville where the work is held in high regard.

Your obedient servant,

G. BOGUE SMART,

Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes.

PART III

SURVEYS

SURVEYS

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, May 16, 1910.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Topographical Surveys Branch for the year ended March 31, 1910.

Surveys under the Dominion Lands system are carried on by survey parties under three classes of surveyors,—(1) those employed by the day, (2) those paid at contract rates, and (3) those engaged under yearly salary. The parties under daily paid surveyors are engaged on the survey of initial meridians and base lines, on townsite and settlement surveys and on resurveys, restoration, correction and other miscellaneous work.

The survey of initial meridians and base lines is the most important work, for upon its accuracy depends the perfection of the subsequent subdivision. As a matter of course these lines are situated in outlying portions of the country, far from settlement and railway facilities and one of the greatest difficulties is that of transportation. This is in some measure obviated by having supplies freighted during the winter to depots selected in advance, thereby ensuring transportation during the course of the survey for shorter distances and with lighter loads.

Some idea of the isolation of a survey party engaged in these surveys may be obtained from the reports of one of the surveyors in charge, who states that his transport outfit required three weeks to make the round trip between his survey camp and his depot of supplies and that this depot was fifty miles from the nearest Hudson's Bay post, one hundred and twenty miles from the nearest post office and one hundred and fifty miles from a railway station. Yet he goes on to say:—

> 'It is remarkable in how short a time settlement may follow after surveys are made. Places in other parts of Alberta where a few years ago, while surveying the preliminary lines, I used to wonder how I could keep the party from starvation, are now dotted with settlements, while houses, post offices, stores and hotels cover the country where there was no sign of human life within a hundred miles of our camp.'

Surveyors engaged on this pioneer work have peculiar advantages for gathering valuable information as to the topographical features and natural resources of large tracts of territory which, in many cases, are practically unexplored. So important a part of the surveyors' duties has this become that a leveller and an explorer are now attached to each party and they are enabled to supply data for a complete chain of levels and to furnish a report on the nature and resources of the country for a considerable distance on either side of the surveyed line. These additional duties in no way interfere with the progress of the survey and the value of the information thus gained amply justifies the comparatively slight additional cost involved.

Subdivision surveys in the Peace River district and in western and southern Alberta were carried out by parties working under daily pay, while resurveys, restoration and correction surveys under the provisions of sections 57 and 58 of the

Dominion Lands Surveys Act, were continued in the more settled districts. Several parties under similar organization were engaged in the survey of timber berths, settlements and townsites and in other miscellaneous surveys of Dominion Lands throughout the four western provinces.

Parties in charge of surveyors working under contract were employed exclusively upon the subdivision of townships into sections and quarter sections. A contract surveyor is paid at certain rates per mile of line surveyed, varying according to the difficulties of the work, from about $7.50 per mile in level prairie to about $31 per mile in heavily timbered country. From the rates allowed by the department the contractors are required to meet all the expenses of survey. Twenty-six contracts were allotted during 1909, the average value of a contract being about $12,000.

The year 1909 is memorable as witnessing the completion of the survey of the western prairies, the subdivision of the tract of land lying immediately north of the international boundary in Saskatchewan and Alberta having been completed during the year. This tract, formerly known as the semi-arid district, comprised one hundred and sixty-nine townships, and was the last piece of unsurveyed open prairie. The subdivided townships extend now in an unbroken tract from the international boundary to a considerable distance north of the Saskatchewan river and the lands not yet surveyed are all more or less wooded.

Surveys under contract were also carried on northeast and northwest of Edmonton, southeast of Prince Albert and in northern and eastern Manitoba. At Grand Prairie in the Peace River district about thirty townships were subdivided and are now open for entry.

Five inspectors of surveys are employed under yearly salary as permanent officials of the department. It is their duty to visit the townships subdivided under contract, to examine and report upon the character of the contractors' work and to recommend its acceptance or rejection.

SURVEYS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1910.

The unusually late spring of 1909 was a help rather than a hindrance to the majority of the surveyors as it enabled them to reach their respective districts before roads and trails become impassable for heavy transport. Mr. Geo. McMillan, D.L.S., states that not in the recollection of the oldest resident had the ice remained strong in the Peace river so late in the season. It was solid until May 4, and he crossed on it at Dunvegan on May 2. Mr. A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., who worked about one hundred miles northwest of Prince Albert reports that the spring was the most backward experienced in that locality for thirty years. Mr. E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., with his party crossed the Saskatchewan river below Prince Albert on the ice on May 9. Mr. H. W. Selby, D.L.S., traversed the Athabaska river near the fifth meridian on the ice on May 5.

The weather generally throughout the season was unusually favourable for field operations and the amount of work accomplished compares well with that of other years. Perhaps the best basis of comparison is that of the average number of miles surveyed per party which for the last four survey seasons is as follows:—

1909	412 miles.
1908	366 "
1907	364 "
1906	305 "

Two hundred and seventy-eight whole townships and twenty-five fractional townships were completely subdivided and a partial subdivision made of three hundred and five others. A complete resurvey or retracement was made of forty whole and three

fractional townships as well as a partial resurvey in one hundred and ninety-eight others.

Sixty-four survey parties were employed, fifty-nine on township surveys and five on miscellaneous work. Of these, thirty-three were paid by the day, twenty-six worked under contract and five were engaged on the inspection of contract surveys. Four other surveyors were employed for short periods on small miscellaneous surveys. Two of the parties under daily pay worked in Manitoba, nine in Saskatchewan, fourteen in Alberta and six in British Columbia, while seven worked part of the time in one province and part of the time in another.

The parties working under contract were distributed as follows:—Three in Manitoba, eleven in Saskatchewan, eleven in Alberta and one partly in Saskatchewan and partly in Alberta.

The reports of the inspectors of surveys and of the surveyors employed under daily pay are given as appendices Nos. 11 to 45.

SURVEYS OF BLOCK OUTLINES.

Eight surveyors were employed in establishing base lines and initial meridians. Owing to the difficulties of transportation and the nature of the country through which these lines run, the progress of the work is slow and the cost is very great. The figures which are given in Appendix No. 2 show that it varies from $88 to $309 per mile, and averages $167.

Mr. A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., continued the survey of the third meridian northerly from the north boundary of township 52 to the north boundary of township 60. He then established the sixteenth base westerly from the third to the fourth meridian. In this district valuable timber, not included in leased berths, is found in limited quantities and in widely distributed areas separated by large tracts of country which were overrun by fires years ago and where the second growth is still too small to be of any commercial value. Along the sixteenth base are many tracts of good agricultural land fit for immediate settlement. There are considerable areas of partly open and prairie land suitable for stock raising, where quantities of upland hay could be procured and where good water is found in numerous small streams.

Mr. Wm. Christie, D.L.S., established the fifteenth base easterly from the fourth to the third meridian. Sufficient governing lines between these two meridians have now been established to enable the department to continue the subdivision of townships as far north as township 61, when a demand for these lands arises.

Mr. A. W. Ponton, D.L.S., continued the production of the fifth meridian northerly. His instructions were to extend it from township 107, where he left off in 1908, to township 117, and to run the thirtieth base westerly as far as necessary for the subdivision of the best agricultural lands in the Vermilion district. By an accident on Peace river a large part of his supplies was lost and he was compelled to return to Athabaska Landing for additional stores. Owing to the great distance from settlement and the infrequent mail service no report of his progress has yet been received.

Mr. Geo. McMillan, D.L.S., ran the eighteenth base west of the sixth meridian from the east boundary of range 9 to the British Columbia boundary. He also retraced the north boundary of township 64, range 27, west of the fifth meridian and established the seventeenth base westerly from the sixth meridian to the northeast corner of section 33, range 9. Considerable areas of this district have been devastated by forest fires and survey operations on the seventeenth base were greatly impeded by brulé and windfall.

Mr. A. H. Hawkins, D.L.S., continued the fifteenth base west of the fifth meridian from the east boundary of range 25 to the sixth meridian. He also established

this base west of the sixth meridian as far as the east boundary of range 9 and the sixteenth base as far as the east boundary of range 5. This district at one time was thickly covered with forests of jackpine but these are now nearly burnt off and there remains either dry standing timber or windfall. Mr. Hawkins states that the distance from market alone stands in the way of making the Muskeg and Grande Cache valleys on the fifteenth base a most admirable horse or cattle range.

Mr. B. J. Saunders, D.L.S., established the ninth base west of the fifth meridian across ranges 8, 9 and 10, and the tenth base across ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11. In township 37, range 8, a number of settlers have already located on Prairie creek where a considerable area of good hay land is found.

Mr. J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., surveyed the fourth meridian from the northeast corner of section 12, township 63, to the north boundary of township 80. Within thirty miles of his starting point the meridian crosses Primrose lake, a body of water about forty miles long and covering an area of about one hundred and ten thousand acres. The fact that this lake had not previously been shown on any map indicates the general lack of knowledge which exists regarding the topographical features of this northern country and shows the need for the exploratory work now being carried on in connection with outline surveys.

Mr. W. A. Ducker, D.L.S., was employed during the past winter in establishing the eleventh base from the east boundary of range 27, west of the principal meridian, westerly to the second meridian. This base runs through the Porcupine Forest reserve and its survey was necessary in order that the limits of the reserve might be definitely marked out later on.

TOWNSHIP SUBDIVISION SURVEYS.

In addition to the township subdivision surveys executed under contract, several parties under daily pay were employed exclusively on subdivision in districts where contract rates would not apply.

Mr. A. McFee, D.L.S., subdivided portions of townships on the Brazeau river in which coal claims are located. The district is very mountainous and Mr. McFee was unable to complete all the surveys required.

Mr. J. B. McFarlane, D.L.S., was engaged in projecting township subdivision westerly along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from range 24, west of the fifth meridian to the Yellowhead Pass.

Mr. J. B. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., continued the subdivision of townships in the Peace River district near Dunvegan. He reports that the climate is good, with no early summer frosts and that the greater portion of the land is suitable for farming and ranching purposes. Timber for general farm use and for lumbering purposes is plentiful.

Mr. W. H. Selby, D.L.S., subdivided land east and west of Lesser Slave lake. He states that the townships lying west of Winagami lake contain as fine land as can be found within the unsurveyed portion of Dominion lands.

Messrs. W. H. Young, D.L.S., W. A. Scott, D.L.S., and Jas. Warren, D.L.S., carried on subdivision in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains between Calgary and the international boundary. Some of these lands were applied for as coal and oil lands, but there is also a considerable demand from farmers and ranchers. Owing to the mountainous character of the country the progress of these surveys is very slow.

CORRECTION, RESTORATION AND MISCELLANEOUS SURVEYS.

Owing to the advance of settlement in recent years, townships subdivided twenty-five or thirty years ago have been largely taken up as homesteads. The wooden posts formerly used as survey monuments have disappeared, the mounds and pits have been destroyed and settlers are not able to locate definitely their parcels of land. As a result,

farm and local improvements are delayed, friction arises between neighbours and unless restoration surveys are promptly carried out the progress of the settlement is seriously retarded.

Some of the early surveys were carelessly executed and the plans do not show the boundaries of sections as they are on the ground. In such cases where the monuments still exist and where lands affected have been patented the lines are retraced for the purpose of obtaining accurate information as to areas, bearings and distances. Had these discrepancies been discovered a few years ago, before the tide of immigration set in, the effect would not have been so serious as then the survey could have been corrected. Sometimes where the original work indicates general care and accuracy in execution a serious error has been made in the location of a survey monument. A correction is made in such cases if it can be done under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act.

Mr. C. F. Aylesworth, D.L.S., continued resurvey work in southeastern Manitoba.

Mr. W. J. Deans, D.L.S., worked in the district between Lake Manitoba and the western boundary of the province. His reports show the great necessity for restoration surveys in some localities. In one township where the original monuments were lost a settler had six acres of crop and a newly erected house on another homesteader's quarter-section. In another township where extensive improvements had been made in the way of buildings two settlers were found to be on the wrong quarter-sections and one was on the road allowance.

Mr. John Francis, D.L.S., was employed on resurveys in the vicinity of Yorkton, Saskatchewan. In many cases the original surveys were found to be very irregular, but settlements, roads and improvements often stood in the way of satisfactory correction.

Mr. O. Rolfson, D.L.S., carried on resurveys in southeastern Saskatchewan and in southwestern Manitoba.

Messrs. A. L. McNaughton, D.L.S., and W. R. Reilly, D.L.S., were employed in resurveying townships in the Prince Albert district, Saskatchewan.

Mr. H. S. Holcroft, D.L.S., in the early part of the season was engaged in the resurvey of townships southeast and east of Edmonton. Later he made surveys required in townships 57 and 58, ranges 9 and 10, west of the fourth meridian, which comprise what was formerly known as the St. Paul de Metis half-breed reserve. The various parcels of land allotted to half-breed claimants were marked out to enable the department to dispose of the remainder of the old reserve to homesteaders.

The demand for small miscellaneous surveys has grown so greatly in recent years that it has been found advisable to make special provision for them. For this purpose surveyor is employed who travels with an assistant and engages labourers and local transportation when required. This provides an expeditious and economical method of completing small surveys scattered over a wide territory, without interfering with the more extensive work being carried on by the fully organized parties. Mr. Thos. Fawcett, D.T.S., was engaged on this work and during the past season completed over forty separate surveys in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. These included the correction of errors in the original subdivision, the re-establishment of lost corners, the traverse of water areas and investigations as to the necessity for resurveys applied for.

One of the surveys carried out by Mr. Fawcett was the subdivision into sections of the land formerly covered by the waters of Reed lake along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway west of Moosejaw. In 1883, when the adjoining land was subdivided, this lake covered an area of over eight thousand acres and the water was seven or eight feet deep. Within recent years the lake has dried up and the greater part of the land formerly covered by it is now fit for cultivation. The fertility of the soil is shown by the fact that a portion of the old lake bed produced last year over one hundred bushels of oats to the acre. The demands for new surveys are frequently the result of similar changes in the topographical features of the western provinces.

Mr. C. C. Fairchild, D.L.S., accompanied the commission appointed to look into the claims of Doukhobor settlers. He laid out fifty-seven village sites in Saskatchewan for these people, involving the survey of about one hundred and twenty-five miles of line.

Mr. L. R. Ord, D.L.S., made a micrometer traverse of Lac LaRonge, Saskatchewan, the object of this survey being to furnish a plan for recording the mining claims located there.

Mr. W. Thibaudeau, C.E., was engaged on a reconnaissance of the head waters of the Bow river, of the Waterton river in the vicinity of Waterton lakes, of Cypress lakes and of the southern slope of the Cypress hills, with a view to locating suitable sites for the construction of storage reservoirs for irrigation and other purposes.

Messrs. Joseph Doupe, D.L.S., A. C. Garner, D.L.S., and E. W. Walker, D.L.S., were employed for short periods on resurveys in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SURVEYS.

The subdivision of Dominion lands in the railway belt, British Columbia, was carried on by four parties under Messrs. J. E. Ross, A. W. Johnson, E. W. Robinson and T. H. Plunkett, Dominion Land Surveyors. The parties were so distributed as to be available for urgent surveys wherever required.

Part of the time of Messrs. Plunkett and Robinson was taken up in surveying agricultural lands in the Columbia valley, above and below Revelstoke, which were considered to be of such value that it was deemed advisable to lay them out in parcels smaller than quarter-sections. For this purpose monuments were erected as far as practicable at legal subdivision corners and in the centre of legal subdivision boundaries along the regular surveyed lines so that the land may be disposed of in parcels of such size as may be desired.

Mr. Ross was employed in the Kamloops district and Mr. Johnson in the New Westminster district. One of the surveys carried out by the latter was the subdivision into lots of a parcel of land on Bedwell bay on the north arm of Burrard Inlet. This locality is easily accessible from Vancouver and New Westminster and provides exceptional advantages as a summer resort.

Messrs. S. S. McDiarmid, D.L.S., and J. H. Brownlee, D.L.S., were employed in the railway belt for short periods on work that could not be done conveniently by the regular parties.

Mr. P. A. Carson, D.L.S., continued the triangulation survey through the Selkirk mountains. An important part of his work of last year was the measurement of a base line along the Columbia river about twenty-one miles southeast of Golden. This base controls the complete network of the triangulation survey from the summit of the main range of the Rocky Mountains westward to the Cascade range.

The examination and classification of the vacant lands in the valleys of the railway belt was resumed in 1909. This work was in charge of Mr. A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S. He had under his direction three sub-parties under Messrs. M. P. Bridgland, A. J. Campbell and R. D. McCaw, Dominion Land Surveyors. The country examined was classified either as fruit, farming, grazing, timber, or worthless land.

INSPECTION SURVEYS.

Five parties were engaged for the greater part of the time on the inspection of surveys performed under contract.

Mr. E. W. Hubbell, D.L.S., worked in the Prince Albert district. In addition to his inspection work he resurveyed five townships near Elbow, Saskatchewan. He

speaks in very favourable terms of the district in the vicinity of Lost river, classifying it, in his opinion, as the finest section of country that is open for settlement in Saskatchewan.

Mr. P. R. A. Belanger, D.L.S., carried on inspection work in Manitoba and completed several miscellaneous resurveys.

Mr. C. F. Miles, D.L.S., inspected the contract work in the prairie section adjoining the international boundary and resurveyed several townships north of Swift Current.

Mr. G. J. Lonergan, D.L.S., completed the inspection surveys required in the district east of Edmonton. Among the other surveys executed by him the most important was the resurvey of St. Albert settlement.

Mr. L. E. Fontaine, D.L.S., inspected the contract surveys west of Edmonton.

STATEMENT OF MILEAGE SURVEYED.

The following table gives a comparison of the mileage surveyed since 1907:—

	April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.	April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.	April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines	2,089	2,019	1,674
Section lines	16,326	16,985	13,710
Traverse	2,413	3,323	3,193
Resurvey	3,876	2,175	2,917
Total for season	24,704	24,502	21,494
Number of parties	60	67	59
Average miles per party	412	366	364

The following table shows the mileage surveyed by the parties under daily pay and by the parties under contract.

WORK OF PARTIES UNDER DAILY PAY.

	April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.	April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.	April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines	861	512	542
Section lines	1,066	1,004	975
Traverse	1,324	1,158	1,313
Resurvey	3,808	2,175	2,782
Total for season	7,059	4,849	5,612
Number of parties	34	36	29
Average miles per party	208	135	194

WORK OF PARTIES UNDER CONTRACT.

	April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.	April 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909.	April 1, 1907, to March 31, 1908.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Township outlines	1,228	1,507	1,132
Section lines	15,260	15,981	12,735
Traverse	1,089	2,165	1,880
Resurvey	68	.....	135
Total for season	17,645	19,653	15,882
Number of parties	26	31	30
Average miles per party	679	634	529

NOTE.—Owing to the nature of their work the parties under Messrs. P. A. Carson, L. E. Fontaine, A. C. Garner, S. S. McDiarmid, W. Thibaudeau, E. W. Walker and A. O. Wheeler are not included in the statement of mileage for the year ended March 31, 1910. As no returns have been received from Mr. A. W. Ponton, his party is also omitted.

COST OF SURVEYS.

The following statement shows the average cost per mile of surveys executed by surveyors under daily pay and by surveyors under contract.

	Surveyors under Daily Pay.	Surveyors under Contract.
Total mileage surveyed	7,059	17,645
Total cost	$348,208.60	$317,083.51
Average cost per mile	$49.33	$17.97

The low average cost of contract work, $17.97 per mile, is due to the subdivision of 169 townships in the open prairie in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, while nearly all the surveys under daily pay were in the woods. The average cost of daily paid surveys is raised by the base lines and initial meridians, which are very expensive. With the present organization, it is estimated that the surveys which are now being executed under contract would cost little, if any more, if they were made by parties under daily pay.

DESCRIPTIONS OF TOWNSHIPS.

Descriptions of the townships subdivided during the year have been compiled from the surveyors' reports and are given as Appendix No. 46. The descriptions are in order of township, range and meridian and are preceded by a list of the townships described.

The subdivision surveys performed prior to March 31, 1909, those made between that date and March 31, 1910, and the resurveys executed during the same period are shown in different colours upon the map which accompanies this report.

RATE OF PAYMENT FOR TRAVERSE SURVEYS.

In order to remove doubts and causes of disagreement between survey contractors and the department respecting the amount to be paid for traverse surveys, clause 14 of the schedule of rates of the Order in Council of May 12, 1908, was cancelled by Order in Council of December 6, 1909, and the following substituted:—

14. Traverses of lakes and rivers and connecting traverses shall be paid for at the rate of eleven dollars per mile. For traverses of lakes and rivers, the distance to be paid for shall be measured along the bank of the lake or river from every point fixed by the survey in a straight line to the next point. When both banks of a river are located from a single traverse line, the full traverse rate of eleven dollars per mile shall be paid for one bank only and the additional work for locating the other bank shall be paid for at the rate of four dollars per mile. Nothing shall be paid for offsets, but one dollar shall be deducted for every offset short of the number required by the Manual of Survey.

MANUAL OF SURVEY.

The seventh edition of the Manual of Survey referred to in the report of last year is now in the hands of the printers and is expected to be ready soon.

SURVEY OF TIMBER BERTHS.

Formerly timber berths were not surveyed until they had been disposed of by license. The licensee had to make his own arrangements for the survey of the berth. Last year a new method was adopted; the berths are now surveyed prior to being offered to the public. The practice is to call for tenders for the survey from surveyors in the vicinity and if the price is satisfactory instructions are issued by the Surveyor General. After the confirmation of the survey the berth is leased to the highest bidder. Instructions were issued during the year for the survey of thirteen berths.

IRON POSTS.

Beginning in 1908, iron posts were substituted for wooden ones in marking quarter-section corners. During the past year about 43,000 small iron posts were purchased for marking section and quarter-section corners; large posts are used at township corners. For the convenience of surveyors posts were kept in stock at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Revelstoke, Kamloops and New Westminster.

VISIT TO DAWSON, Y.T.

The surveys in the Yukon territory are of two kinds. There are the surveys of lots and quartz mining claims for which patents are to be issued, and the surveys of placer claims, hydraulic leases, etc., which are for leases renewable from year to year. The surveys of the first kind are made under the instructions of the Surveyor General and the returns are recorded in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. The surveys of the second kind are placed by law under the control of the Commissioner of the Yukon Territory; the returns are filed in the surveys office at Dawson and there are no duplicates anywhere else. The lack of information on these surveys was inconvenient when dealing with Yukon affairs at Ottawa; moreover, the danger of destruction by fire of that single set of records was great and the consequences would have been disastrous. I was accordingly directed to proceed to Dawson with two draughtsmen to examine the records of the surveys office carefully, and to make copies of such part of the records as it would be useful to have at Ottawa. This work has been successfully accomplished.

While at Dawson I devoted considerable attention to the arrangements in force for the surveys in the Territory and on my return submitted various recommendations for the improvement of the service.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence of this Branch consisted of:—

Letters received	15,368
Letters sent	14,130

ACCOUNTS.

The Accountant's record shows:—

Number of accounts dealt with	764
Amount of accounts	$898,536
Number of cheques forwarded	3,584

OFFICE STAFF.

Under the new organization of the Department of the Interior, the Geographer's and Survey Records' offices, which formerly were part of the Topographical Surveys Branch, are now separate branches: they have accordingly been omitted from the list of employees in Appendix No. 9.

The office staff of the Topographical Surveys Branch proper consists of one hundred and twenty-seven employees. There are fourteen vacancies.

Messrs. J. B. Lepage and M. J. McLaughlin resigned during the year. Mr. C. R. Binks was transferred to the Accounts Branch, Mr. M. B. Bonnell to the Department of Agriculture, Mr. T. H. G. Clunn to the Dominion Astronomical Observatory and Mr. R. S. Stronach to the Railway and Swamp Lands Branch.

Two members of the staff died, Messrs. Wm. Elwell and W. T. Green. Mr. Elwell was a graduate of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, and Mr. Green an honour graduate of the University of Toronto and a Dominion Land Surveyor. Both were possessed of a high order of ability and by their untimely deaths the public service suffered a serious loss.

The following new members were appointed:—J. F. Blanchard, J. D. Bradley, D. E. Chartrand, B.Sc., J. A. Cote, A. Cousineau, L. O. R. Dozois, J. F. Fredette, C. M. Hoar, B.Sc., W. J. Lytle and C. E. Marchand. Mr. H. M. Easton was engaged as a printer and Mr. E. H. Hare was employed temporarily as assistant photographer.

CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN'S OFFICE.

(P. B. Symes, Chief Draughtsman.)

The chief feature of the past twelve months in the office has been the steady increase in the amount of business to be attended to and the increasing difficulty in handling it with a staff diminished in numbers and impaired in efficiency by the loss of experienced men. Not only has there been an increase in almost every item, as may be seen from statements below, but new lines of work have been added, such as levelling and magnetic observations, which necessarily occupy some of the available force in the office.

The new section of the draughting office established chiefly to deal with these and other scientific matters, such as astronomical tables, &c., was put into working order during the year and has now a staff of eight.

The demand for maps and plans and other printed matter is becoming greater every year and probably it will not be long before some better provision must be made for this distribution work.

CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN'S OFFICE—FIRST SECTION—SURVEY INSTRUCTIONS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

(T. E. Brown, Chief of Section.)

The work of this section has increased steadily during the year, whereas the strength of the staff has been reduced from twenty-one to nineteen. For this reason the general report of survey operations mentioned in last year's report, as well as the history of photo-topographical survey operations in the Rocky Mountains have had to be laid aside and are not yet ready for publication.

One hundred and ninety-two drafts of instructions to surveyors for the execution of surveys were prepared. These instructions were accompanied in each case with all the information available as to the nature of the country, the previous surveys of Dominion lands, Indian reserves, trails, &c.; 1,274 sketches and 103 maps and tracings were compiled and furnished for this purpose.

Entries in the office registers show that 1,214 progress sketches were received from surveyors, together with 547 books of field notes for township surveys, 132 books and 568 plans, sketches, &c., for miscellaneous surveys, 451 timber reports, 383 statutory declarations of settlers and returns for 1,037 magnetic observations and for 128 separate blocks of timber berths. General reports on their survey operations were received from thirty-five surveyors.

Their examination having been completed, 725 books of field notes were placed on record, together with 430 plans of miscellaneous surveys and 383 statutory declarations of settlers.

Plans of 705 townships, 5 settlements or townsites, 54 sectional maps and 113 miscellaneous plans were received from the lithographic office, entered in the registers and distributed.

Preliminary plans were issued for 424 townships.

Fifteen hundred and five communications from settlers and others on various subjects, and inquiries from other branches were received and dealt with; they required the preparation of 1,250 sketches, 153 maps and tracings and the copying of 288 pages of field notes. Twelve descriptions of parcels of land were drafted.

The compilation of a set of maps to illustrate discrepancies in the surveys and to show closings of township surveys has been continued. Fourteen new sheets have been made and twenty-two revised and brought up to date.

Considerable time was devoted to proof-reading the new edition of the Manual of Instructions for the Survey of Dominion Lands, the Annual Report of the Branch, a pamphlet on 'Descriptions for Deeds' and other reports, forms, &c., printed during the year.

Two thousand, one hundred and ninety-one files were received from the Correspondence Branch and used in connection with the work of this office. Four thousand five hundred and five draft letters and memoranda were written.

DRAUGHTING OFFICE—SECOND SECTION—SURVEYS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

(T. S. Nash—Chief of Section.)

The staff of this section is much smaller than previously. At the time of reorganization in September, 1908, twenty-eight employees were considered necessary for the work of the section. At the beginning of the year the staff was three men short. During the year five men were removed and one was added. The average shortage for the year has been six employees.

As stated in previous reports, all the returns of surveys of Dominion Lands in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are examined in this section and plans of the surveys compiled.

Sketches sent in by surveyors in the field showing the progress of the work are examined to see that all the surveys are correctly executed within the limits of error allowed by the Manual and that all areas made fractional by water are shown. These sketches are the basis for the advances to contractors. During the year 404 progress sketches from surveyors employed by the day, 441 from contractors and 203 from inspectors were received and examined, making a total of 1,048.

Immediately upon being received, the final returns are given a cursory examination, the purpose of which is to detect any serious omissions or discrepancies, and if necessary, they are returned to the surveyor for correction. After this the returns of all previous surveys in the township or settlement are collected and the compiling of the plan is proceeded with. During the year 378 subdivision surveys, 247 township outline surveys and 144 miscellaneous surveys were examined and the compiled plans of 660 townships were sent to the draughtsmen to be drawn for reproduction. This number includes the first edition of plans of 388 townships which shows the extent of new country being opened up for settlement. Compiled plans of 12 miscellaneous surveys were also sent to the draughtsmen. While compiling, a very careful examination is made of the returns of the new survey and a memorandum of any discrepancies or omissions is sent to the surveyor. Five hundred and twenty such memoranda were sent while 450 replies to memoranda were received and the necessary corrections made in the field books; 1,150 letters in connection with the work were drafted.

The field notes of the inspectors of surveys in examining survey contracts also are examined and their reports dealt with in this section.

The survey contracts given out each year are examined by five surveyors who are employed throughout the year by the department. Each inspector has to examine a number of contracts situated in the same section of the country. It is his duty to survey a few miles of line in each of several townships in each survey contract as soon as possible after the contractor has completed his work and to send to the department the same information in connection with the survey of the lines examined which the contractor is expected to furnish. He further makes a report on the general appearance of the survey and recommends to the Surveyor General the acceptance or the rejection of the contractor's work.

The inspector's notes are examined and compared with the contractor's. If this comparison reveals a close agreement between the two and if the inspector's general report is favourable the contractor's work is accepted by the department and he is paid in full. If the inspector's field notes or report show that the survey, or any part of it, has been too imperfectly performed to be accepted, the contractor is required to correct his work. If the defects discovered show that the survey was not performed strictly in accordance with the terms of the contract, but the defects are not of such a nature as to cause the rejection of the work, the contract is accepted subject to deductions recommended by the inspector or provided for by the Manual of Surveys. In all such cases, however, the contractor is given the option of either accepting the deduction in his account or of correcting his work.

This system of inspection of contract surveys which has been in use for the past six years has resulted in a much higher standard of work by the survey contractors than was formerly obtained. Also it prevents the occurrence of large errors and thus obviates the necessity for making corrections at some later date. During the year the inspectors' reports on thirty-four contracts were received and dealt with and thirty-eight contract accounts were closed.

One hundred and forty-seven requests for information concerning surveys were received from other branches of the department involving the calculation of 710 areas; 265 plans of road diversions made by the provincial governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta were examined.

In this section also were examined the plans and field notes for sixty-four timber berths consisting of 212 blocks; and thirty-four plans of right of way of railways were examined, the mileage of which amounted to 794·09. Many of the right of way plans being in duplicate or in triplicate, the gross mileage of plans examined was 1,889·25.

CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN'S OFFICE—THIRD SECTION—DRAWING FOR REPRODUCTION.

(C. Engler, Chief of Section.)

The nominal strength of the staff in this section is thirteen, but this has not been maintained except during the latter part of March, when the vacancy recorded in the last annual report was filled by the appointment of Mr. C. E. Marchand.

The staff still occupy part of the second floor of the Imperial building, Queen street. These quarters have been found very comfortable and well suited for draughting, but on account of their situation, are not very convenient. It frequently happens that in planning the publication of a map details as to photographing have to be discussed with the photographer, and as to printing with the lithographers or pressmen. The photographer is on the top floor of the Topographical Surveys building, the pressmen and some of the lithographers are in the basement of the same building, while others are in the basement of the Imperial building. Time is therefore lost in going from one to another. The arrangement is also bad for the expeditious reading of proofs.

The hand printing press used in this section was originally intended for printing titles, names, &c., for pasting on plans to be photo-zincographed. Very frequently the office work of the other divisions requires the printing of forms for office use, circular letters to surveyors, amendments to the Manual of Surveys, &c. Many of these are printed on the hand press, for as a rule only a limited number is required and the amount of typesetting is small. As hinted at in the last report, the work of printing has become more than one man can do; accordingly a pressman from the lithographic office has been employed to operate the press. As time goes on the number of ways in which type can be adapted for use in making plans increases until now some of the most complicated plans are made altogether from type and a comparison of them with plans drawn in the ordinary way shows an improvement in most cases. It might be remarked that type lends itself to use in plans especially where straight lines predominate as, for example, in plans of townsites, while on the other hand where letters are to be arranged in curves it is hard to make type letters look well.

The number of township plans prepared for printing during the year was 713, an increase of about 16 per cent over the number prepared last year. These plans represent an area considerably larger than the combined areas of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

The number of other plans, drawings and miscellaneous jobs amounted to 182. Some of the more important are the plans of the town of Churchill and specimen plans for the revised Manual of Surveys. Considerable work has also been done on profiles of base lines to be published later, and on the maps and plans to accompany the Annual Report of this Branch.

CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN'S OFFICE—FOURTH SECTION—BRITISH COLUMBIA SURVEYS.

(E. L. Rowan-Legg, Chief of Section.)

In this section the usual work of examination of surveyors' field notes has been carried on, and township plans have been compiled. In the case of townships in which

the amount of information required to be shown is very great it becomes necessary to compile quarter township plans on a larger scale, so that the details may be clearly seen.

Besides township plans, a plan of the townsite of Golden (South) was compiled and issued.

Plans of the townsites of Yale and Golden have also been compiled, but have not yet been issued.

The compilation of the plan of Golden was delayed for a considerable length of time on account of the difficulty experienced in the field in finding a suitable road connection between the town and its extension, but this was at last satisfactorily arranged.

A large number of plans and field notes of the survey of timber berths has been examined for the Timber, Grazing and Irrigation Branch, in order that the berths may be dealt with as soon as possible. This work entails not only the examination of the returns, but also their re-examination when sent back by the surveyor after the corrections are made. Two of the members of the staff were engaged on this work.

Considerable time was spent by several members of the staff in copying maps for the department in connection with the surveys to be made of agricultural lands about Shuswap lake and in the Columbia valley.

The work of this section consisted of:—

Preliminary plans issued	43
Township plans compiled	119
Townsite plans compiled	3
Plans and sketches made	344
Returns of township subdivision examined—books	40
" " " " —plots	57
Returns of timber berths examined	101
Returns of miscellaneous surveys examined	4
Returns of mineral claims examined	7
Odd jobs and requests for various information dealt with	722
Draft letters and memoranda written	1,067

CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN'S OFFICE—FIFTH SECTION—MAPPING.

(J. Smith, Chief of Section.)

Since the last report the staff of the section has been reduced from eleven to nine, Mr. Genest having been transferred temporarily to Dawson and Mr. Lepage having resigned.

The routine work on the sectional maps has been continued, eleven of the maps on a scale of three miles to an inch and thirty-nine of those on a scale of six miles to an inch being revised and re-issued. In addition to the above, sixty-eight of the larger maps were revised and the work copied on the smaller maps for the Railway Lands Branch.

In connection with the work on the sectional maps, the following documents were used, viz.:—seventy-five plans of timber berths, three plans of Indian reserves, four hundred and twenty-six plans of surveyed roads, sixty-eight plans of railways and five hundred and twelve field books; the names and positions of one thousand and fifty-eight post offices, mostly new ones, were obtained from the Post Office Department and put on the maps, one hundred and forty-seven sectional maps were examined and three hundred and fifty-six letters and memoranda written.

The work on the Yukon surveys is falling in arrears because the staff is insufficient for the work; of the ninety-nine returns of surveys received, only thirty-eight have been examined and thirty-one plans reduced and plotted on the group plans. More assistance is urgently needed in this work.

CHIEF DRAUGHTSMAN'S OFFICE—SIXTH SECTION—SCIENTIFIC AND TOPOGRAPHICAL WORK.

(G. Blanchard Dodge, Chief of Section.)

The staff of this section consists at present of six technical men and one non-technical, but as some appointments have only recently been made the staff practically has consisted of only four men for the past year. There are still five vacancies.

This section takes entire charge of the level and magnetic work.

The instructions for levels are prepared, level notes checked and profiles plotted. The total number of miles of levels (spirit and trigonometric) run to date is 854 miles; checked and profiles plotted 506. Reduced profiles of some of the base lines, of part of the Yukon-British Columbia boundary and of the streets of Churchill are appended. The relief of the country is already an important matter in southern Alberta and as the country develops and becomes more thickly settled, will engage attention throughout the whole west. Large areas of swamp now regarded as practically useless may be drained and prove fine agricultural land. One surveyor writes: 'The taking of levels has shown the fallacy of thinking there would be much difficulty in drainage. We have crossed large areas of swamp fifty or a hundred feet higher than streams within a couple of miles. It is not want of fall, but want of outlet, that causes nearly all swamps and bogs.'

In 1907, Mr. A. Saint Cyr, D.L.S., was requested to take frequent aneroid readings during the course of his survey, the object being to see what reliability could be placed on elevations derived from aneroid readings carefully taken. The barometer reading at sea-level for the place of observation is taken from the daily isobar maps published by the Meteorological Service and the altitudes calculated. At the time it was thought that accuracy could not be hoped for and that the resulting elevations would be too unreliable to be made use of. On the contrary, the results have been very encouraging, so much so that this year (1910) as a further experiment, surveyors running levels have been requested to take frequent aneroid readings conjointly with the levels. If these prove equally satisfactory, they will furnish us with close approximations of the true elevations for the different level lines until opportunity offers to connect with railway surveys.

Instructions are prepared for magnetic observations, compasses of surveyors' transits examined, tested and the index correction determined, the returns of observations checked, the information compiled and prepared in form to be of practical use. The number of observations for magnetic declination received for the past year is 1,037. Observations were taken by 27 surveyors.

Eighty-seven letters of instructions to surveyors were prepared, 232 other letters drafted and 174 letters received.

The testing of surveyors' instruments comes under this section. This work is at present much handicapped by want of proper accommodation and proper facilities. Three of the new block survey transits were examined, tested and their constants determined. The telescopes of these transits are exceptionally good, the definition being very fine. No difficulty was experienced in getting good pointings on stars listed in star catalogues as 6·7 and 6·8 magnitudes. A latitude determination by Talcott's method gave a probable error of 0″·20 from 29 pairs of stars. This is considered remarkably good with an instrument of the size. Other instruments were also tested.

Whenever time permits, the surveyors' watches sent in to be cleaned and rated are sent to the makers, but sometimes there is not sufficient time for that and surveyors leave their watches to be rated here. Eight watches were rated for the past year.

This section has charge of all the instruments owned by the Branch and the repairs to instruments.

During the past year the chapter on 'Block and Base line Surveys' and the appendices on 'The Determination of the Astronomical Meridian,' 'The Determination of the Magnetic Meridian' and 'Instruments' for the new edition of the Manual of Surveys and a new book for 'Record of Azimuth Observations' were revised or prepared.

The Astronomical Field Tables for twelve months and a projection for a new map of Canada were computed. Numerous other miscellaneous computations required were also made.

Twenty-five township plans were compiled.

Under this section comes the plotting and putting into shape for publication of the topographical information supplied by surveyors. The present staff is only about sufficient to handle the level, magnetic and other work enumerated above, and if anything worth while is to be done in that line all five of the existing vacancies will require to be filled.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

A new frame for hanging the copying camera and copying board has been installed; it is perfectly rigid and provided with means of adjustment both for the copying board and for the camera. A new graduation has been made for setting the focus to enlarge or reduce to any scale: it is very accurate.

Photo-zincographs in colours are now made from a single negative from which as many zinc transfers are made as there are colours to be printed. For each transfer, all the lines which must not show are painted out on the negative and after the transfer is made, the paint is washed off. The process is repeated for each colour. All the transfers being made from one negative, perfect registration is obtained.

There were 196 wet plate negatives and 118 photo-zinc transfers more than last year.

It is of interest to calculate the value of the work of the Process Photographer on a commercial basis. The photo-zinc transfers made during the year amounted to 190,080 square inches; the current rate being six cents per inch, this represents a value of $11,404.80. Wet plate negatives made for purposes other than lithography have a value of about $800. The total value is $12,204.80. The cost in salaries, chemicals, electric current, graining of plates, interest on plant and rent was $5,351.40, leaving a net profit on the operations of $6,853.40. The process photographer is unfortunately at a great disadvantage for lack of room: the copying camera can take plates 24″ x 32″, but the dark rooms are so small and crowded that it is next to impossible to handle plates of that size.

The work of the Chief Photographer has also steadily increased, especially in Van Dyke printing, of which the quantity has nearly trebled. Of lantern transparencies, twice as many were made as in the previous year. These slides are for lecturing in Europe in connection with the immigration business of the department, and they are made chiefly from the Chief Photographer's negatives, who visited for that purpose, during the summer, the Pacific Coast, the Okanagan valley in British Columbia, and the great wheat and ranching districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. He brought back about 250 excellent negatives illustrating the salmon fisheries, the great orchards of British Columbia, the harvesting operations and other subjects of interest.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR DOMINION LAND SURVEYERS.

(F. D. Henderson—Secretary.)

The Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors had two meetings. The first one was a special meeting lasting from April 30 to May 31 (inclusive) 1909, during which examinations were held at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. The second one was the regular annual meeting called for by Section 9 of the Dominion Lands Surveys Act. It began on "the second Monday"

in February, (February 14, 1910) and lasted until March 31, 1910 (inclusive). During this meeting examinations were held at Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

At the special meeting of the Board in April and May, 1909, 111 candidates presented themselves for the full preliminary examination, 15 for the limited preliminary, and 30 for the final, a total of 156 candidates.

At the regular annual meeting in February and March, 1910, there were 145 candidates for the full preliminary examination, 18 for the limited preliminary, 42 for the final and one for a certificate as Dominion Topographical Surveyor.

Out of the 289 preliminary candidates, 97 or one-third, were admitted: of the 72 candidates at the final examination, 37, or one-half were successful and were granted commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors. The total number of candidates examined was 362, against 279 in 1908-09, and 161 in 1907-08.

The successful candidates were as follows:—

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

Allwood, Frank Harold, Spanish Town, Jamaica.
Barton, Harold Maill, Ottawa, Ont.
Bastien, L. A., Ottawa, Ont.
Bartley, Thomas H., Toronto, Ont.
Bate, Charles Benjamin, Ottawa, Ont.
Brennan, Martin John, Ottawa, Ont.
Brown, Milton, Kitscoty, Alta.
Carthew, John Trewalla, Edmonton, Alta.
Chartrand, Lonat Emile, Ottawa, Ont.
Clarke, Alfred Carleton, Regina, Sask.
Clerke, Alexander Wilberforce, Toronto, Ont.
Collinson, John Gordon, St. Thomas, Ont.
Colquhoun, G. Allan, Vankleek Hill, Ont.
Cook, Arnold Blair, Taber, Alta.
Côté, Joseph Martial, Ottawa, Ont.
Coumans, Oliver, Chepstow, Ont.
Davidson, Douglas, Port Rowan, Ont.
Dodd, George Saville, Kingston, Ont.
Doze, Joseph Wilbert, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.
Dozois, Leo Oswald Ross, Ottawa, Ont.
Draper, Walter Harold, Edmonton, Alta.
Earle, Wallace Sinclair, Picton, Ont.
Edwards, William Muir, Strathcona, Alta.
Ellis, Douglas Stewart, Kingston, Ont.
Ewan, Hedley Jenkins, Yarmouth, N.S.
Ewing, Ernest Olliphant, Toronto, Ont.
Ferguson, John Binning, Kenora, Ont.
Fife, Walter Maxwell, Edmonton, Alta.
Fletcher, Arthur William, Thornton, Ont.
Fox, Charles Harry, Winnipeg, Man.
Galletly, James Simpson, Brooklin, Ont.
Gemmill, John Alexander Ogilvie, Ottawa, Ont.
Gorman, Arthur O., Buckingham, Que.
Grant, Alexander Macdonald, Ottawa, Ont.
Greene, Gerald Elliott Denbigh, Toronto, Ont.
Harper, Clarence J., Orangeville, Ont.
Harris, Ley Edwards, Midnapore, Alta.
Harrison, Edward W., Ottawa, Ont.
Hicks, C. J., Edmonton, Alta.
Humbert, Adrien, Innisfail, Alta.
Hunter, A. Ernest, Wiarton, Ont.
Hunter, Alexander Neil, Toronto, Ont.
Johnston, Charles Ernest, Toronto, Ontario.
Johnston, Harold Chapman, Toronto, Ont.
Johnston, Charles, Parry Sound, Ontario.
Johnston, William James, St. Catharines, Ont.
Johnston, James Homer, Cottam, Ont.
Jones, Louis Elgin, Toronto, Ont.
Kendall, Leslie Evans, Ottawa, Ont.
Keys, Herbert J. E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Kingstone, George Alexander, Toronto, Ont.
Lamb, Frederick Carlyle, Walkerton, Ont.
Lindsay, James Herbert, Hornby, Ont.
Logan, Robert Archibald, Middle Musquodoboit, N.S.
Macdonald, Colin Stone, Ottawa, Ont.
Macdonald, James Atwood, Ridgetown, Ont.
Macdonald, Jeremiah James, Vernon River, P.E.I.
Mackay, Ernest George, Hamilton, Ont.
MacLennan, George Gordon, Toronto, Ont.
MacRostie, Norman Barry, Metcalfe, Ont.
McArthur, Alexander Stanley, Toronto, Ont.
McElhanney, Thomas Andrew, Toronto, Ont.
McEwan, Duncan Findlay, Vancouver, B.C.
McLaren, Arthur Anthony, Mitchell, Ont.
McLennan, R. A., Toronto, Ont.
Manson, A. Brock, Fairview, Ont.
Markle, Gower Ambrose, Kingston, Ont.
Marr, Norman, London, Ont.
Mowbray, F. E. H., Hamilton, Ont.
Moyer, John Curtis, St. Catharines, Ont.
Nesham, Edward Williams, Ottawa, Ont.
Novion, Lucien, Edmonton, Alta.
Openshaw, John Edward, Montreal, Que.
Pae, Arthur Wilson, Barrie, Ont.
Parry, Harry, Westmount, Que.
Patterson, John Herbert, Kinosota, Man.
Pearson, Hugh Edwards, Edmonton, Alta.
Pierce, Clifford Benjamin, Kingston, Ont.
Pinder, George Zouch, Edmonton, Alta.
Pye, David E., Arnprior, Ont.
Raley, George Simpson, Lethbridge, Alta.
Reid, John, Winnipeg, Man.
Robertson, John Alexander Thompson, St. Catharines, Ont.
Roe, Allan John Forbes, Ottawa, Ont.
Segre, Beresford Henry, Winnipeg, Man.
Slater, Nicholas James, Ottawa, Ont.
Smith, Leonard Ross, Calgary, Alta.
Sproule, Stanley Macquana, Montreal, Que.
Staveley, Walter Darley, Montreal, Que.
Steers, Frank P., Ottawa, Ont.
Stitt, Ormand Montgomery, Ottawa, Ont.
Thornley, J. Harry, London, Ont.
Tipper, George Adrian, Brantford, Ont.
Toms, Charles Godfrey, Toronto, Ontario.
Webb, Christopher Everest, Toronto, Ont.
Willis, George Christopher, Toronto, Ont.
Wright, Alfred Esten, Golden, B.C.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

Akins, James Robert, Ottawa, Ont.
Allison, Calvin Bruce, South Woodslee, Ont.
Begg, William Arthur, Hamilton, Ont.
Belyea, Albert Palmer Corey, Edmonton, Alta.
Blanchet, Guy Houghton, Ottawa, Ont.
Brenot, Lucien, Ottawa, Ont.
Broughton, George Henry, Vancouver, B.C.
Brown, Charles Dudley, Winnipeg, Man.
Brown, Thomas Wood, Edmonton, Alta.
Carthew, William Morden, Edmonton, Alta.
Clarke, Charles Wentworth, Regina, Sask.
Cokely, Leroy S., Coaldale, Alta.
De la Condamine, Oscar Charles, High River, Alta.
Edwards, William Milton, Iroquois, Ont.
Ferguson, George Hendry, Toronto, Ont.
Graham, John Robertson, Ottawa, Ont.
Greene, Philip Weston, Toronto, Ont.
Hamilton, James Frederick, Lethbridge, Alta.
Hannon, Robert Maitland, deceased.
Harrison, Edward, Belleville, Ontario.
Heaman, John Andrew, Winnipeg, Man.
Herriot, George Henry, Kingston, Ont.
Heuperman, Frederick Justinus, Edmonton, Alta.
Lighthall, Abram, Vankleek Hill, Ont.
McGeorge, William Graham, Chatham, Ont.
Peters, Frederick Hatheway, Ottawa, Ont.
Philips, Harold Geoffrey, Saskatoon, Sask.
Pierce, John Wesley, Kingston, Ont.
Purser, Ralph Clinton, Windsor, Ont.
Reid, Frederick Blair, Ottawa, Ont.
Robertson, Donald Fraser, Ottawa, Ont.
Sheppard, Albert Campbell Tremain, Ottawa, Ont.
Smith, Donald Alpine, Claude, Ont.
Stewart, Lionel Douglas Noble, Collingwood, Ont.
Stewart, Alexander George, Ottawa, Ont.
Street, Paul Bishop, Toronto, Ont.
Stock, James Joseph, Ottawa, Ont.

Besides the reading of the candidates' answers to the examination papers, the Board had to investigate the services of pupils under articles as shown by the affidavits, their diplomas from universities or technical colleges, the commissions of Provincial Land Surveyors and other evidence submitted by candidates as to their eligibility for examination. Full sets of examination papers were prepared at both meetings.

At the meeting of May, 1909, it was decided to allow candidates who have passed the final examination as Ontario Land Surveyors, but whose commissions as such are being withheld pending the completion of their service as Ontario pupils under articles, the privilege already granted to Dominion pupils of coming up for final examination if their time of service is within three weeks of completion.

Oaths of office and allegiance and bonds for the sum of one thousand dollars each as required by section 25 of the Act, were received from, and commissions as Dominion Land Surveyors issued to thirty-three surveyors.

Every Dominion Land Surveyor is required to be in possession of a subsidiary standard of length (D.L.S. Act, section 35). Seventeen new standards were issued by the secretary, and one was re-tested. A list of the surveyors who have been furnished with standard measures up to March 31, 1910, will be found in Appendix No. 10.

The correspondence of the Board was as follows:—

Letters received	1,701
Letters sent	931
Circular letters, pamphlets and parcels sent	1,371

APPENDICES.

The following schedules and statements are appended:—

No. 1. Schedule of surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

No. 2. Schedule showing for each surveyor employed from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, the number of miles surveyed, of township section lines, township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers and resurvey; also the cost of the same.

No. 3. List of lots in the Yukon Territory, surveys of which have been received from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

No. 4. List of miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory returns of which have been received from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

No. 5. Statement of work executed in the office of the chief draughtsman.

No. 6. List of new editions of sectional maps issued from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

No. 7. Statement of work executed in the photographic office from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

No. 8. Statement of work executed in the lithographic office from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

No. 9. List of employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa, giving the name, classification, duties of office and salary of each.

No. 10. List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with standard measures.

Nos. 11 to 45. Reports of surveyors employed.

No. 46. Descriptions of surveyed townships submitted by Dominion land surveyors from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

NOTE.—Appendices Nos. 11 to 46 appear in the report of the Topographical Surveys Branch in monograph form.

MAPS AND PROFILES.

The following maps and profiles accompany this report:—

Map showing subdivision surveys and resurveys made from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Maps to accompany reports of surveys:

Profile of streets and avenues of Fort Churchill.

Profiles of certain base lines.

Profile of part of the British Columbia-Yukon Territory boundary.

NOTE.—The above maps and profiles accompany the report of the Topographical Surveys Branch in monograph form.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH

SCHEDULES AND STATEMENTS.

APPENDIX No. 1.

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed and work executed by them from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Aylsworth, C. F.	Madoc, Ont.	Investigation of dispute in township 12, range 7, east of the principal meridian; resurvey of township 15, range 3, township 9, range 10, and township 8, range 13, west of the principal meridian; traverse of Assiniboine river through townships 9, ranges 10 and 11, townships 8 and 9, range 13, and township 8, range 14, west of the principal meridian.
Baker, J. C.	Vermilion, Alta.	Contract No. 25 of 1909. Subdivision of the southerly two-thirds of townships 54, ranges 17, 18, 19 and 20, west of the fifth meridian.
Bélanger, P. R. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Destruction of monuments along the Colonization road in townships 18, 19 and 20, range 1; subdivision in township 31, range 17, townships 32 and 35, range 18, and township 33, range 19; all west of the principal meridian. Survey of villa lots and resurvey at Grand Marais point in township 18, range 7, east of the principal meridian and retracement in Fairford and Pine Creek settlements. Traverse of Winnipeg river in township 18, range 11, east of the principal meridian. Inspection of contracts Nos. 33 of 1907, 5, 24, 29 and 30 of 1908, and Nos. 6 and 12 of 1909; re-inspection of contracts Nos. 32 of 1907 and 17 of 1908; inspection of mounding in contract No. 9 of 1906.
Bolton, L.	Listowel, Ont.	Contract No. 13 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 42 and 43, ranges 7 and 8, west of the second meridian.
Brownlee, J. H.	Vancouver, B.C.	Subdivision and resurvey in townships 12 and 15, east of the coast meridian.
Carson, P. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Triangulation surveys in British Columbia in connection with the Trigonometrical Section of the Topographical Survey of Canada.
Cautley, R. H.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 7 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, ranges 14 and 15, and townships 1, 2 and 3, ranges 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; part resurvey of township 4, range 18, all west of the third meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Chilver, C. A.	Walkerton, Ont.	Contract No. 11 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, ranges 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, all west of the third meridian.
Christie, W.	Prince Albert, Sask.	Survey of the fifteenth base line from the third to the fourth meridian.
Cote, J. L.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 15 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 1, ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19 and 20, townships 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, ranges 10 and 11, and township 4, range 12, all west of the fourth meridian.
Davies, T. A.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 2 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 56, 57 and 58, ranges 1 and 2, and townships 57 and 58, ranges 3 and 4, all west of the fourth meridian.
Deans, W. J.	Brandon, Man.	Resurvey of township 16, range 9; correction survey in township 24, range 30; retracement of township 20, range 12; retracement and restoration survey in township 16, range 8, township 17, range 10, and in township 20, range 13, all west of the principal meridian.
Doupe, Jos.	(Deceased).	Resurvey in township 13, range 6, townships 13 and 14, range 7 and township 14, range 8, west of the principal meridian.
Ducker, W. A.	Winnipeg, Man.	Survey of the eleventh base line from the northeast corner of township 40, range 26, west of the principal meridian to the second meridian.
Edwards, Geo.	Ponoka, Alta.	Contract No. 16 of 1909. Subdivision of township 47, range 5, and townships 47 and 48, ranges 6 and 7, all west of the fifth meridian.
Fairchild, C. C.	Brantford, Ont.	Survey of fifty-seven Doukhobor villages in the province of Saskatchewan; miscellaneous surveys in townships 44 and 45, range 5, township 44, range 6, townships 42 and 44, range 7, townships 39 and 44, range 8, and township 39, range 9, all west of the third meridian.
Farncomb, A. E.	Lacombe, Alta.	Contract No. 23 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 37 and 38, ranges 8 and 9, and township 39, range 8; survey of the east outlines of township 40, range 9, and townships 39 and 40, range 10, all west of the fifth meridian.
Fawcett, Thos.	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Miscellaneous surveys in township 19, range 21, township 20, range 23, township 25, ranges 27 and 28, townships 17 and 20, range 29, and townships 17 and 18, range 30, all west of the principal meridian. Miscellaneous surveys in townships 20 and 21, ranges 3 and 4, townships 21 and 28, range 5, townships 22 and 28, range 6, township 20, range 7, townships 19, 20 and 21, range 8, townships 23, 32 and 33, range 9, township

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
		24, range 12, townships 29, ranges 15 and 16, township 30, range 17, township 23, range 18, township 48, range 19, township 11, range 22, township 46, range 23, township 7, range 24, and townships 31, ranges 28 and 29, all west of the second meridian. Miscellaneous surveys in townships 6 and 11, range 1, township 6, range 2, township 34, range 3, townships 33 and 34, range 6, township 32, range 7, townships 16 and 17, ranges 8 and 9, township 13, range 12, and township 41, range 18, all west of the third meridian. Traverse in township 16, range 18, township 18, range 21, and township 20, range 25, all west of the principal meridian. Traverse in township 27, range 14, townships 30 and 31, range 16, townships 31 and 40, range 17, township 39, range 24, townships 39 and 40, ranges 25 and 26, and township 38, range 28, all west of the second meridian. Traverse in township 34, range 6, west of the third meridian.
Fontaine, L. E.. .. ..Lévis, Que..		Inspection of contracts Nos. 12, 22, 25 and 28 of 1908; partial inspection of contract No. 22 of 1909; re-inspection of contracts Nos. 24, 31 and part of 2 of 1907; completion of inspection of contracts Nos. 7 and 27 and inspection of addition to contract No. 18 of 1908.
Francis, Jno.. .. ....Portage la Prairie, Man..		Restoration and retracement survey of townships 18 and 19, range 15, and townships 25 and 29, range 32; retracement in township 25, range 30 and townships 31 and 32, range 32, all west of the principal meridian. Retracement of township 24, range 4, and township 23, range 12; correction survey in township 27, ranges 4 and 5, and retracement in township 25, range 4, township 26, range 6, and township 29, range 17, all west of the second meridian.
Garner, A. C.. .. ....South Qu'Appelle, Sask		Correction survey in township 19, range 14, west of the second meridian.
Green, T. D... .. .. ..Ottawa, Ont..		Contract No. 17 of 1909. Subdivision of township 44, ranges 2, 3 and 4, and townships 43 and 44, range 5, all west of the second meridian.
Hawkins, A. H... ....Listowel. Ont..		Survey of the fifteenth base line from the east side of range 25 west of the fifth meridian to the west side of range 8 west of the sixth meridian, and the sixteenth base across ranges 1 to 4 inclusive west of the sixth meridian.
Heathcott, R. V.. ....Edmonton, Alta..		Contract No. 9 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 59 and 60, ranges 7, 8 and 9, west of the fifth meridian.

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APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Holcroft, H. S.	Toronto, Ont.	Subdivision in township 57, range 12; correction survey in township 47, range 14; resurvey in townships 57 and 58, ranges 9 and 10; retracement in township 41, range 11, townships 43, ranges 16 and 17, township 45, range 18, townships 43 and 44, range 20; traverse of Battle river in townships 41, 42 and 43, range 17, townships 43 and 44, range 18, and township 44, range 19; traverse of lake in township 38, range 16, and in townships 43 and 44, range 19; all west of the fourth meridian.
Hopkins, M. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 26 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 63 and 64, ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, all west of the fourth meridian.
Hubbell, E. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Resurvey of townships 21, 22, 23 and 24, range 11, and township 23, range 12, west of the third meridian. Inspection of contracts Nos. 4 and 26 of 1908, and contracts Nos. 4 and 18 of 1909.
Johnson, A. W.	Kamloops, B.C.	Subdivision in townships 6 and 7, range 26, townships 2 and 3, range 28, townships 2, 3 and 7, range 29, and township 3, range 30, all west of the sixth meridian; in townships 3 and 4, range 4, and township 3, range 5, west of the seventh meridian; and in township 38 west of the coast meridian. Resurvey in townships 6 and 7, range 26, township 3, range 28, townships 2, 3 and 7, range 29, west of the sixth meridian, in township 24, east of the coast meridian; in township 38 and in the fractional township west of township 39, west of the coast meridian; traverse in townships 6 and 7, range 26, townships 3 and 7, range 29, township 3, range 30, west of the sixth meridian, in township 24, east of the coast meridian, and in township 38, west of the coast meridian, and in the fractional township west of township 39, west of the coast meridian.
Kimpe, M.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 8 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, range 28, township 1, ranges 29 and 30, west of the third meridian, townships 3, ranges 2, 3 and 4, townships 1, 2 and 3, range 5, townships 3, 4, 5 and 6, range 6, townships 6 and 7, range 7, townships 6, 7 and 8, ranges 8 and 9, west of the fourth meridian.
Knight, R. H.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 21 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 54, 55 and 56, ranges 25 and 26, and townships 55 and 56, range 27, west of the third meridian.
Laurie, R. C.	Battleford, Sask.	Resurvey in township 47, range 23, west of the third meridian. Contract No. 20 of 1909. Subdivision of township 54, range 23, and townships 54, 55 and 56, range 24, west of the third meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Lonergan, G. J..	Buckingham, Que... ..	Resurvey in townships 53 and 54, ranges 25 and 26 and in township 53, range 27, west of the fourth meridian; traverse in townships 53 and 54, range 27, west of the third meridian; retracement of St. Albert settlement. Inspection of contracts Nos. 19 of 1908; 2, 20, 21, 22 and 24 of 1909; completion of inspection of contract No. 23 of 1908.
Miles, C. F...	Toronto, Ont..	Resurvey of township 23, range 5, townships 21 and 22, range 10, townships 25 and 26, ranges 17 and 18, west of the third meridian; correction survey in township 11, range 25, west of the second meridian; resurvey in townships 12 and 15, range 20, west of the second meridian; retracement in township 25, range 28 and townships 19 and 21, range 29, west of the second meridian and in township 15, range 24, west of the third meridian; subdivision and traverse in township 5, range 8, west of the fourth meridian. Survey of timber berth No. 1596 in township 17, range 12 east of the principal meridian. Inspection of contracts Nos. 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 14 and 15 of 1909; completion of inspection of contract No. 8 of 1908.
Molloy, John..	Winnipeg, Man..	Contract No. 19 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 11, ranges 13 and 14, townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, range 16, townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10 and part of 5, range 17, and townships 2, 3 and 4, range 18, all east of the principal meridian.
Montgomery, R. H.. ..	Prince Albert, Sask....	Contract No. 18 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 44, 46, 47, 48, 49 and north third of 45, range 12, and township 42, range 13, all west of the second meridian.
Morrier, J. E..	Ottawa, Ont...	Contract No. 4 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 37 and 38, ranges 7 and 8; survey of the east outlines of townships 39 and 40, range 8, townships 38 and 39, range 9, and the north outline of township 38, range 9; traverse in township 37, range 9, all west of the second meridian.
McDiarmid, S. S... ...	Vancouver, B.C..	Subdivision and resurvey in township 4, range 3, west of the seventh meridian, and in townships 15 and 18, east of the coast meridion; traverse in township 4, range 2, and townships 3 and 4, range 3, west of the seventh meridian, and in townships 15 and 18, east of the coast meridian.
McFarlane, J. B... ...	Toronto, Ont..	Subdivision in townships 51, ranges 24 and 25, townships 50 and 51, range 26, townships 49 and 50, range 27, township 48, range 28, west of the fifth meridian, and in townships 45, 46 and 47, range 1, and township 45, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the sixth meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
McFarlane, W. G.	Toronto, Ont.	Contract No. 1 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 72 and 73, range 3, township 72, range 4, townships 72 and 73, range 5, township 73, range 6, townships 72 and 73, ranges 7, 8 and 9, townships 71, 72 and 73, range 10, townships, 71, 72, 73 and 74, range 11, the north two-thirds of townships 71, ranges 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9, the south two-thirds of township 74, ranges 4 and 5, the north third of township 70, ranges 10 and 11, the south third of townships 74, ranges 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and the east half of township 72, range 6; survey of the east outlines of townships 69 and 70, range 10, and townships 69, 70, 75 and 76, ranges 11 and 12, all west of the sixth meridian.
McFee, A.	Red Deer, Alta.	Subdivision in township 40, range 18, and townships 41 and 42, range 19; survey of north outline of township 39, range 17, and part east outline of township 40, range 17, and township 39, range 18, all west of the fifth meridian.
McGrandle, H.	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Contract No. 10 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 52, ranges 10, 11 and 12, west of the fifth meridian.
McMillan, Geo.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the seventeenth base line from the east boundary of range 27, west of the fifth meridian to the middle of range 9, west of the sixth meridian; and of the eighteenth base line from the east boundary of range 9 to the west boundary of range 14 west of the sixth meridian. Inspection of contract No. 1 of 1909.
McNaughton, A. L.	Cornwall, Ont.	Retracement of township 47, range 3; resurvey of townships 44 and 46, range 3, townships 46 and 47, range 4, and the east outline of township 48, range 3; traverse in township 46, range 3 and townships 46 and 47 range 4, west of the third meridian.
Ord, L. R.	Hamilton, Ont.	Stadia traverse of part of Lac LaRonge.
Plunkett, T. H.	Toronto, Ont.	Subdivision in townships 24 and 25, ranges 19 and 20, townships 28, ranges 22 and 23, township 29, range 25, townships 20 and 21, range 29, west of the fifth meridian, and in townships 21 and 22, range 1, townships 22 and 23, range 2, township 20, range 9, townships 18, 19 and 20, range 10, townships 18 and 19, range 11, township 14, range 23, township 16, range 26 and townships 17, ranges 27 and 28, west of the sixth meridian; traverse in townships 28, ranges 22 and 23, west of the fifth meridian, and also in townships 13 and 14, range 23, township 16, range 26, township 17, range 27, and townships 17 and 18, range 28, west of the sixth meridian; resurvey in township 24, range 19, townships 25, ranges 20 and 21, township 28, range 22, townships 20 and 21,

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
		range 29, west of the fifth meridian, also in townships 21 and 22, range 1, township 23, range 2, township 20, range 9, and townships 18, 19 and 20, range 10, west of the sixth meridian.
Ponton, A. W.	Edmonton, Alta.	Survey of the fifth meridian north from township 107; no returns yet received.
Reilly, W. R.	Regina, Sask.	Retracement in townships 36 and 41, range 1, west of the third meridan; resurvey in township 49, range 21, townships 45, ranges 27 and 28, west of the second meridian, and in township 42A, range 1, township 41, range 2, and township 48, range 3, west of the third meridian; correction survey in township 31, range 9, and township 49, range 12, west of the third meridan.
Robinson, E. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Subdivision in townships 23 and 24, range 1, townships 23, 24, 26 and 27, range 2, township 19, range 6, townships 18 and 19, range 7, townships 17, ranges 8 and 9, townships 25, ranges 10, 11 and 12, west of the sixth meridian; traverse in townships 23 and 24, range 1, townships 19, ranges 5, 6 and 7, township 17, range 9, and township 25, range 12, west of the sixth meridian; resurvey in township 24, range 1, and townships 23, 24 and 27, range 2, west of the sixth meridian.
Rolfson, O.	Walkerville, Ont.	Retracement of township 13, range 26, west of the principal meridian, and of township 12, range 5 and township 14, range 7, west of the second meridian; correction survey of township 13, range 7, township 7, range 8, township 2, range 11, townships 1 and 2, range 12, and part of townships 14 and 15, range 9, west of the second meridian.
Ross, J. E.	Kamloops, B.C.	Subdivision in township 21, range 7, townships 19 and 21, range 8, township 21, range 9, townships 21 and 22, range 10, townships 17, 22 and 23, range 11, townships 17, 21, 22 and 23, range 12, townships 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22 and 23, range 13, townships 16, 17, 18, 20 and 21, range 14, townships 18, 20 and 23, range 15, and township 18, range 16, west of the sixth meridian. Resurvey in township 19, range 8, townships 22 and 23, range 12, townships 17, range 13, township 23, range 15, township 19, range 17, and townships 18 and 19, range 18, west of the sixth meridian; traverse in townships 19 and 22, range 8, townships 21, ranges 9 and 10, townships 21, 22 and 23, range 12, townships 16, 20, 21 and 23, range 13, township 16, range 14 and townships 16, 18 and 23, range 15, west of the sixth meridian.
Roy, G. P.	Quebec, Que.	Contract No. 22 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 57 and 58, range 12, and townships 57, 58 and 59, range 13; survey of the east outline of township 60, range 14, west of the fifth meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Saint Cyr, A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of the third meridian from the fourteenth to the sixteenth base line, and the sixteenth base line from the third to the fourth meridian.
Saint Cyr, J. B.	Montreal, Que.	Subdivision of townships 77, 78 and 79, range 5; part subdivision of townships 77 and 78, range 6; survey of the east outline of township 80, range 6; traverse in township 77, range 4, west of the sixth meridian. Miscellaneous surveys in Dunvegan, Peace River Crossing, and Shaftsbury settlements.
Saunders, B. J.	Edmonton, Alta.	Survey of the ninth and tenth base lines across ranges 8, 9 and 10 and the tenth base line across range 11, west of the fifth meridian.
Scott, W. A.	Galt, Ont.	Subdivision in townships 13, ranges 1 and 2, townships 9, 10 and 13, range 3, and townships 8, 9 and 10, range 4, west of the fifth meridian.
Selby, H. W.	Toronto, Ont.	Subdivision of township 77, range 20, townships 77 and 78, range 21; part subdivision of townships 71 and 72, range 1, townships 72, ranges 2 and 3, and townships 77 and 78, range 22; survey of the east outlines of townships 79 and 80, ranges 21 and 22, west of the fifth meridian.
Seymour, H. L.	Edmonton, Alta.	Contract No. 5 of 1909. Subdivision of townships, 1, 2, 3 and 4, ranges 21, 22 and 23, townships 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, ranges 24 and 25, and township 5, range 26, west of the third meridian.
Steele, I. J.	Ottawa, Ont.	Contract No. 3 of 1909. Subdivision of township 1, ranges 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, townships 1 and 2, range 28, townships 1, 2, and 3, ranges 29 and 30, west of the second meridian, also townships 1, 2 and 3, ranges 1, 2 and 3, and townships, 1, 2, 3 and 4, range 4, west of the third meridian.
Teasdale, C. M.	Concord, Ont.	Contract No. 6 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 26 and 27, range 7, townships 27, ranges 7 and 8, and townships 27 and 28, range 9; survey of the east outline of township 28, ranges 6, 7 and 8, west of the principal meridian.
Thibaudeau, W.	Montreal, Que.	Reconnaissance survey of the headwater of Bow river, of Waterton river in the vicinity of Waterton lakes and of Cypress lakes and the southern slope of the Cypress hills with a view to locating suitable sites for the construction of storage reservoirs for irrigation and other purposes.
Tyrrell, J. W.	Hamilton, Ont.	Contract No. 12 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 26 and 27, ranges 3, 4 and 5; survey of the east outlines of townships 28 ranges 4 and 5, west of the principal meridian.

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

SCHEDULE of Surveyors employed, and work executed by them, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910—*Continued.*

Surveyor.	Address.	Description of Work.
Waddell, W. H..	Edmonton, Alta..	Contract No. 24 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 62 and 63, ranges 25 and 26, and township 62, range 27; survey of the east outlines of townships 64, ranges 26 and 27, west of the fourth meridian.
Waldron, J..	Moosejaw, Sask..	Contract No. 14 of 1909. Subdivision of townships 5 and 6, ranges 9 and 10, townships 1, 2, 3, 4. 5 and 6, ranges 11 and 12, townships 4, 5 and 6, range 13, townships 5 and 6, ranges 14 and 15, townships 6, ranges 16 and 17, and the south third of townships 7, ranges 13, 14 and 15, west of the third meridian.
Walker, E. W..	Disley, Sask..	Partial resurvey of township 11, range 22, west of the second meridian.
Wallace, J. N..	Calgary, Alta..	Survey of the fourth meridian from the north boundary of section 12, township 63 to the north boundary of township 80.
Warren, Jas..	Walkerton, Ont..	Part subdivision of township 14, range 2, township 20, range 4, and township 23, range 9; survey of the sixth base line across ranges 5, 6 and part of 7, and part of the east outline of township 15, range 3; survey of villa lots in township 24, range 1, west of the fifth meridian.
Wheeler, A. O..	Calgary, Alta..	Examination of land below Golden, between Revelstoke and Shuswap lake, and in Shuswap district for purposes of classification into fruit land, farming land, grazing land, timber land and worthless land.
Young, W. H..	Lethbridge, Alta.. ...	Retracement in townships 6 and 7, range 17 west of the fourth meridian; retracement and restoration of township 7, range 1; subdivision in townships 6 and 7, range 4, west of the fifth meridian.

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APPENDIX No. 2.

SCHEDULE showing for each surveyor employed from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910, the number of miles surveyed, of township section lines, township outlines, traverses of lakes and rivers and resurvey, also the cost of the same.

Surveyor.	Miles of section line.	Miles of outline.	Miles of traverse.	Miles of resurvey.	Total mileage.	Total cost.	Cost per mile.	By day work or by contract.
						$	$ cts.	
Aylsworth, C. F.	.....	.....	66	239	305	10,729	35 26	Day.
Baker, J. C.	129	16	4	.....	149	4,550	30 55	Contract.
*Belanger, P. R. A.	1	.....	13	31	45	3,934	87 42	Day.
Bolton, Lewis.	218	.....	6	.....	224	6,752	30 14	Contract.
Brownlee, J. H.	6	.....	.....	5	11	1,175	106 81	Day.
Cautley, R. H	1,159	133	18	2	1,312	10,086	7 70	Contract.
Chilver, C. A.	1,197	139	4	.....	1,340	11,476	8 56	"
Christie, Wm.	.....	162	.....	.....	162	14,300	88 27	Day.
Coté, J. L.	1,086	18	8	.....	1,106	8,585	7 76	Contract.
Davies, T. A.	396	3	179	12	590	14,318	24 27	"
Deans, W. J.	.....	.....	11	307	318	7,611	23 93	Day.
Donpe, Jos.	.....	6	.....	41	47	638	13 58	"
Ducker, W. A.	.....	34	.....	.....	34	6,000	176 47	"
Edwards, Geo.	193	6	20	.....	219	6,343	29 05	Contract.
Fairchild, C. C.	.....	.....	98	27	125	5,868	46 94	Day.
Farncomb, A. E.	248	48	25	.....	321	9,500	29 60	Contract.
Fawcett, Thos	.....	.....	34	212	246	5,346	21 73	Day.
Francis, John.	.....	.....	38	460	498	9,500	19 08	"
Green, T. D	221	6	89	.....	316	8,015	25 37	Contract.
Hawkins, A. H.	.....	89	.....	.....	89	19,940	224 00	Day.
Heathcott, R. V.	266	.....	70	.....	336	9,293	27 66	Contract.
Holcroft, H. S.	5	.....	103	161	274	7,540	27 52	Day.
Hopkins, M. W.	764	.....	109	.....	873	26,091	29 88	Contract.
*Hubbell, E. W.	.....	.....	22	294	316	4,343	13 74	Day.
Johnson, A. W.	10	.....	45	11	66	15,500	234 85	"
Kimpe, M	1,179	.....	.....	.....	1,179	8,912	7 56	Contract.
Knight, R. H.	364	21	127	.....	512	12,526	24 46	"
Laurie, R. C.	234	37	47	.....	318	7,386	23 23	"
*Lonergan, J. G.	.....	.....	186	102	288	7,319	25 91	Day.
*Miles, C. F.	34	.....	29	520	583	5,960	10 22	"
Molloy, John.	1,156	114	147	18	1,435	40,049	27 90	Contract.
Morrier, J. E.	200	36	44	.....	280	7,791	27 83	"
Montgomery, R. H.	299	20	26	.....	345	10,118	29 33	"
McFarlane, J. B.	149	7	4	1	161	15,686	97 43	Day.
McFarlane, W. G.	1,090	245	.....	.....	1,335	38,886	29 13	Contract.
McFee, A.	.....	.....	.....	61	61	7,996	131 08	Day.
McGrandle, H.	145	18	.....	.....	163	4,700	28 84	Contract.
McMillan, Geo.	.....	85	.....	.....	85	22,385	263 35	Day.
McNaughton, A. L.	.....	.....	127	298	425	11,500	27 06	"
Ord, L. R.	.....	.....	235	.....	235	3,551	15 11	"
Plunkett, T. H.	99	.....	27	10	136	10,700	78 68	"
Reilly, W. R.	.....	.....	85	345	430	9,500	22 10	"
Robinson, E. W.	58	.....	13	4	75	12,223	162 98	"
Rolfson, O.	.....	.....	57	508	565	10,216	18 08	"
Ross, J. E.	112	.....	40	13	165	9,203	55 77	"
Roy, G. P.	236	24	61	.....	321	9,466	29 48	Contract.
Saint-Cyr, A.	.....	208	.....	.....	208	28,300	136 06	Day.
Saint-Cyr, J. B.	214	36	41	.....	291	12,557	43 15	"
Saunders, B. J.	.....	42	.....	.....	42	13,000	309 52	"
Scott, W. A.	80	12	.....	4	96	9,504	99 00	"
Selby, H. W.	218	60	42	.....	320	12,434	38 86	"
Seymour, H. L.	1,124	97	2	6	1,229	9,278	7 55	Contract.
Steele, I. J.	1,236	90	36	18	1,380	11,832	8 57	"
Teasdale, C. M.	310	30	12	12	364	10,963	30 12	"
Tyrrell, J. W.	334	31	12	.....	377	11,008	29 19	"
Waddell, W. H.	217	32	38	.....	287	8,141	28 71	"
Waldron, Jno.	1,265	64	5	.....	1,334	11,018	8 26	"
Wallace, J. N.	.....	106	.....	.....	106	17,600	166 64	Day.
Warren, Jas.	46	12	3	6	67	7,750	115 67	"
Young, W. H.	34	2	.....	148	184	8,400	45 65	"
	16,326	2,089	2,413	3,876	24,704	665,291	.....	

* Inspector of contract surveys; the total cost includes only the proportional part of the whole cost of the party for the season, determined from the time occupied on miscellaneous surveys.

APPENDIX No. 3.

List of lots in the Yukon Territory, survey returns of which have been received from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

GROUP No. 1.

Lot No.	Area in Acres.	Surveyor.	Year of Survey.	Date of Approval.	Claimant.	Remarks.
41	40 61	C. S. W. Barwell	1908	July 27, 1909..	A. P. Schultze.	Surface.

GROUP No. 2.

365	51·65	T. D. Green ...	1909	*..	Mrs. L. D. Schmidt.	Aulas, M. C.
388	0·79	C. W. MacPherson.	1909	*..... . ..	The White Channel Gold Hill Hydraulic Co.	Right of way for flume.
K24	1·82	" " ..	1909	*.	" " " .	" "
404	50·5	C. S. W. Barwell	1908	*.	Mrs. L. Schmidt...	An Curd, M. C.
408	43·2	" "	1909	April 4, 1909..	Wm. Catto, F. A. Chute and the Stewart estate.	New Bonanza, M. C.
409	5·5	" "	1909	*.....	" " " .	Niobe, M. C.
410	41·2	" "	1909	*.....	" " " .	Lone Star, M. C.
411	33·4	" "	1909	*.....	" " " .	Zulu Chief, M. C.
412	10·9	" "	1909	April 19, 1909..	William Austell.....	Surface rights.
413	34·6	" "	1909	*.....	Margaret J. Mitchell.... ..	Little Minnie, M. C.
414	44·7	" "	1909	*.....	" "	Mastodon, M. C.
417	347·17	" "	1909	*.	Northern Light, Power and Coal Co.	Right of way for power transmission line.
420	35·23	Jas. Gibbon	1909	*.....	Frank J. McDougal *et al.* .	Ottawa, M. C.
421	11·27	"	1909	Aug. 10, 1909..	William Williams	Lillias, M. C.
422	51 65	"	1909	Feb. 15, 1910..	Frank J. McDougal *et al.* ..	Regina, M. C.
423	34·6	"	1909	*...	Mrs. Jennie Balton.....	Francette, M. C.
424	51.5	"	1909	Aug. 10, 1909..	Jas. Cameron and Jas. Lester	New Bonanza, M. C.
431	48.63	"	1909	*....	Robert A. Lawther.....	Iron King, M. C.
432	44·61	" ...	1909	*.	"	Silver King, M. C.
433	51·65	"	1909	*.....	Lizzie Olivia Craig, Geo. A. Hunter and W. J. Elliott.	American, M. C.
434	46·8	" ...	1909	*.	" " " .	Canadian, M. C.
435	51·65	"	1909	*.....	Geo. A. Hunter, J. H. Thorne, R. H. S. Creswell, J. Pickering and W. J. Elliott.	White Rose, M. C.
436	51·65	"	1909	*.....	" " " .	Yukon Star, M. C.
437	51·65	"	1909	*...	" " " .	Nero, M. C.
438	49·10	"	1909	*.....	Mary Rebecca Knorr, per J. J. Hartman.	Stratton, M. C.
443	36·34	"	1909	*.	Dome Lode Development Co.	Colorado, M. C.
446	41·8	"	1909	*.....	Lillie E. Sturtevant.....	Lone Star, M. C.
451	44·26	"	1909	*.....	Jno. F. Patterson and Lizzie O. Craig.	Georgie, M. C.
452	51·65	"	1909	*.....	" " " .	Cissie, M. C.
456	48·24	Jas. Gibbon ...	1909	*.....	Malvine Brosseau & Joseph Fournier.	Alexander, M.C.
457	38·66	"	1909	*	Joseph Fournier	Clara, M.C.
458	40·13	"	1909	*.	Malvine Brosseau & Joseph Fournier.	Cestrian, M.C.
464	14·72	"	1909	*.....	Malcom Nicholson & A. W. Complier.	Helena, M.C.
468	25·54	"	1909	*...	Joseph Fournier..	Congdon, M.C.
469	10·00	"	1909	*...	"	Surface rights.
470	10·00	"	1909	*.	"	"
472	640·00	C. S. W. Barwell	1909	*.	F. W. Morrison.....	Coal claim.
473	640·00	" ..	1909	*...	"	"
474	640·00	" ..	1909	*.....	"	"
475	640·00	" ..	1909	*.....	"	"
501	45·42	N. A. Burwash..	1909	*.....	James Lloyd & R. B. Segbers	Cousin Jack, M.C.
502	51·09	" ..	1909	*.	M. R. Knorr, J. L. Lloyd & R. B. Segbers.	Blueberry, M.C.

* Not yet approved.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

GROUP No. 2—*Continued.*

Lot No.	Area in Acres.	Surveyor.	Year of Survey.	Date of Approval.	Claimant.	Remarks.
520	25·03	" ..	1909	*.	Joseph Fournier	Belle Chasse, M.C.
570	5·73	C. W. MacPherson.	1909	*..... ...	Yukon Gold Co	Surface, intake and flume.
571	4·51	" ..	1909	*.....	"	Surface power house, &c.

GROUP No. 5.

114	17·60	H. G. Dickson..	1907	June 9, 1909..	Miss Maggie LaRose	Little Chief No. 2, M.C.
116	39·06	" ..	1907	Feb. 15, 1910..	A B. Palmer.....	Palmer No. 2, M.C.
117	65·77	" ..	1907	" 15, 1910..	"	Dawson, M.C.
118	132·19	" ..	1907	" 15, 1910..	"	Bonanza, M.C.
119	152·45	" ..	1907	Mar. 7, 1910..	"	Eldorado, M.C.
120	152·45	" ..	1907	" 7, 1910..	"	Henderson, M.C.
151	105·80	" ..	1907	" 7, 1910	"	Arthur, M.C.
152	86·20	" ..	1907	" 7, 1910..	"	Russell, M.C.
153	111·16	"	1907	Feb. 15, 1910..	"	Claude, M.C.
158	48·89	" ..	1909	June 9, 1909..	Roland Ryder..... . ..	Bingo, M.C.
159	51·51	" ..	1909	" 9, 1909..	"	Annie, M.C.
160	51·65	" ..	1909	" 16, 1909..	Père August Nelson.... ...	Portland, M.C.
161	27·17	" ..	1909	*	A. B. Palmer.....	Elmira, M.C.
182	39·97	N. A. Burwash..	1909	Dec. 16, 1909 .	E. Johnson	Surprise, M.C.
183	3·88	" ..	1909	Nov. 24, 1909..	"	Big Bear (Frac.), M.C
185	41·99	" ..	1908	" 24, 1909..	K. Weik.	Centre, M.C.
186	142·43	" ..	1909	*.....	J. L. Shroeder.....	Buccaneer No. 1, M.C.
187	145 95	" ..	1909	*.....	"	" No. 2, M.C.
188	9·63	" ..	1909	Feb. 15, 1910..	H. Chambers.....	Surface.
190	156·94	" ..	1909	Aug. 10, 1909..	The Public Administrator *et al.*	Bornite, M.C.
191	151·85	" ..	1909	" 10, 1909..	" " ..	Boston, M C
192	80·00	" ..	1909	Dec. 22, 1909..	E. A. Pelletier..... .. .	Surface
193	51·65	" ..	1909	*.	A. Thompson...	Golgonda, M.C.
194	51·45	" ..	1909	*.....	"	Florence M., M.C.
195	50·47	" ..	1909	*.....	P. Campbell.....	Concord, M.C.
196	51 60	" ..	1909	*.....	"	Mohawk, M.C.

GROUP No. 6.

20	50·44	H. G. Dickson..	1907	*.....	J. H. Conrad	Venus, M.C.
21	51·13	" ..	1907	*.....	"	Venus No. 2, M.C.
22	11·12	" ..	1907	*.....	"	Venus Fraction, M.C
24	3·52	" ..	1907	*.	"	Mars, M.C.
25	51·08	" ..	1907	*.....	"	M. & M., M.C.
26	21·48	" .	1907	*.....	"	Vault, M.C.
76	34·69	" ..	1907	*..... ...	"	Annex, M.C.
79	5·00	" ..	1908	Feb 15, 1910..	A. B. Palmer.....	Surface.
80	35·80	" .	1908	*.....	R. H. Chadwick	Ruby Silver Extension, M.C.
151	9·70	N. A. Burwash..	1908	*...	A. B. Palmer	Allin, M.C.
152	38·10	" ..	1908	*.....	"	Celtic, M.C.
153	17·17	" ..	1908	*.....	"	Iron Mask, M.C.
154	44 82	" ..	1908	*.....	"	A. D., M.C.
155	12·86	" ..	1908	*.....	"	First Chance, M.C.
156	33·41	" ..	1908	*.....	"	Iron Cap, M.C.
157	38 37	" ..	1908	*.....	"	Douglas, M.C.
158	00·05	" ..	1908	*.....	"	Russell (Fraction), M.C.

*Not yet approved.

GROUP No. 15.

1	100 00	H. G. Dickson .	1904	July 24, 1909..	Harry Chambers.....	Surface.
2	26·18	" ..	1904	" 24, 1909..	"	"

APPENDIX No. 4.

List of miscellaneous surveys in the Yukon Territory, returns of which have been received, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Year.	Surveyor.	Description of Survey.
1908	H. G. Dickson	Wheaton River reference traverse.
1908	Jas. Gibbon	Base lines and side lines on Black Hills creek.
1909	H. G. Dickson	Continuation of Wheaton River reference traverse.
1909	C. W. MacPherson	Base lines on Examiner, Dion and Falconer Gulches.
1909	Jas. Gibbon	Base lines on Clear creek and Barney creek.
1909	Jas. Gibbon	Base lines on Clear creek and Eldorado creek.
1909	C. W. MacPherson	Base lines on Little Blanch creek and right and left forks.
1909	C. W. MacPherson	Base line on Miller creek.

APPENDIX No. 5.

STATEMENT of work executed in the office of the Chief Draughtsman:—

Letters of instructions to surveyors	279
Progress sketches received and filed	1,214
Declarations of settlers received and filed	383
Returns of separate blocks of timber berths received	128
Plans received from surveyors	568
Field books received from surveyors	679
Timber reports received	451
Observations for magnetic declination received	567
Preliminary township plans prepared	467
Sketches made	3,028
Maps and tracings made	256
Plans of Yukon lots received	91
Plans of miscellaneous Yukon surveys received	8
Yukon lots reduced to 40 chains to 1 inch and plotted on group plans	31
Returns of surveys examined—	
Township subdivision	475
Township outline	247
Road plans	265
Railway plans	34
Mineral claims	7
Timber berths	165
Correction and other miscellaneous surveys	148
Township plans compiled	779
Townsite, settlement and other plans compiled	15
Proofs of plans examined	96
Township plans printed	705
Townsite and settlement plans printed	5
Descriptions written	12
Pages of field notes copied	288
Applications for various information dealt with	2,374
Files received and returned	2,191
Letters and memoranda drafted	7,917
Books received from Record Office and used in connection with office work	5,093
Books returned to Record Office	5,301
Plans other than printed township plans received from Record Office and used in connection with office work	631
Plans returned to the Record Office	813
Volumes of plans received from Record Office and used in connection with office work	70
Volumes of plans returned to Record Office	88
Books sent to Record Office to be placed on record	725
Plans other than township plans sent to Record Office to be placed on record	430
Sectional maps (3 miles to 1 inch)—	
Revised	60
Reprinted	11
Sectional maps (6 miles to 1 inch)—	
Reprinted	39
Revised for Railway Lands Branch	68

APPENDIX No. 6.

List of new editions of Sectional Maps issued from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

(Scale 3 miles to one inch.)

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
14	Pincer Creek	68	Swift Current	165	Rosebud	266	Ribstone Creek.
22	Dufferin	74	Cross Lake	216	Sullivan L	316	Vermilion.
65	Macleod	120	Qu'Appelle	264	Brazeau		

(Scale 6 miles to one inch.)

No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.	No.	Name.
18	Wood Mountain	71	Brandon	122	Manitoba House	221	Swan River.
19	Willowbunch.	72	Portage la Prairie	123	Ft. Alexander	268	Carlton.
20	Souris.	74	Cross Lake.	166	Sounding Cr	269	Prince Albert S.
21	Turtle Mountain	114	Calgary	167	Bad Hills.	270	Pasquia.
23	Emerson	115	Blackfoot	169	Touchwood	271	Mossy Portage.
24	Lake of the Woods.	116	Rainy Hills.	170	Yorkton.	317	Fort Pitt.
64	Porcupine	117	Red Deer Forks.	214	Rocky Mt. House	318	Shell River.
65	Macleod	118	Rush Lake.	218	Saskatoon	319	Prince Albert N.
69	Moosejaw	119	Regina	219	Humboldt	365	Victoria.
70	Moose Mountain.	121	Riding Mountain	220	Nut Mountain		

APPENDIX No. 7.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Photographic Office from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

—	3¼ x 3¼	4 x 5	5 x 7	8 x 10	10 x 12	11 x 14	16 x 18	18 x 20	20 x 24	24 x 30	30 x 36	36 x 42	42 x 48	Total.
Dry plate negatives		510	741											1,254
Bromide prints		314	36	82	1	46	277	96		64	33	44	6	999
Silver prints		2,320	4,412	34	2	6								6,774
Vandyke prints			14	47	15	205	497	312		201	58	112	28	1,489
Blue prints						5	20	7		138	6	1		177
Lantern transparencies	620													620
Photographs mounted			296				166							462
Wet plate negatives			57	101		136	1,003	138	22					1,457
Photo-litho plates								990						990
	620	3,144	5,559	264	18	398	1,963	1,543	22	403	97	157	34	14,222

APPENDIX No. 8.

STATEMENT of work executed in the Lithographic Office from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Month.	Maps.		Townships.		Forms, &c.	
	No.	Copies.	No.	Copies.	No.	Copies.
1909.						
April	2	19,400	76	15,200	16	10,500
May	6	30,600	83	16,600	3	1,150
June	1	500	91	18,200	6	7,580
July	5	5,600	12	2,400	1	225
August	.....	.....	76	15,200	2	1,150
September	45	18,850	71	14,200	3	15,500
October	1	200	.....	.....	3	1,100
November	2	19,100	.....	.....	8	7,945
December	2	575	129	25,800	4	2,406
1910.						
January	.....	.....	51	10,200	5	2,500
February	2	1,475	63	12,600	6	3,175
March	10	14,350	57	11,400	11	7,383
Total	76	110,650	709	141,800	68	60,608

—	No.	Copies.	Impressions.	Cost.
				$ cts.
Maps	76	110,650	275,200	3,065 50
Townships	709	141,800	150,600	5,266 20
Forms, &c	68	60,608	73,033	1,003 66
Grand total	853	313,058	498,833	9,335 36

APPENDIX No. 9.

List of employees of the Topographical Surveys Branch at Ottawa, giving the name, classification, duties of office and salary of each. (Metcalfe street, corner of Slater.)

Name.	Classification.		Duties of Office.	Salary.
	Division	Sub-division.		
				$ cts.
Deville, E., D.T.S., LL.D	1	A	Surveyor General	3,450 00
	Correspondence			
Brady, M	1	B	Secretary	2,200 00
Cullen, M. J	3	A	Stenographer	1,200 00
Moran, J. F	3	B	Typewriter and clerk	800 00
Williams, E. R	3	B	Correspondence clerk	800 00
Lynch, F	3	B	Typewriter	800 00
Addison, W. G	3	B	Typewriter	700 00
Paquette, A	3	B	Clerk	800 00
Pegg, A			Messenger	800 00
	Accounts.			
Hunter, R. H	2	A	Accountant	2,000 00
Wilkinson, Percy	3	A	Asst. accountant	1,000 00

Chief Draughtsman's Office—General direction and supervision of the technical work.

Symes, P. B	1	B	Chief draughtsman	2,250 00
Shanks, T., B.A.Sc., D.L.S	1	B	Asst. chief draughtsman	2,350 00

Chief Draughtman's Office, First Section—Survey Instructions and General Information.

Name.	Classification. Division	Sub-division.	Duties of Office.	Salary.
				$ cts.
Brown, T. E., B.A	1	B	Chief of division	2,350 00
Umbach, J. E., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S	2	A	Asst. chief of division	1,800 00
Barber, H. G., Grad. S.P.S	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Rice, F. W., Grad. School of Mining	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Belleau, J. A., D.L.S	2	A	" "	1,800 00
McRae, A. D., B.A., B. Sc	2	B	Draughtsman	1,300 00
Carroll, M. J., Grad. S.P.S	2	B	"	1,500 00
Grant, A. W., B.A	2	B	"	1,300 00
Peaker, W. J., Grad. S.P.S	2	B	"	1,200 00
Grant, A. M., B. Sc	2	B	"	1,200 00
Milliken, J. B., B.A., B. Sc	2	B	"	1,200 00
MacMillan, J. P., B.E	2	B	"	1,200 00
Cordukes, J. P., B. Sc	2	B	"	1,100 00
Wadlin, L. N., B. Sc	2	B	"	1,100 00
Hayward, H. E., B. Sc	2	B	"	1,200 00
Sylvain, J	2	B	"	1,600 00
Rochon, E. C	2	B	"	1,300 00
Holbrook, C. H	3	B	Clerk	800 00
Burkholder, E. L	3	B	"	800 00
Vacant	2	B		1,000 00
Vacant	2	B		1,000 00

Chief Draughtsman's Office, Second Section—Surveys in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Nash, T. S., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S	1	B	Chief of division	2,350 00
Henderson, F. D., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S	2	A	Asst. chief of division	1,800 00
Burgess, E. L., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S., O.L.S	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Dennis, E. M., B. Sc	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Elder, A. J., Grad. S.P.S., D.L.S	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Hill, S. N., Grad. S.P.S	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Cumming, A. L., B. Sc., D.L.S	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Robertson, D. F., Grad. S.P.S	2	A	" "	1,600 00
Sutherland, H. E., B. Sc	2	B	Draughtsman	1,300 00
Kitto, F. H., D.L.S	2	B	"	1,400 00
Norrish, B. E., B. Sc	2	B	"	1,100 00
McClennan, W. D	2	B	"	1,550 00
Roger, A	2	B	"	1,550 00
Spreckly, R. O	2	B	"	1,400 00
Goodday, Leonard	2	B	"	1,300 00
Williamson, F. H. H	2	B	"	1,300 00
Webb, G. C	2	B	"	1,300 00
Bray, R. P	2	B	"	1,300 00
Harrison, E. W	2	B	"	1,200 00
Ault, H. W	2	B	"	1,200 00
d'Orsonnens, A	2	B	"	1,300 00
Macdonald, J. A	3	B	Clerk	800 00
Lytle, W. J	3	B	"	500 00
Vacant	2	B		1,000 00
Vacant	2	B		1,000 00
Vacant	2	B		1,000 00
Vacant	2	B		1,000 00
Vacant	2	B		1,000 00
Vacant	2	B		1,000 00

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Chief Draughtsman's Office, Third Section—(Imperial Building, Queen street). Copying plans for reproduction.

Name.	Classification.		Duties of Office.	Salary.
	Division	Sub-division.		
				$ cts.
Engler, Carl, B.A., D.L.S.	2	A	Chief of division	1,950 00
May, J. E.	2	A	Asst. chief of division	1,800 00
O'Connell, J. R.	2	B	Draughtsman	1,600 00
Moule, W. J.	2	B	"	1,550 00
Helmer, J. D.	2	B	Clerk	1,000 00
Dawson, R. J.	2	B	"	1,000 00
Archambault, E.	2	B	"	1,000 00
Watters, James.	3	A	Printer	1,200 00
Tremblay, A	3	B	Clerk	800 00
Brown, A.	3	B	"	800 00
Ebbs, E. J.	3	B	"	700 00
Bradley, J. D.	3	B	"	500 00
Marchand, C. E.	3	B	Engrosser	500 00

Chief Draughtsman's Office, Fourth Section—(Metcalfe street, corner of Slater). British Columbia surveys.

Rowan-Legg, E. L.	2	A	Chief of division	1,950 00
Gillmore, E. T. B., Grad. R.M.C.	2	A	Asst. chief of division	1,900 00
Lawe, H., D.L.S.	2	A	" "	1,800 00
MacIlquham, W. L., B.Sc.	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Morley, R. W.	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Weld, W. E.	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Wilson, E. E. D.	2	B	Draughtsman	1,600 00
Osmond, H.	2	B	"	1,200 00
Harris, K. D.	2	B	"	1,200 00

Chief Draughtsman's Office, Fifth Section—(Imperial Building, Queen street). Mapping.

Smith, J.	1	B	Chief of division	2,350 00
Begin, P. A.	2	A	Asst. chief of division	1,850 00
Genest, P. F. X.	2	A	" "	1,800 00
Flindt, A. H.	2	A	"	1,600 00
Blanchet, A. E	2	B	Draughtsman	1,600 00
Davies, T. E. S.	2	B	"	1,500 00
Perrin, V	2	B	"	1,500 00
Davy, E	2	B	"	1,300 00
Villeneuve, E.	2	B	"	1,000 00
Bergin, W.	2	B	"	1,000 00
Vacant	2	A		1,600 00

Chief Draughtsman's Office, Sixth Section—(Imperial Building, Queen street.) Scientific and Topographical Work.

Name.	Classification.		Duties of Office.	Salaries.
	Division	Sub-division		
				$ cts.
Dodge, G. B., D.L.S.	1	B	Chief of division	2,350 00
Blanchard, J. F.	2	B	Draughtsman	1,000 00
Chartrand, D. E., B.Sc.	2	B	"	1,000 00
Coté, J. A., Grad. R.M.C.	2	B	"	1,000 00
Cousineau, A.	2	B	"	1,000 00
Dozois, L. O. R., Grad. R.M.C.	2	B	"	1,000 00
Hoar, C. M., B.Sc.	2	B	"	1,000 00
Fredette, J. F.	3	B	Clerk	500 00
Vacant	3	B	"	500 00
"	3	B	"	500 00
"	3	B	"	500 00
"	3	B	"	500 00
"	3	B	"	500 00

Geographic Board (Woods Building, Slater street).

Whitcher, A. H., F.R.G.S., D.L.S.	2	A	Secretary	2,1 0

Photographic Office (Metcalfe street, corner Slater street).

Carruthers, H. K.	2	A	Process photographer	1,800 00
Woodruff, John	2	A	Chief "	1,800 00
Whitcomb, H. E.	3	A	Photographer	1,200 00
Morgan, W. E.	3	A	"	1,100 00
Kilmartin, A.	3	B	Asst. photographer	800 00
Devlin, A.	3	B	"	800 00
Ouimet, E. G.	3	B	"	800 00

Lithographic Office (unclassified) (Metcalfe street, corner Slater street).

Name.	Occupation.	Salaries.
Moody, A.	Foreman	$25 00 per week.
Burnett, E.	Lithographer	25 00 "
Thicke, C. R.	"	22 00 "
Deslauriers, J. H.	Transferrer	20 00 "
Bergin, J.	Printer	20 00 "
Thicke, H. S.	"	18 00 "
Boyle, S.	Stone polisher	14 00 "
Gagnon, J.	Press feeder	11 00 "
Kane, P.	"	7 00 "
Easton, H. M.	Printer	17 50 "

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX No. 10.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures.

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Austin, George Frederick	Not known		April 14, '72	
Aylen, John	North Bay, Ont.		May 29, '85	
Aylsworth, Charles Fraser	Madoc, Ont.	April 21, '62	" 13, '86	O. L. S.
Baker, James Clarence	Vermilion, Alta.	May 12, '78	" 18, '06	
Baker, Mason Hermon	St. Thomas. Ont.	July 9, '84	Aug. 6, '08	"
Barwell, Chas. Sedley Wm	Dawson, Y. T		April 21, '94	
Bayne, George A	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 25, '50	" 14, '72	M. L. S.
Beatty, David	Parry Sound, Ont.	Dec. 22, '42	" 14, '72	O. L. S.
Beatty, Walter	Delta, Ont		" 14, '72	"
Begg, William Arthur	Hamilton, Ont.	July 15, '82	June 8, '09	
Belanger, Phidime Roch Arthur	Ottawa, Ont.	Mar. 5, '53	May 17, '80	Inspector of Surveys, Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior.
Belleau, Joseph Alphonse	"	Sept. 30, '56	" 15, '83	Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior.
Bemister, George Bartlett	Winnipeg, Man.		June 11, '78	M. L. S., Engineering Dept. C. N. R.
Bigger, Charles Albert	Ottawa, Ont.	Aug. 15, '53	Mar. 30, '82	B. C. L. S., O. L. S., Assistant Superintendent Geodetic Survey.
Bingham, Edwin Ralph	Fort William, Ont.	— '78	Oct. 25, '06	O. L, S.
Bolton, Lewis	Listowel, Ont.	Jan. 4, '40	April 14, '72	"
Boswell, Elias John	Not known		Mar. 18, '03	" M. L. S.
Bourgeault, Armand	St. Jean Port Joli, Que	Feb. 23, '58	" 29, '83	Q. L. S.
Bourgeault, Charles Eugene	" "	Sept. 6, '61	Feb. 21, '88	
Bourget, Charles Arthur	Lauzon, Que.	Aug. 26, '51	May 14, '84	"
Bowman, Herbert Joseph	Berlin, Ont.	June 18, '65	Feb. 16, '88	O. L. S.
Brabazon, Alfred James.	Ottawa, Ont.		May 13, '82	Boundary Survey, Dept. of the Interior.
Brady, James	Golden, B.C.	Nov. 24, '40	April 14, '72	O. L. S., B. C. L. S.
Bray, Samuel	Ottawa, Ont.	" 5, '46	Nov. 14, '83	O- L. S., Chief Surveyor, Dept. of Indian Affairs.
Bray, Lennox Thomson	Amherstburg, Ont.	Mar. 14, '77	Feb. 18, '03	O. L. S.
Bridgland, Morrison Parsons	Calgary, Alta.	Dec. 20, '78	Mar. 10, '05	
Broughton, George Henry	Vancouver, B.C.		June 3, '09	B. C. L. S.
Brown, Thomas Wood	Edmonton, Alta.		" 21, '09	
Brownlee, James Harrison	Vancouver, B.C.	Mar. 22, 56	April 15, '87	M. L. S., B. C. L. S.
Bucknill, Walter Birch	"	May 8, '73	Mar. 19, '08	B. C. L. S.
Burke, William Robert	Not known		May 13, '86	
Burnet, Hugh	Victoria, B.C.		June 22, '85	O. L. S., B. C. L. S.
Burwash, Nathaniel Alfred	Whitehorse, Y.T.	Sept. 28, '79	Mar. 6, ,07	O. L. S.
Burwell, Herbert Mahlon	Vancouver, B.C	Oct. 23, '63	Feb. 17, '87	B. C. L. S.
Campbell, Alexander Stewart	Kingston, Ont	Mar. 7, '80	Mar. 6, '09	
Carbert, Joseph Alfred	Medicine Hat, Alta.	Feb. 4, '56	May 12, '80	O.L.S., District Engineer and Surveyor, Dept. of Public Works, Alberta.
Carpenter, Henry Stanley	Regina, Sask	" 8, '74	Feb. 20, '01	Dept. of Public Works, O. L. S.
Carroll, Cyrus	Prince Albert, Sask.	Dec. 6, '34	April 14, '72	O. L. S.
Carson, Percy Alexander	Ottawa, Ont.	" 25, '77	Feb. 22, '06	Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of the Interior.
Cautley, Reginald Hutton	Edmonton, Alta.	" 6, '79	May 1, '05	
Cautley, Richard William	"	Aug. 3, '73	Sept. 2, '96	
Cavana, Allan George	Orillia, Ont.	Jan. 22, '58	Nov. 16, '76	O. L. S.
Charlesworth, Lionel Clare	Edmonton, Alta	Nov. 17, '73	Mar. 24, '03	O. L. S., Dept. of Public Works for Alberta.
Chilver, Charles Alonzo	Walkerville, Ont.	Feb. 8, '83	Feb. 22, '07	
Christie, William	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 13, '76	Mar. 22, '06	
Cleveland, Ernest Albert	Vancouver, B.C.	May 12, '74	June 27, '99	B. C. L. S.
Coates, Preston Charles	Golden, B.C.	" 16, '81	April 19, 07	"
Cokely, Leroy S	Merritt, B.C.	Nov. 23, '84	Mar. 22, '10	
Côté, Joseph Adelard	Prince Albert, Sask.	June 5, '64	May 14, '84	
Côté, Jean Léon	Edmonton, Alta	May 6, '67	Mar. 21, '90	
Cotton, Arthur Frederick	New Westminster, B.C.	Aug. 8, '52	May 11, '80	O. L. S., B. C. L. S.

APPENDIX No. 10.

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Craig, John Davidson	Ottawa, Ont	Jan. 30, '76	Feb. 24, '02	Boundary Surveys, Dept. of the Interior.
Cummings Alfred B. S	Fernie, B.C.	July 3, '80	Mar. 3, '09	B. C. L. S.
Cummings, John George	Cranbrook, B.C.	Nov. 19, '73	Feb. 17, '04	"
Dalton, John Joseph	Weston, Ont.	June 12, '54	April 17, '79	O.L.S., D.T.S.
Davies, Thomas Attwood	Edmonton, Alta		Feb. 22, '06	
Deans, William James	Brandon, Man	May 4, '60	May 13, '86	O.L.S.
Dennis, John Stoughton	Calgary, Alta.	Oct. 22, '56	Nov. 19, '77	
Denny, Herbert C	Not known		April 1, '82	
Dickson, Henry Godkin	Whitehorse, Y.T.	Mar. 29, '64	Mar. 19, '89	M.L.S.
Dickson, James	Fenelon Falls, Ont.	Oct. 30, '34	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Dobie, James Samuel	Regina, Sask.		Mar. 22, '06	O.L.S. Dept: of Public Works for Sask.
Doupe, Jacob Lonsdale	Winnipeg, Man.	Sept. 14, '67	Oct. 6, '88	M.L.S. Asst. Land Commissioner for C.P.R.
Drewry, William Stewart	Nelson, B.C.	Jan. 20, '59	Nov. 14, '83	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Driscoll, Alfred	Edmonton, Alta.	July 2, '65	Feb. 23, '87	B.C.L.S.
Drummond, Thomas	Montreal, P.Q.	1856	June 24, '76	D.T.S.
Ducker, William A.	Winnipeg, Man.	April 4, '52	Mar. 30, '83	O.L.S., M.L.S.
Dumais, Paul Thomas Concorde	Hull, P.Q.	Jan. 2, '47	" 29, '82	Q.L.S.
Edwards, George	Ponoka, Alta.	June 13, '42	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Ellacott, Charles Herbert	Victoria, B.C.	Dec. 24, '66	Feb. 22, '99	B.C.L.S.
Empey, John Morgan	Calgary, Alta.	April 16, '74	" 23, '05	O.L.S.
Fairchild, Charles Courtland	Brantford, Ont.	Feb. 21, '67	" 20, '01	O.L.S.
Farncomb, Alfred Ernest	Lacombe, Alta.	May 22, '73	Mar. 12, '02	O.L.S.
Fawcett, Thomas	Toronto, Ont.	Oct. 28, '48	Nov. 18, '76	O.L.S., D.T.S.
Fawcett, Adam	Gravenhurst, Ont.		Feb. 22, '93	
Ferguson, George Hendry	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 20, '83	June 2, '09	
Findlay, Allan	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 15, '80	Mar. 21, '08	
Fontaine, Louis Elie	Levis, P.Q.	" 3, '68	Nov. 30, '92	
Francis, John	Portage la Prairie, M	Dec. 22, '52	June 17, '75	M.L.S.
Garden, James Ford	Vancouver, B.C.	Feb. 19, '47	May 13, '80	B.C.L.S.
Garden, George H	Lethbridge, Alta.		April 14, '72	Deputy Surveyor for N.B.
Garden, Charles	Not known		" 14, '72	" "
Garner, Albert Coleman	S. Qu Appelle, Sask.	Sept. 6, '78	May 27, '07	
Gauvreau, Louis Pierre	Not known		April 14, '72	
Gibbons, James	Dawson, Y.T.	June 25, '60	Feb. 12, '91	O.L.S.
Gordon, Maitland Lockhart	Vancouver, B.C.		" 18, '04	B.C.L.S.
Gordon, Robert John	Lethbridge, Alta.	June 18, '69	Mar. 12, '02	
Gore, Thomas Sinclair	Victoria, B.C.	1852	April 19, '79	B.C.L.S.
Green, Alfred Harold	Nelson, B.C.	Jan. 20, '79	Feb. 23, '05	B.C.L.S.
Green, Thomas Daniel	Prescott, Ont.	Dec. 21, '57	May 19, '84	O.L.S.
Green, F. C	Nelson, B.C			B.C.L.S.
Grover, George Alexander	Northwood, Ont.		Feb. 18, '04	
Hamilton, James Frederick	Lethbridge, Alta.		June 2, '09	
Harris, John Walter	Winnipeg, Man.	Feb. 26, '45	April 14, '72	O.L.S., M.L.S., City Surveyor.
Harvey, Charles	Kelowna, B.C.	May 5, '76	Feb. 17, '04	B.C.L.S.
Hawkins, Albert Howard	Listowel, Ont.	July 27, '62	Mar. 6, '06	
Heaman, John Andrew	Winnipeg, Man.	June 3, '75	July 15, '09	O.L.S.
Heathcott, Robert Vernon	Edmonton, Alta	July 7, '81	May 13, '07	
Henderson, Walter	Not known		Nov. 17, '83	
Holcroft, Herbert Spencer	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 4, '77	Feb. 18, '03	O.L.S.
Hopkins, Marshall Willard	Edmonton, Alta.	May 24, '61	" 20, '01	O.L.S.
Hubbell, Ernest Wilson	Ottawa, Ont.	Nov. 5, '62	May 19, '84	Inspector of Surveys, Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
James, Silas	Toronto, Ont.	June 19, '34	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Jephson, Richard Jermy	Brandon, Man.	Feb 5, '54	May 12, '80	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Johnson, Alfred William	Kamloops, B.C.	" 23, '74	Mar. 12, '02	B.C.L.S.
Kimpe, Maurice	Edmonton, Alta.	Jan. 17, '76	May 13, '07	
King, William Frederick	Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 19, '54	Nov. 21, '76	D.T.S., Chief Astronomer, Dept. of Interior.
Kirk, John Albert	Summerland, B.C.	Jan. 9, '54	May 11, '80	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Kitto, Franklin Hugo	Ottawa, Ont	Mar. 28, '80	Mar. 6, '08	Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.

APPENDIX No. 10.

List of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Klotz, Otto Julius	Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, Ont.	" 31, '52	Nov. 19, '77	O.L.S., D.T.S., Astronomer, Dept. of Interior.
Knight, Richard H.	Edmonton, Alta.	June 7, '77	Feb. 18, '04	
Latimer, Frank Herbert	Penticton, B.C.	May 23, '60	Nov. 13, '85	B.C.L.S.
Laurie, Richard C.	Battleford, Sask.	Jan. 31, '58	April 27, '83	
Lawe, Henry.	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb. 28, '38	" 14, '72	O.L.S., M.L.S. Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
Lemoine, Charles Ercl	Ville Montcalme, P.Q.		Mar. 31, '82	Q.L.S.
Lendrum, Robert Watt	Strathcona, Alta.	July 24, '34	May 15, '80	O.L.S.
Lighthall, Abram	Vankleek Hill, Ont.	Mar. 30, '78	Dec. 25, '09	
Lonergan, Gerald Joseph	Buckingham, P.Q.	Oct. 8, '71	Feb. 28, '01	Q.L.S. Inspector of Surveys, Dept of Interior.
Lumsden, Hugh David	Ottawa, Ont.	Sept. 7, '44	Apr. 14, '72	O.L.S.
MacLennan, Alexander L.	Toronto, Ont.	May. 10, '78	Feb. 23, '05	
MacPherson, Charles Wilfrid	Dawson, Y.T.	Sept. 6, '71	Mar. 7, '00	O.L.S. Director of Surveys, Y.T.
Magrath, Charles Alexander	Lethbridge, Alta.	April 22, '60	Nov. 16, '81	B.A.Sc., O.L.S., B.C.L.S., D.T.S.
Meadows, William Walter	Maple Creek, Sask.	May 27, '73	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S.
Miles, Charles Falconer	Toronto, Ont.	Jan. 30, '38	Apr. 14, '72	O.L.S. Inspector of Surveys, Dept. of Interior.
Moberly, Hardford Kenneth	Moosomin, Sask.	—— '69	" 21, '03	
Molloy, John	Winnipeg, Man.	Jan. 13, '40	" 14, '72	M.L.S.
Montgomery, Royal Harp.	Prince Albert, Sask.	May 20, '82	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S.
Moore, Herbert Harrison	Calgary, Alta.	Dec. 1, '69	" 17, '04	
Morrier, Joseph Eldedge	Ottawa, Ont.	Aug. 29, '74	May 16, '07	
McArthur, James Joseph	Ottawa, Ont.	May 9, '56	Apr. 17, '79	Boundary Survey, Dept. of Interior.
McColl, Gilbert Beebe	Winnipeg, Man.	Oct. 3, '82	Mar. 20, '07	M.L.S., D.T.S.
McDiarmid, Stuart Stanley	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 4, '81	Feb. 23, '05	B.C.L.S.
McFadden, Moses	Vancouver, B.C.	Aug. 26, '26	Apr. 14, '72	O.L.S., M.L.S.
McFarlane, Walter Graham	Toronto, Ont.	Sept. 28, '75	May 19, '05	
McFarlane, John Baird	Claremont, Ont.	Feb. 25, '79	June 3, '08	
McFee, Angus	Red Deer, Alta.	July 14, '46	Apr. 19, '79	
McGrandle, Hugh	Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Mar. 12, '57	Mar. 30, '83	O.L.S.
McKenna, John Joseph	Dublin, Ont		Apr. 14, '72	O.L.S.
McKenzie, John	New Westminster, B C.	Oct. 31, '47	Nov. 18, '87	
McLean, James Keachie	Ottawa, Ont.	Dec. 19, '51	Apr. 1, '82	O.L.S. Dept. of Indian Affairs.
McMillan, George	Finch, Ont.	Dec 9, '69	Feb. 22, '06	
McNaughton, Alexander L	Cornwall, Ont	Sept. 30, '81	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
McPherson, Archibald Lorne	Regina, Sask	—— '70	Feb. 21, '01	
McPhillips, George	Winnipeg, Man.	Apr. 26, '48	Jan. 17, '75	O.L.S., M.L.S.
McVittie, Archibald W.	Victoria, B.C.	May 5, '58	Mar. 30, '82	B.C.L.S.
Nash, Thomas Sanford	Ottawa, Ont.	July 2, '75	Feb. 18, '04	Topographical Surveys Branch, Dept. of Interior.
Ogilvie, William.	Ottawa, Ont	April 7, '46	Apr. 14, '72	O.L.S.
O'Hara, Walter Francis	Ottawa, Ont		Feb 19, '95	O.L.S.
Ord, Lewis Redman.	Hamilton, Ont.	Oct. 17, '56	Apr. 1, '82	O.L.S.
Parsons, Johnstone Lindsay R.	Regina, Sask.	Jan. 18, '76	Feb. 23, '05	O.L.S.
Patrick, Allan Poyntz	Calgary, Alta.	July 18, '49	Nov. 19, '77	B.C.L.S.
Patten, Thaddeus James	Little Current, Ont.	Feb. 4. '59	Mar. 29, 83	O.L.S.
Pearce, William	Calgary, Alta.	Feb. 1, '48	May 10, '80	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Peters, Frederic Hatheway	Calgary, Alta.	Nov. 4, '83	March 4, '10	Hydrographic Survey.
Phillips, Edward Horace	Saskatoon, Sask.	Dec. 19, '78	Feb. 24, '02	
Plunkett, Thomas Hartley	Meaford, Ont.	June 1, '78	Mar. 12, '08	
Ponton, Archibald William	Edmonton, Alta.	Jan. 25, '59	May 18, '81	O.L.S.
Proudfoot, Hume Blake	Saskatoon, Sask.	June 23, '58	Mar. 28, '82	O.L.S.
Rainboth, Edward Joseph	Ottawa, Ont.		May 19, '81	Q.L.S., O.L.S.
Rainboth, George Charles	Ottawa, Ont.	Oct. 4, '46	Apr. 14, '72	Q.L.S., O.L.S. Boundary Surveys, Dept. of Interior
Reid, John Lestock	Prince Albert, Sask.	Sept. 12, '41	Apr. 14, '72	Dept. of Indian Affairs.
Reilly, William Robinson	Regina, Sask.	Aug. 10, '57	Nov. 17, '81	O.L.S., P.L.S. for Manitoba.

APPENDIX No. 10.

LIST of Dominion Land Surveyors who have been supplied with Standard Measures—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Date of Birth.	Date of Appointment or of Commission.	Remarks.
Richard, Joseph Francois.....	Ste Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q.	.....	May 13, '82	
Rinfret, Raoul.....	Montreal, P.Q.....	July 16, '56	Feb. 20, '00	Q.L.S.
Ritchie, Joseph Frederick. ...	Prince Rupert, B.C.	May 23, '63	Jan. 7, '89	B.C.L.S.
Roberston, Henry H	N. Temiskaming, P. Q.	Sept. 13, '47	Apr. 14, '72	Q.L.S.
Roberts, Sydney Archibald....	Victoria, B.C.....	April 10, '48	May 16, '85	B.C.L.S.
Roberts, Vaughan Maurice....	Goderich, Ont	Mar. 22, '64	" 17, '86	
Robinson, Ernest Walter P....	Ottawa, Ont.....	May 8, '80	" 1, '08	
Robinson, Franklin Joseph....	Regina, Sask.	Oct. 20, '70	Feb. 20, '00	
Rolfson, Orville.	Walkerville, Ont....	Feb. 26, '85	July 11, '98	
Rombough, Marshall Bidwell..	Morden, Man.....	Oct. 14, '35	April 14, '72	M.L.S.
Parke, Louis Valentine.....	Toronto, Ont.	Feb. — '65	Aug. 13, '91	O.L.S. Inspector of Surveys for Ontario.
Ross, George.....	Welland, Ont. ...	June 12, '53	Nov. 21, '82	O.L.S.
Ross, Joseph Edmund.....	Kamloops, B.C.....	Jan. 9, '61	Feb. 12, '91	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Roy, George Peter	Quebec, P.Q.....	Oct. 1, '52	Nov. 17, '81	Q.L.S.
Saint Cyr, Jean Baptiste.....	Montreal, P.Q	" 17, '66	Feb. 17, '87	Q.L.S.
Saint Cyr, Arthur	Ottawa, Ont.....	Nov. — '60	" 17, '87	
Saunders, Bryce Johnston.....	Edmonton, Alta....	.....	Nov. 16, '84	O.L.S.
Scott, Walter Alexander.....	Galt, Ont.	Aug. 8, '85	Mar. 16, '09	
Seager, Edmund	Kenora, Ont.....	Nov. 22, '38	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Selby, Henry Walter.....	Toronto, Ont.	Aug. 24, '54	Nov. 15, '82	O.L.S.
Sewell, Henry DeQuincy....	" "	April 18, '48	May 16, '85	O.L.S.
Seymour, Horace Llewellyn....	Edmonton, Alta ..	June 11, '82	Feb. 22, '06	O.L.S.
Shaw. Charles Aeneas.	Greenwood, B.C....	Nov 16, '53	May 10. '80	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Sheply, Joseph Drummond....	N. Battleford, Sask..	Sept. 13, '79	Mar. 12, '06	
Smith, Charles Campbell . ..	Ottawa, Ont.....	Jan. 1, '73	Feb. 22, '06	O.L.S.
Speight, Thomas Bailey.....	Toronto, Ont.. ...	Feb. 8, '59	Nov. 16, '82	O.L.S.
Starkey, Samuel M.	Codys, Queen's Co., N.B.	Sept. 4, '37	April 14, '72	
Steel, Ira John.....	Ottawa, Ont	April 6, '81	April 16, '08	
Stewart, Elihu.....	Collingwood, Ont...	Nov. 17, '44	" 14, '72	O.L.S.
Stewart, Will Malcolm.....	Saskatoon, Sask....	" 26, '84	June 6, '07	
Stewart, Louis Beaufort.....	Toronto, Ont.....	Jan. 27, '61	Nov. 22, '82	O.L.S., D.T.S.
Stewart, George Alexander...	.....	.....	April 14, '72	O.L.S.
Stock, James Joseph..... ..	Ottawa, Ont.....	.....	Mar. 2, '10	
Talbot, Albert Charles.....	Calgary, Alta.....	April 5, '56	May 13, '80	
Taylor, Alexander	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Aug. 6, '75	June 9, '04	M.L.S.
Teasdale, Charles Montgomery.	Concord, Ont.	Oct. 18, '79	Mar. 9, '06	
Thompson, William Thomas...	Grenfell. Sask	Nov. 1, '53	Nov. 19, '77	D.T.S.
Tracy, Thomas Henry.....	Vancouver, B.C.. ..	June 25, '48	April 14, '72	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Tremblay, Alfred Joseph.....	Les Eboulements, P.Q.	.....	Feb. 18, '90	
Turnbull, Thomas..	Winnipeg, Man.....	May 26, '57	Mar. 29, '82	O.L.S.
Tyrrell, James William.....	Hamilton, Ont... .	" 10, '63	Feb. 16, '87	O.L.S.
Vaughan, Josephus Wyatt	Vancouver, B.C	Oct. 17, '45	June 11, '78	B.C.L.S.
Vicars, John Richard Odlum...	Kamloops, B.C.....	April 16, '65	May 17, '86	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
Waddell, William Henry.....	Edmonton, Alta....	Mar. 23, '83	Mar. 25, '07	O.L.S.
Waldron John	Pine Grove, Ont....	Aug. 1, '72	April 2, '07	
Walker Ernest Ward.	Regina, Sask.	Dec. 26, '75	Mar. 27, '07	
Wallace, James Nevin.....	Calgary, Alta..	Aug. 21, '70	Feb. 20, '00	O.L.S.
Warren, James.	Walkerton, Ont.....	Nov. 7, '37	April 14, '72	
Watt, George Herbert..... ..	Ottawa, Ont	Feb. 5, '76	Feb. 24, '02	
Weeks, Abel Seneca...	Edmonton, Alta....	" 17, '66	" 11, '92	
Weeks, Melville Bell.....	Regina, Sask	Nov. 28, '74	" 18, '03	O.L.S.
Wheeler, Arthur Oliver. . ..	Calgary, Alta.....	May 1, '60	Nov. 21, '82	O.L.S., B.C.L.S.
White-Fraser, George W. R. M.	Ottawa, Ont..	——— '61	Feb. 21, '88	
Wiggins, Thomas Henry	Saskatoon, Sask....	Aug. 24, '63	" 18, '96	O.L.S.
Wilkins, Frederick W. B.....	Norwood. Ont.....	June 27, '54	May 18, '81	O.L.S.
Wilkinson, William Downing..	Not known.....	... .	Feb. 22, '93	
Williams, Guy Lorne	Enderby, B.C.....	Mar. 3, '79	June 24, '08	B.C.L.S.
Woods, Joseph Edward.....	Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 13, '61	Nov. 14, '85	
Young, Walter Beatty.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	July 6, '80	Mar. 25, '05	M.L.S.
Young, William Howard	Lethbridge, Alta....	June 8, '78	May 17, '07	

PART V

DOMINION PARKS

DOMINION PARKS

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

BANFF, ALBERTA, June 1, 1910.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my second annual report as Commissioner of Dominion Parks for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

Since I had the honour of presenting my first report as Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park, I have never before experienced the satisfaction I do in submitting this one for the past year. Heretofore the popularity of the Rocky Mountains Park has been steadily increasing, but during the last year Banff especially has commenced to receive the patronage and recognition that is its due, to a far greater extent than I hoped to be able to anticipate for a few years to come. As the popularity of the park increases, so do the permanent residents, as will be seen by the increased number of resident employees on the government work. This year we have had to employ less out-of-town help than ever before; also many now come to Banff earlier in the year than has been the usual custom. A great many houses have been built during the summer, to supply the constant demand of summer visitors.

The increase in the number of visitors over that of last year will be found further on in my report, showing those registered at the different hotels, Hot Springs, &c.

Banff and its surrounding scenery of magnificent snow-capped peaks impresses those who visit the place to such an extent that articles are continually appearing in magazines and other periodicals all over the world. Mr. Edwin Ranson read a paper before the Bedford Natural History Society, of Bedford, England, in which he dealt almost exclusively with the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada as a beauty spot for British tourists and its inestimable value to the Dominion as a game and forest reserve.

The fame of Banff and other parks and forest reserves of the Dominion has also spread to Germany, where they take such a keen interest in the preservation of forests and the scientific growth of timber. Their interest in Canada was evinced by their sending a forestry expert to look over the Rocky Mountains Park. He spent six days travelling through the timbered portion of it and returned much pleased with its future possibility of being a great aid to the wood supply for the Dominion of Canada, and enthusiastically approved of the stand taken by the Dominion in the preservation of our forests. That we are safeguarding the Canadian forests and game may be shown by the following parks set aside by the Dominion government, the last of which has been added during the year just passed:—

	Square Miles.
Rocky Mountains Park	4,500
Yoho Park	828
Glacier Park	576
Buffalo Park	162
Elk Island Park	16
Jasper Park	5,000
Kootenay Lakes Reserve	54

This will make a grand total of 11,136 square miles of protected forest and refuge for many varieties of rapidly disappearing game.

Such places are always a Mecca for the lover of nature and students of natural resources, and, when it is taken into consideration that all the parks are easily accessible to railways, their value is thereby greatly enchanced from a commercial point of view, as in case of the necessary thinning out of large timber every foot could be shipped and a steady revenue realized.

Since we have inaugurated our new plan of fire and game guarding by the appointment of a competent staff of experienced men under the direction of a chief, the fires have been less frequent and have done less damage than ever before. These men have looked carefully after the piling of limbs and brush on areas granted to numerous parties for the cutting of cordwood, mine props and lumber, and if this system of protecting the forest from chance of fire is continued, it is only a question of a few years when we will have but one place where our men will have to exercise their constant vigilance, namely, the railway right-of-way.

The regulation governing the starting of camp fires, &c., is having the effect desired and I am pleased to state that the residents in the park are commencing to take a keen interest in safeguarding the forests from fire. I might also mention that the government's co-operation and assistance in this regard are greatly appreciated. The staff of forest guardians is without doubt the most important we have, as so much depends on them to maintain and perpetuate the beauty of the park and protect the game.

Too much cannot be said in favour of a good and intelligent system of protection for our natural resources. At present it is not brought under general observation and very few are cognizant of its great possibilities. The conservation of our natural resources contains our outdoor pleasures, food, fuel and maintenance of large and essential commercial industries. It is estimated that eight hundred and thirty-five forest fires occurred throughout the Dominion during last year, which destroyed over fifty-six million feet of timber and, when taken with the loss of mills and other improvements, would read in the neighbourhood of twenty-five million five hundred thousand dollars loss. The greater part of this damage was caused by sparks from locomotives and this is the source of our greatest danger here. It is considerable satisfaction to learn that a Commission of Conservation of the Natural Resources of Canada has been formed with the idea of assisting and furthering the protection of our forests and game, and I hope the commission will be able to enlist the sympathy of the different railroads to assist in every possible manner and co-operate with the government in a more thorough and efficient fire protection.

GAME.

The abundance of wild game has frequently been reported by parties travelling through the park, and a few were formerly fortunate enough to see a Rocky Mountain sheep or a number of deer a short distance from the town; and although I have been aware that the park abounded with game of almost every description, I never realized previous to this last winter that there were so many within its boundaries.

Since the regulation came in force prohibiting dogs from running at large in the park, deer have been appearing inside the town on the lawns of private residents within one block of the main street, and it is now a common sight to see a fawn and doe or four or five others around private property. One often hears reports of the scarcity of the Rocky Mountain sheep, but judging from the large flocks that roam and feed on the side of the mountain within a mile from the town, I have no fear of a total extinction of these beautiful little animals so long as our efficient park regulations are in force and excellent game protection methods are maintained. This spring fifteen Rocky Mountain sheep were seen by myself from the station platform and were not over one quarter of a mile away.

The question of expelling the dogs from the park caused a great deal of criticism by owners at the time, but since the regulation has gone into effect and the citizens have seen the benefit resulting from this action, those who raised the strongest objec-

tions to the exclusion of their dogs are now the loyal advocates of the amendment referred to and are the ones now in favour of a more stringent clause prohibiting dogs altogether. However, I think I may safely say that there are not more than five dogs at present in the town of Banff and these are carefully looked after, and I am confident that the familiarity of the deer and sheep is entirely due to their exclusion.

For years it has been the ambition of every national park in America to capture a pair of Rocky Mountain sheep, but although the best trappers and mountaineers were engaged, they have apparently defied all endeavours. A number have succeeded in capturing young lambs, but these soon sickened and died.

During the first part of January last it was discovered that a large band of these sheep had taken up their quarters on a sloping bench at the foot of the mountain about five miles west of Banff and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. It was decided to make an attempt to capture a pair. Rock salt and hay were scattered for a distance of a quarter of a mile, and at the narrow end of the grassy bench a small corrall of wire netting was erected. A hanging gate was placed over the opening and wires attached to connect with the hay at the far side of the enclosure. A game guardian visited the trap every morning but ventured only near enough to be able to see the enclosure with glasses. The weather was intensely cold, and after the trap had been built two weeks and there were no results, we began to fear we were to be unsuccessful. However, in the latter part of January the chief game guardian reported animals in the trap and a party of men were immediately sent down. They found two full grown Rocky Mountain sheep that required all their intelligence and strength to catch and securely tie in two hours' time. They proved to be two rams of six and four years of age, the horns of the oldest measuring eleven inches at the base; and both sheep are magnificent specimens. They were brought from the trap on a hand car and placed in the old Buffalo building and are in as good condition to-day as they were at the time of their capture. We can safely boast of having the only full grown Rocky Mountain sheep in captivity. Already we have had visitors from Montana, California and Washington, who have stopped off at Banff to satisfy themselves that the rumour of our success was no myth.

A fence of wire will be constructed, taking in the foot of Cascade Mountain and considerable bottom land for pasture, and as the structure is not yet completed this item of improvement must be included in the next year's annual report.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

During the past year work was resumed on the Calgary-Banff road which has been under construction for the past three years, and I am pleased to report that during the summer it has been so nearly completed as to permit automobiles to travel the whole distance of thirty-five miles inside the park. Excellent time was made by these machines and the road was pronounced to be in first class shape for motors, and the prairie autoists are arranging to make weekly trips with large parties, so that considerable travel is expected during the coming summer.

A new bridge was erected at Stony Creek, as well as one east of Canmore and east of Exshaw, and these much needed improvements have added greatly to the safety and comfort of travellers. Work will be resumed reducing curves and straightening the road between Canmore and Banff and by the end of this summer I expect to have a beautifully graded and well gravelled road from the boundary of the park to Banff.

The seven and a quarter mile stretch of road from Banff to Lake Minnewanka was thoroughly gone over. The entire distance was re-gravelled and new culverts built over all depressions and creeks, so that the road has now the appearance of and equals the best macadamized road in the west. As two new steamboats have been put on the lake and the Minnewanka townsite lots are open for leasing, a great increase of travel is

anticipated over this beautiful drive. Already a number of lots have been applied for, so it is essential that this road be kept in excellent condition for the summer residents on this marvellous lake.

The Upper Hot Springs road was built up and widened in narrow places so that teams may now safely pass each other, and all depressions have been filled with gravel. The path from the Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel was thoroughly gone over and roots removed, and where needed the loose stones raked off the path and the lower sides rebuilt. The Sundance Canyon road has been carefully gone over for a distance of three miles.

The Spray Bridge road must also be added to the list of road improvements, and I have the honour to report every road in the park in first class condition.

The width of the road from the Canadian Pacific Railway station was altogether too narrow for the increased travel of busses and other vehicles to and from the hotels, so that it became necessary to have it widened and regraded. The sides were banked and sodded, and it is now an ornament to the park and equal to any boulevard in the west.

In addition to the extensive road improvements the Spray river, Bow river and Cascade river bridges were repainted and replanked, and at this time every bridge in the park is in a safe and substantial condition.

Work was again resumed at Laggan this year and about four miles of good road was completed in the direction of Moraine lake. This will make the completed distance on this road ten miles from Lake Louise. There remains but little over three miles to finish the entire distance. Already there has been considerable travel over the completed portion and it is expected the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will erect a small chalet at the lake as soon as we have the road built. This drive up the valley of the Ten Peaks has become a great favourite with tourists, and all who make the trip pronounce the scenery as being equalled by no other scenic point of interest within the park.

I might mention that we added a large road grader to our road working implements, and have found it has doubly repaid its expenditure by saving in time and efficiency of work. Especially has it been indispensable in road finishing and opening up new streets. The last requirement was due to the increased demand for townsite lots, as prospective residents have been compelled to lease lots in outlying portions of the town.

TRAILS.

Last summer a new trail was cut from Banff to the summit of Simpson Pass, a distance of nineteen miles; the purpose being to connect with the trail constructed by the British Columbia government from the Columbia Valley to the British Columbia boundary line. It is understood that the British Columbia government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intend to widen the trail to make it a motor road across the mountains so as to enable autos to travel from Windermere to Banff, and eventually to continue the trail through to the coast. This trip is said to be one of unusual interest and beauty. It will be a two days trip and one night stop on the summit and should be an attraction to touring autoists.

From the Bow River bridge to the Cave and Basin a cinder path six feet wide was built which has proven very popular. It winds in and out among the trees below the wagon road. Heretofore pedestrians were compelled to follow the road and there was constant danger of children and others being run over and injured, so that aside from its beauty and added comfort to those walking to the Cave it greatly reduces the chance of serious accidents.

On the Cave and Basin cinder path, Canadian Pacific Railway road and Upper Hot Springs bridle path have been placed a total of over fifty rustic settees for the accommodation of the public. The legs of all were left about four feet in length and driven

securely in the ground, to prevent them being moved and left as an obstruction to pedestrians.

BRIDGES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

In addition to the foregoing list of improvements there has been erected a large new tool house in which to store all implements, oats, material, &c., and I have placed a storekeeper in charge so that every article may be checked out and in, and this system is proving most satisfactory.

We have always experienced a great deal of trouble in keeping meats, vegetables, &c., for our animals during the summer months. Often when we had a sufficient supply on hand we would find, before it was half consumed, that the meat was tainted and the animals refused to eat it. This winter an ice house was built for the purpose of preserving these necessities, and I am confident the expenditure will be repaid by the saving in a short time.

For years the museum grounds have been equipped with lavatories of only two rooms. It was only a small rustic building ten by six, and in addition to its being of an unsanitary nature was altogether inadequate for the general public. It therefore became necessary to remove this building, which was accordingly done and placed near the Bow river, and the old site sodded. As one now enters the gate to the museum grounds they find a well kept lawn extending to the Aviary. At the back of the pheasant cages a commodious new lavatory is built. It is constructed of well polished spruce logs, concrete floors and equipped in every detail to make it a sanitary construction; a continuous flow of water, with intermittent floods, which is governed by a large tank, and the overflow connected with the sewer near the entrance. There are twelve separate stalls and the whole building is ninety feet by twelve feet.

Contiguous to the lavatory the cages for the pheasants are placed, thereby concealing the lavatory from the public view. These cages cover an area of four thousand six hundred and eighty square feet and are completely covered with stout one-and-a-half inch mesh galvanized wire netting on a strong frame of spruce. The netted enclosure allows a space of three thousand six hundred square feet as a run for the birds and is far superior to the old place, in that the pheasants may now scratch the earth and dust themselves on the ground and pick the grass and oats sown in their runway. I believe our poor success in raising young birds has heretofore been entirely due to their confinement in cement floored cages, and I am looking forward to a much more satisfactory year in this regard.

There is now no place of interest in the museum grounds that attracts more attention than our beautifully arranged bird cages and many parties who make the raising of pheasants a business and have inspected the enclosure have had nothing but good to say of the arrangement. At the back of each runway are built the roomy rustic winter quarters. Large glass windows face the south and are so constructed that the whole front may be thrown open to the sun and air. This building is ninety feet by twelve feet, and may be kept in a clean and healthful condition without in the least disturbing the birds.

All these buildings were painted as well as the museum and office building, superintendent's house, Cave and Basin and the Upper Hot Springs buildings, which has considerably increased the beauty of the government property.

The museum grounds have been filled in and levelled, sodded, and dead trees taken out, which has made them very beautiful and attractive. A small pond is just about completed. This excavation was made at the west end of the grounds, so that water could be taken from the Bow river and thus allow a steady flow of fresh running water. This feature has made a wonderful improvement in the appearance of the grounds and will make them a most attractive place to tourists. One may sit here in the shade of the trees and watch the wild geese and other water fowls disporting themselves in their

natural element. The cost of this pond was ridiculously insignificent in comparison with the beauty it has contributed to the grounds.

THE AVIARY.

The pheasants have done about as well as usual, we having lost but one silver pheasant and this due to old age. There are now in the new cages two silver, two golden, two ring neck, two Lady Amherst, and two Reeves' pheasants, and one Mongolian partridge, and since this class of bird has been added to our numerous specimens I have never seen them looking and doing so well. We are giving them the scientific care and attention suggested by the parties from whom they were purchased and it is my desire to make this venture a success so that the young may supply a yearly revenue.

Last fall it was our good fortune to secure a pair of young North American vultures from the country north of Edmonton. These are doing very well and growing. They are a curiosity, receiving their share of public attention, and appear to be quite contented in their confinement.

In addition to the above we have one bald eagle, one golden eagle and three Canadian wild geese, all of which are in excellent condition.

THE FAUNA OF THE PARK.

The caretaker reports a most satisfactory increase in the number of visitors over that of last year, and states that the attention required of him by the hundreds of sightseers has kept him constantly on the move to see they were adequately protected from any possible danger of injury from the buffalo. It is quite evident this attraction is proving an ever increasing source of interest to the hundreds of visitors.

At the museum grounds animal cages we have:—

Black bear	1	Raccoons	2
Brown bear	1	Raccoons, young	3
Cinnamon bear	1	Badgers	2
Mountain lion	1	Marmot	2
Timber wolves	2	Wolverine	1
Timber wolves (young puppies)	5	Marten	2
Coyotes	2	Mexican orange squirrels	3
Kit fox	3	Mexican black squirrels	2
Red fox	2	Fox squirrels	4
Lynx	3		

It will be observed that there has been an increase of five timber wolves and three raccoons. These are doing well and are not of sufficient size to allow their being kept raccoons. These are doing well and are not of sufficient size to allow their being kept to maturity, and it will be necessary to either sell or exchange them for some other

One live lynx was purchased last winter and two live marten and one wolverine. For quite a number of years we have been very anxious to secure a live wolverine, but as they are frequenters of almost inaccessible mountain places and usually in the neighbourhood of timber line, all efforts have been unsuccessful. Although a few have been captured they were either injured while tying them or died during the long tramp over the mountains to Banff. Two were brought in last winter but only one was alive. This one was uninjured and is now in excellent condition and the interest it attracts is only exceeded by our two Rocky Mountain sheep.

ANIMAL PADDOCK.

The buffalo in this enclosure did not do quite as well during the summer as usual. As this was due to the limited area of their pasture, it became necessary to either add

to the inclosure or get rid of a few. The latter course was decided upon and seventy-seven head were shipped to Buffalo Park at Wainwright. That their poor condition was wholly caused by lack of feed was proven by their excellent condition this spring after being the winter on a range where there is abundance of wild hay. This leaves only sixteen head of buffalo at Banff and they are looking exceedingly well after their long winter. To date there is no increase in the Banff herd.

It is the intention to bring in seven or eight large specimens of young bulls from the Pablo herd, and aside from the attractiveness of such an addition the new blood will materially strengthen the value of our increase.

To the majority of the visitors the town of Banff always suggests buffalo, and as they are one of the chief drawing cards too much cannot be done to give those we have here every assistance to thrive and satisfy their inclination, so that they may be kept in the pink of condition. Heretofore, there have been too many confined in a small pasture, and I am confident of being able to show as good a herd of buffalo as there is in Canada if the number is not allowed to exceed twenty-five head of full grown animals.

Although the buffalo have formerly been the centre of attraction it must be admitted they now lose considerable of the public's attention since the capture of the Rocky Mountain sheep. These little animals are so beautifully proportioned and withal so rare a sight that the front of their enclosure is constantly lined with visitors and photographers.

In another part of my report I have dealt with these animals in detail.

The seven antelope were captured near Brooks, Alberta, and have come through the winter in satisfactory shape and are so tame as to come in answer to a call and be fed by hand.

There are now in the paddock the following animals:—

		Total.
Buffalo bulls	7	
Buffalo cows	5	
Buffalo calf	1	
Buffalo hybrids	3	
		16
Moose bulls	9	
Moose cows	7	
		16
Elk bucks	7	
Elk does	6	
		13
White tailed deer, buck	1	
White tailed deer, does	2	
		3
Mule deer, bucks	4	
Mule deer, does	4	
		8
Angora goats, bucks	2	
Angora goats, ewes	4	
		6
Persian sheep, ewes		3
Antelope, bucks	5	
Antelope, does	2	
		7
Rocky Mountain sheep, bucks		2
Total		74 head.

At the direction of the Minister of the Interior, I was instructed to secure ten young moose for the New Zealand government. A number of years ago they had purchased a few on this side of the water but most of them died before reaching their destination and those that were alive died soon after landing. The provincial government of Alberta granted a permit to capture this last shipment from the country north of Edmonton, and I had the good fortune to secure the services of a very successful and competent hunter in that locality. Within four weeks after placing the work in his hands we had ten young moose in captivity. From the time of their capture they were given cow's milk and at four months old had grown to magnificent specimens of their class. In addition to milk they were fed willow brush and by fall had weaned themselves and were living entirely on shrubs. They were shipped to Banff in November and allowed to run in the paddock until the latter part of December.

The New Zealand government sent a man to Banff to look after the shipping from Vancouver. They were loaded here on December 29, and placed on board boat January 1. About a ton of willow brush was baled and sent with them for food. I am in receipt of advice from the purchasers informing me that all arrived safely and in healthy condition.

SULPHUR BATHS.

Since the erection of buildings and installing of proper facilities to provide for bathers at the Cave and Basin and Upper Hot Springs these places have become indispensable to the visiting public. At certain times numbers have been compelled to leave the pools without having baths, as the insufficient accommodation at both springs is even more pronounced than the condition of two years ago. The revenue steadily increases but cannot long continue until an adjustment of this inadequacy is made.

During February last Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, and myself visited many of the Hot Springs throughout the United States with the object of obtaining an insight as to their methods of managing and style of architecture of their institutions, with the view of benefiting by their experience in connection with the proposed erection of the new Cave and Basin and Hot Springs bath houses here. Although all these American springs were advertised as 'Hot Springs' we found the Arkansas Hot Springs the only ones correctly named, as at all others the water was artificially heated for bathing. And in no instance did we find any sulphur spring in the States that could compare with these we have at Banff.

However, much valuable data was obtained in regard to equipment and general plan of buildings, &c., that would be practicable in the erection of our buildings here. Work on the Cave and Basin building is expected to commence the coming autumn after the busiest of the season has passed.

It may be of interest to the public to reproduce the report of the analyst of the Canadian government on the Banff water, who says officially:—

> The water is free from organic impurities and gives no albuminoid nitrogen. Each gallon contains dissolved sulphuretted hydrogen to the amount of 0·3 grains (equivalent to 0·8 cubic inch).
>
> The dissolved solids are as follows:—

	Grains.
Chloride (in chlorides)	0·42
Sulphuric acid (SO3)	38·50
Silica (SiO2)	2·31
Lime (CaO)	24·85
Magnesia (Mg)	4·87
Alkalis (as Soda, Na20)	0·62
Lithium	a decided trace.

> The temperature of the spring is 114·3 degrees Fahrenheit.

COAL MINES.

The coal mines at Bankhead and Canmore were running full capacity for only nine months during the last year. Three months they were idle on account of the miners' strike. However, notwithstanding this serious interruption to their work the output at the Bankhead mines amounted to two hundred and fifteen thousand tons and the Canmore mines for the same period one hundred and eighty-seven thousand tons. Providing nothing prevents them running the next full twelve months they expect to mine a quantity far in excess of any previous year.

CEMENT.

The Western Canada Cement and Coal Company at Exshaw, manufactured during five months, two hundred and forty-five thousand barrels of cement, but I am unable at this time to obtain the full output for the twelve months. They report a large increase in demand for their material, and in order to fill their orders are running night and day.

THE ALPINE CLUB OF CANADA.

The Alpine Club of Canada has had another successful year, probably the most successful of its existence. It has succeeded in keenly interesting some of the most noted climbing and scientific men of the world in our mountain region. Since the last report was issued a fine club house has been erected among the pines of Sulphur Mountain and stands out as the most conspicuous building in Banff. This is well, as it provokes inquiry and strangers visit the building first for its superb view and then obtain information about the Canadian rockies.

The annual camp was held in August at Lake O'Hara; not on the lake shore, which might have been spoiled by such a camp, but on an open meadow about a quarter of a mile distant. The camp was as usual admirably organized. One hundred and ninety people were placed under canvas. A synopsis of the attendance by provinces, states and countries is here given:—

IN CANADA.

British Columbia.—Deer Park, Field, Golden, Kelowna, Revelstoke, Rossland, Vancouver, Victoria.

Alberta.—Banff, Calgary, Cowley, High River, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Millarville, Ponoka, Red Deer.

Saskatchewan.—Prince Albert, Regina, Swift Current, Yellowgrass.

Manitoba.—Winnipeg.

Ontario.—Kingston, Ottawa, Port Hope, Toronto, Woodstock.

Quebec.—Montreal.

FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

California.—Berkeley.
Illinois.—Galesburg.
Indiana.—Fairmont.
Massachusetts.—Boston.
Missouri.—St. Louis.
New Jersey.—Summit.
New York.—Brooklyn, New York.
Pennyslvania.—Philadelphia.
South Dakota.—Sioux Falls.

FROM OVER SEAS.

England.—Birkenhead, Birmingham, Bradford, Cheadle, Haslemere, London, Manchester, Oxford, Prestwich, Teddington, York.

Ireland.—Black Rock, Dublin.

Scotland.—Hamilton.

Austria.—Vienna.

Holland.—Rotterdam.

Switzerland.—Interlaken, Zermatt.

The following Alpine Clubs were represented:—The Alpine Club, England; The Scottish Mountaineering Club, the Fell and Rock Mountaineering Club; The American Alpine Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Alpine Club of the Netherlands.

Members of the following learned societies were present:—The Royal Society, The Royal Geographical Society, American Geographical Society, Geological Society, Entomological Society, Entomological Society of America, Linnæan Society.

The guests of the club were:—

H. B. Dixon, F.R.S., Manchester.
Mrs. Dixon, Manchester.
Miss Phyllis Dixon, Manchester.
Mrs. C. J. Spence, Cheadle.
Godfrey Solly, Birkenhead.
Mrs. Solly, Birkenhead.
Miss Maclay, Hamilton.
A. L. Mumm, London.
Oscar Rohde, Birkenhead.
L. S. Amery, London.
G. Hastings, F.R.G.S., Bradford.
E. F. Pilkington, Prestwich.
A. H. Benson, F.R.C.S.I., Dublin.
Mrs. Benson, Dublin.
Edward Whymper, F.R.G.S., Teddington.
E. F. MacCarthy, Birmingham.
A. M. Bartleet, Birmingham.
Tempest Anderson, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., York.
A. G. Priestly, London.
Miss M. Vaux, Philadelphia.

Of these, thirteen are now members of the club, eight being so assured of the stability of the club that they have become life members. Noteworthy was the veteran Mr. Edward Whymper, who came out to Canada expressly to attend this meeting of the club, of which he is an original honorary member. A journey of ten thousand miles is a serious undertaking to most men of seventy, but the great mountaineer stayed a day or so at one or two cities *en route* and returned home to England direct from Lake O'Hara. One of the immediate results of the camp was a long article descriptive of the Alpine Club Camp and of the Canadian mountains generally which appeared in the *Times,* an English paper which does not give space freely, and whose words are of world-wide authority.

Fifty-eight members graduated to active or full membership, mostly upon Mt. Huber. Among important climbs made by members of the club were: Second ascent of Hungabee (just without guides), first ascents of Ringrose, Glacier Peak, Victoria by Huber route, north tower of Goodsir, once believed impossible, Pinnacle mountain, already attempted three times. In the mountaineering record the conquest of the difficult Mount Robson was made by Mr. Kinney, an original member of the club, having been twice previously attempted by him with Professor Coleman and his brother, who were unable to accompany him this year. When the Jasper Park is within reach and the neighbourhood better known, the difficulties of this climb in a region practically unmapped will be better appreciated. The party of distinguished English climbers who journeyed there from the Alpine Club camp were unsuccessful.

After the camp was over, a party of the club and the English guests made a high-level trip among the peaks of the Great Divide adjacent to the Yoho and Sherbrooke Lake valleys, the object being to give the visitors in a short space of time an adequate idea of the possibilities of Canadian mountaineering.

The club is now in its sixth hundred of membership and continues to attract and retain the attention of distinguished men. Its growing international character is made evident by the recent organization of local committees in London, England, and New York. The President and Vice-President of the English Alpine club are among the members of the committee and its meetings are held at the Alpine club in Saville Row. Such marked recognition by so distinguished and conservative a club is a noticeable evidence of the value of the Canadian club.

REVENUE.

In conclusion, I might add that the total revenue from this park has kept pace with the immense increase of visitors and I am pleased to be able to report an advance of over thirty-five per cent in the cash revenue over that of any year in the history of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.

YOHO.

Perhaps no class of people in the world are a better authority or in a safer position to pass judgment on the comparative qualities of mountain scenery than are those venturesome members of the World's most famous Alpine clubs who spend most of their lives in the environments of organizations of this character and are continually in search of new and difficult mountain peaks to conquer. It is saying a great deal for a locality when renowned professional mountain climbers decide on any particular place in which to hold their annual camp. This choice has fallen to the beautiful Yoho Park, where the Alpine Club of Canada held their annual camp in the midst of scenery surpassing anything found in picturesque Switzerland; for here are found scores of the highest and most difficult peaks to climb in the Rocky Mountains range.

The name alone of the park suggests to our minds that the grandeur and magnificence of this wonderful locality were not altogether lost upon the aborigines. The Cree exclamation "Yohoo!"—meaning "What now!"—would lead us to believe they had found the points of interest to be of such a surprising nature that they were ever on the outlook for some unexpected wonder; again, in their description of the Takakkaw falls, when they gave it the name that still clings to it, meaning "It is beautiful!" The falls alone would make almost any locality popular but when one appreciates that this wonder is only one of many it is not surprising that the Yoho receives such a generous patronage of the world's tourists. The irresistible attractiveness of this marvellous reserve would appeal to and draw hundreds of tourists even though no expenditure were made from year to year but it is just this fact, if no other, that calls for a judicious outlay of money for the construction of safe trails and roads for the protection of those who would otherwise venture over unknown trails that follow the edge of the precipitous rock faces, and through swiftly running mountain streams.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report I was directed to place the townsite of Field on the market for leasing, and this necessitated immediate opening of streets, lanes, &c. During the month of May last, First avenue, Kicking Horse avenue, First street and Centre street were cleared and graded and put in shape; and since this work has been finished a number of residents have erected houses and applied for lot leases.

Considerable general repair work was required on the Emerald lake carriage road, and as there are always loose stones and gravel falling on the driveway in the spring from the mountain sides it became necessary to widen the road in some places, and where sharp turns occurred near dangerous portions, stout rustic railings were erected to prevent any chance of teams running over the edge.

Work was resumed on the Yoho Valley road and completed to a point within a few minutes walk of the Takakkaw falls, the distance of finished road being four and a half miles for the season. In addition to this four and a half miles the entire distance of eight miles was regravelled and generally put in first class shape. Rustic guards of peeled spruce were built at every turn and along the road where it was thought they might lessen the possibilities of serious accidents. At all points from where mountains and scenery of especial interest may be seen rustic seats were built as stopping places for pedestrians or riders.

The pack trail from Hector Station was repaired as far as Lake O'Hara and along Cataract creek.

A small amount of work was put on the bridle path from Emerald lake to the Natural bridge, a distance of three miles, all the underbrush being cut and the whole distance blazed and made ready for the proposed completion of this beautiful drive during the coming season.

GLACIER.

During the year a little work was done on the trail leading from Rogers Pass to the head waters of Bear creek, which it is our intention to connect with our present trail to the Caves.

The snow and mud slides brought down large quantities of trees, brush and rock, and most of the expenditure in connection with Glacier Park was exhausted in the way of repairs. The trails were gone thoroughly over and put in good shape to accommodate the increased travel. The interest in this park was apparent by the large number of visitors at the Caves. A small amount of work was also done here.

In order that the tourists may be under the watchfulness of a competent and trustworthy guide Mr. Deutschman's services were retained during the season and I have the satisfaction of reporting no accidents of any nature during the year.

ELK ISLAND.

In the Beaver Hills about forty miles east of Edmonton is found one of the most natural and suitable feeding grounds and ranges in Alberta for elk and deer, and when some years ago the Alberta provincial government set this reserve aside, the first stage in the construction of a natural trap for these animals had commenced.

In my report for 1908-9 this small reserve of sixteen square miles was referred to as being a refuge and range for large game, and in order that an accurate record of the number of animals confined within the boundaries could be at hand when wanted, an exhaustive and careful patrol was made of the entire park. The result was far in excess of that looked for, as there were found to be thirty head of fine elk and an equal number of black tail deer. These had apparently been in the park when the whole area was fenced, and we therefore have sixty head of wild game absolutely protected that have cost nothing. This fact alone would more than justify the small expenditure required in the maintenance of this reserve. During the next year or so it is the intention to add a few more moose here to keep company with the three that were placed in this enclosure during the past year, as it has been found the surroundings are as well suited to this species as to the thriving buffalo we already have there.

When the first shipment of buffalo was made from the Pablo herd in Montana this spot was chosen as the temporary quarters for them until a larger range could be provided.

In June last three hundred and twenty-five head of these animals were shipped from here to the new buffalo park at Wainwright, Alberta, on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental Railway, leaving forty-five head that will be retained here.

All the animals in the park have wintered well and were in the best of condition this spring, and I am pleased to be able to report no loss of any nature and hope to report a large increase in my next report.

BUFFALO PARK.

This park was reserved by the Dominion government in 1907 and consists of townships 42, 43 and 44, in ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9 west of the 4th Meridian and is on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the north end being within a half mile of the town of Wainwright, Alberta.

During the month of June, 1909, three hundred and twenty-five head of buffalo were shipped here from Elk Island Park with a loss of only three head, or less than one per cent. In July of the same year one hundred and ninety head of the Pablo herd were unloaded at this park and in October an additional twenty-eight head. There were seventy-seven head taken from Banff and this now makes the satisfactory total of six hundred and twenty head of these magnificent brutes at Buffalo Park, and they have been snatched from the danger of total extinction.

Since they were turned loose the increase has been as great as could be expected when it is remembered they have received the roughest handling one could imagine, and under the circumstances it is gratifying to be able to report any increase at all. The new calves total fifty head, which makes a grand total of six hundred and seventy head of live buffalo running within the confines of this natural buffalo range.

About eight hundred tons of hay were put up in order that we should be on the safe side but during the whole winter none was fed. The caretaker threw out a ton or so of hay, and although it was excellent feed the animals preferred the bleached grass and left the hay that had been cut for them. They came through the winter in excellent shape and in as good condition as they were before being transferred from their home range in Montana. This speaks well for the nutritious quality of the grass, and the wisdom of choosing a park in the locality formerly the home of large herds of wild buffalo is shown by the absolute contentment of the herd we have placed at this park. The total loss for the winter did not equal one per cent, and during the next twelve months I look for a very large increase.

Last October, an untruthful rumour was circulated by a number of newspapers throughout the west to the effect that the Buffalo Park fences were destroyed by fire, allowing the buffalo to regain their liberty and scatter over the country in every direction. I wish to state that this report was absolutely without any authentic foundation whatever, but was a gross exaggeration of the damage wrought by a fire at that time raging in the direction of Buffalo Park. This fire was checked by the wide guard that had been ploughed around the entire inclosure a few weeks previous to the fire. I believe considerable damage and loss were suffered by a number of settlers, but I am pleased to report that the park suffered absolutely no damage and not a head of the herd escaped. This fire guard is completed for a distance of seventy-three miles, and I may say it was entirely due to the guard and the efforts of a few settlers that the fire was prevented from spreading farther north. During the present year it is my intention to improve this fire protection of the park by adding considerably to its present width and any other commendable feature that may suggest itself to add to its efficiency. This will not only be of inestimable value to the property of the Dominion, but will almost entirely eliminate the chance of fire spreading beyond this point in any direction.

One of the most expensive improvements made during the year was the erection and completion of a roomy and first class frame house for the superintendent. The frame stables and out-buildings as well as a caretaker's cottage near the main entrance gate of the park adjacent to the town of Wainwright; stables to accommodate the horses, and sheds for the wagons and implements were also completed. Two miles of pasture

was fenced in for the saddle and work horses and four miles more to protect the hay meadows at the east end of the park. Two miles of ditching was necessary to drain the meadows referred to, which will give us a hay cutting area sufficient to produce from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of hay every year and in the event of dry seasons the whole meadow can be very easily irrigated; so that we are now assured of abundance of hay and pasturage for a very large herd of animals for many years to come.

After the park fence was completed last summer it was discovered that a number of elk, antelope and deer had been inclosed, and this year I hope to add a few more of these animals and three or four moose.

This country is especially suited for all this kind of game, and within a very short time I expect the increase will be so great as to provide material for restocking depleted portions of the province.

JASPER PARK.

This is the most important and largest acquisition to the already immense area of reserved forest lands set aside by the Dominion government.

This park contains five thousand square miles of valley and mountainous country, which almost equals half the size of the Kingdom of Belgium, and if ten such reservations were made our total amount of forest and park lands would more than equal the entire Kingdom of England. Perhaps no portion of the great north country has retained more old historic landmarks and associations than does this expansive tract of country. It includes all the mountains east of the great divide which separates the province of Alberta from British Columbia and embraced within the water sheds of the Saskatchewan and Athabaska rivers. The Yellowhead Pass being the entrance to the park, this magnificent country will soon be brought in touch with the outside world by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. Much has been said of the grandeur of Mount Robson (13,700 feet high) and the inaccessibility and difficulty of ascent have induced many to endure the hardships of the trip in an endeavour to conquer this highest peak in the Canadian rockies. Although the British Columbia boundary line cuts it out of this park it will, for all exploration and tourist purposes, likely remain forever virtually a part of this reserve.

It is the intention to commence the development and improvement of this region as soon as the advent of the railway will permit, and in order that we might be prepared as to the preliminary requirements when the time arrived, I left Banff the first day of September and commenced the journey to the park on a trip of inspection, in company with Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry, and a party of guides, packers and a pack outfit.

After considerable hardships we arrived at the boundary, where we camped, and next day continued our journey on to the old Jasper House. This old structure was built in latitude 53° 18′ 40″ north and is one of the most historic and famous of all the posts erected in the north by the Hudson's Bay Company. Jasper House would appear to be a corruption of the name Hawes, as this post was placed in charge of Jasper Hawes in 1814. He took up his quarters here in company with two French Canadian hunters and a number of Iroquois Indians, where they took such heavy toll from this rich country in the way of furs as to place this post on a basis high above that of any other station in the Hudson Bay service.

Hawes was described as a giant in stature, very fair and with long golden hair. This last characteristic soon caused him to be known among the Indians as "Yellowhead," and it is from this first permanent white resident that the Yellowhead pass derived its present name. To-day only a log shack of comparatively recent construction marks the site of this once busy and thrifty post.

In the course of our trip we forded Athabaska river; viewed the grandeur of Mount Robson (13,700 feet high), Mount Alberta (13,500 feet high), and resumed

our way to the hot springs. These were finally located about eighteen miles or so from the entrance to the pass, but much nearer the right-of-way of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The barometer showed an altitude of 4,209 feet. and I should judge the springs to be nearly 1,000 feet above the railway. Government tested thermometers registered 116 degrees Fahrenheit, while the water of the second spring showed a temperature of 125 degrees. These springs show a much greater degree of heat than do the famous Banff hot springs, and although the flow of water was not as great as we expected, there is sufficient to answer all purposes. There will be abundance for the proposed government bath house, sanitarium and any hotel that may desire the use of it. However, piping will be necessary, but I do not believe it will be necessary to do a great deal.

We bottled a sample of this water and immediately upon our return had it analyzed, the result of which is as follows:—

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, December 22, 1909.

REPORT ON WATER FROM HOT SPRINGS, FIDDLE CREEK, JASPER PARK, ALTA.

Clear and sparkling, distinctly alkaline reaction, no odour or marked taste.

—	Parts per million.	Grains per gallon.
Total solids at 212° F	1,825	127·75
Loss on ignition	90	6·3
Solids after ignition	1,735	121·45

These solids as obtained by evaporation are white and there is no charring ignition. The ignited solids effervesce with dilute acid.

ANALYSIS OF SOLIDS.

—	Parts per million.	Grains per gallon.
Silicia (SIO_2)	45	3·15
Sulphuric anhydride (SO_3)	902	63·14
Carbon dioxide (Co_2)	85	5·95
Phosphoric acid (P_2O_5)	Traces.	Traces.
Chlorine (CI)	7	·49
Oxide of iron (Fe_2O_3) alumina (Al_2O_3)	None.	None.
Lime (CaO)	558	39·06
Magnesia (MgO)	108	7·56
Potash (K_2O)	21	1·47
Soda (Na_2O)	17	1 19
	1,743	122·01

We found a number of squatters located in the park and the government has since taken up the matter of their removal, and has so satisfactorily dealt with their claims that all have now left with the exception of one family. This is Mr. Swift, who has made a great many improvements on his location since he took up his residence there fifteen years ago. As he is thoroughly conversant with the ways of the Indians and perfectly familiar with every portion of the park, he was engaged as a permanent game and fire warden.

When the park was first set aside by the Dominion government the Indians and hunters within the boundaries soon heard of the fact and took prompt steps to make

one last killing and slaughter of the big game. It is impossible to definitely state the extent of their success, but one fact is evident, and that is that there are a great many moose, elk, deer, beaver and bear still making this territory their home, and as we now have three permanent game and fire guardians appointed, the increase should exceed the decrease from now on until the item of decrease is entirly eliminated as our patrols are perfected. Aside from this staff the Mounted Police are now stationed at the old Henry House, ready to render their usual willing assistance.

During the present year the work will mainly consist of a topographical survey and the constant employment of the fire guardians to protect the destruction of the forests along the railway right-of-way during the construction of this line, which is expected to reach the park about October 1, 1910.

It is my belief that this park will eventually outstrip all others in the Dominion of Canada in importance, and when the natural resources are looked into and developed will become a source of perpetual revenue to the country.

I have to acknowledge the liberality of the grants made by parliament for the maintenance and development of the parks. I have endeavoured to the utmost of my ability to expend the moneys entrusted to me as economically and judiciously as possible and to ensure the best and most lasting results. The constantly increasing popularity of the parks and the prospects of large additional revenues which are to be derived from different sources would undoubtedly seem to justify the still larger expenditure necessary to keep pace with growing requirements.

In conclusion, I desire once again to acknowledge the faithful work done by the employees who have worked under my direction during the past year, as well as the loyal and cordial support given me by the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police in my efforts to maintain law and order within my jurisdiction.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,

HOWARD DOUGLAS,
Commissioner of Dominion Parks of Canada.

APPENDICES.

Number of visitors registered at the Banff Springs Hotel from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

Canada	3,427
United States	7,686
England	574
Australia	167
Scotland	55
India	126
Japan	59
China	47
France	26
Honolulu	39
Ireland	37
New Zealand	65
Switzerland	37
Mexico	5
Norway	7

Italy	15
Holland	13
Denmark	4
Chili	5
Total	12,394

Number of visitors registered at the Sanitarium Hotel from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

Canada	6,553
United States	1,547
England	380
Scotland	202
Ireland	181
Japan	33
New Zealand	92
Denmark	7
Australia	87
India	3
China	12
Holland	17
Germany	37
Chili	18
Italy	33
Switzerland	62
Portugal	2
Korea	1
France	48
Austria	13
Philippine Islands	22
South Africa	37
Mexico	8
Total	9,395

Number of visitors registered at the Grand View, Banff, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910 (six months only):—

Canada	3,330
United States	644
England	138
Japan	4
India	11
Ireland	56
China	9
Scotland	62
Australia	28
France	18
Ceylon	1
Holland	2
New Zealand	34
Austria	9
Total	4,346

Number of visitors registered at the Hot Springs Hydropathic Hotel, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

Canada	1,206
United States	413
England	78
Scotland	104
New Zealand	37
Germany	28
Australia	64
Ireland	82
Japan	2
Austria	22
Total	2,036

Number of visitors registered at the Alberta, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

Canada	4,240
United States	1,685
England	260
Scotland	240
Ireland	125
Sweden	24
New Zealand	70
Australia	20
China	28
India	3
France	2
Germany	7
Total	6,704

Number of visitors registered at the Hotel King Edward, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

Canada	3,763
United States	3,167
England	55
Scotland	18
Ireland	7
Switzerland	3
New Zealand	16
Australia	6
South Africa	2
Japan	3
India	3
Germany	6
Austria	4
China	7
Norway	6
Mexico	2
Belgium	6
France	12
Italy	7
Trinidad	3
Total	7,096

Number of visitors at the Mount Royal Hotel, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910 (six months only):—

Canada	3,384
United States	2,008
England	703
Scotland	109
Ireland	94
New Zealand	52
Australia	40
Italy	10
China	8
Germany	16
Switzerland	12
France	27
Total	6,463

SUMMARY.

Banff Springs Hotel	12,394
Sanitarium	9,395
Grand View	4,346
Hot Springs Hydropathic	2,026
Alberta Hotel	6,704
King Edward Hotel	7,096
Park Hotel	1,850
Mount Royal Hotel	6,463
Excursions not registered	4,368
Summer cottagers	1,800
Total	56,452

Visitors at the Museum, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

Canada	6,905
Yukon Territory	33
Newfoundland	1
United States	2,804
England	820
Scotland	324
Ireland	94
South Wales	1
Wales	3
Isle of Man	3
Channel Islands	....
Australia	106
Zululand	....
New South Wales	1
New Zealand	128
South Africa	2
Orange River Colony	1
Germany	74
Holland	22
Belgium	12

China	21
Italy	6
India	22
France	37
Norway	4
Austria	28
Japan	12
Sweden	4
Russia	11
South America	1
Switzerland	23
Denmark	9
Total	11,512

Number of visitors at the Cave and Basin, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Canada	4,520
United States	8,816
England	361
Scotland	123
Ireland	17
New Zealand	53
Fiji Islands	3
South Africa	14
India	21
Ceylon	4
China	15
Japan	9
France	6
Germany	7
Sweden	10
Switzerland	5
Honolulu	5
Total	13,989

Number of visitors at the Upper Hot Springs, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

Canada	11,883
United States	1,641
England	117
Scotland	37
Ireland	9
Australia	26
South Africa	5
Russia	1
Cuba	1
Germany	2
China	7
Turkey	1
Denmark	1
Sweden	15
Total	13,746

Number of visitors registered at the Chalet, Lake Louise, from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Canada	3,937
United States	7,126
England	804
Scotland	329
Ireland	240
Japan	32
Russia	17
France	23
Cuba	9
Australia	84
India	21
Holland	19
China	8
New Zealand	72
Honolulu	16
Denmark	8
Germany	104
South America	9
Sweden	22
Switzerland	43
Italy	38
Africa	2
Alaska	2
Total	12,965

Number of visitors registered at the Mount Stephen House, Field, B.C., from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910:—

Canada	2,203
United States	5,009
England	561
Scotland	130
Ireland	9
Australia	23
Germany	9
China	21
Hawaii Islands	3
Japan	3
Portugal	1
Switzerland	1
South America	1
Fiji	1
Total	7,975

THE MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA,
BANFF, ALBERTA, June 2, 1910.

HOWARD DOUGLAS, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Parks,
Banff, Alberta.

SIR,—The attached list of visitors shows a substantial increase over previous years. Additions to the exhibits have been three specimens of the buffle headed duck taken by myself, and a few other smaller birds, as well as specimens of the hoary bat and little brown bat, also secured by myself.

I have in preparation a collection of insects; this has so far kept me busy. I may say that a full local collection of insects cannot be made as speedily as one would suppose. The immense amount of small detail work, which can only be done as time allows, and the incessant hunt for specimens not already taken, make of this branch of science alone (Entomology) almost a life's work; and, as is well known, a generation can easily be spent in any one branch of science with profit. I have also taken some care in the preparation of the cases, &c., for the insect collection, which, when the collection of insects is complete or nearly so, should be the means of preserving it in good condition for many years to come.

Again I have to thank those who have helped me in this work, especially Dr. L. O. Howard, the eminent Chief of the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., and his expert assistants, for naming specimens of Hymenoptera, Diptera, &c.; Dr. E. M. Walker, of the Biological Section of Toronto University, who has named Orthoptera and Odonata; and also the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for naming some Lepidoptera; as well as Mr. H. Walley Dod, of Millarville, Alberta, a western enthusiast and authority on Lepidoptera, who has, given me much help with my collection of Heterocera.

I have before mentioned the fact that the collection of specimens in all branches of the museum work could, with a small amount of money each year, be much extended in time, by adding specimens yearly. Some specimens, especially mammals, could be got by letting hunters and trappers know that we would give a reasonable price for good specimens which we are in need of.

There is no doubt that a museum is a much appreciated enterprise in a locality, and especially is such the case at Banff, where so many people are to be found as visitors, either resting on their journey across the continent or taking a vacation. These, in roaming about, if they have any inherent love of nature at all, will come across many natural objects of which knowledge is ever in demand. Much information was given during the year. I may add that in connection with the museum work there is kept a full record of weather statistics as far as the climate, &c., are concerned, of Banff itself, while the average returns for all weather stations in Canada are also on file.

The usual weather report is appended.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

N. B. SANSON,
Curator.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures and the General State of the Weather between April 1, 1909, and March 31, 1910.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.

Date.	Thermometer Readings.		Weather.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1909.	°	°	
April 1....	36·3	18·3	Cloudy ; light rain and snow ; sleighing, but indifferent.
" 2....	35·2	15·7	Fair ; snow flurries ; fine sunrise.
" 3 ..	33·8	12·2	Fair ; aurora.
" 4....	33·0	6·6	Fair ; very fine sunrise ; mountain bluebirds.
" 5 ..	34·8	15·9	Cloudy ; light snow ; Juncos.
" 6 .	33·2	9·3	Fair ; thaw.
" 7....	42·6	5·9	Fair ; fine day ; sleighing on sheltered roads ; fine sunset.
" 8....	47·3	21·3	Fair ; fine sunrise.
" 9....	48.3	30·2	Cloudy ; light snow ; river rising.
" 10....	38·2	28·1	Fair.
" 11....	35·6	18·5	Cloudy ; wild geese about.
" 12....	30·4	14·8	Cloudy ; Bow River mostly open ; light snow.
" 13....	33·6	19·8	Cloudy ; snow flurries ; golden-eye duck.
" 14....	36·3	12·9	Cloudy ; snow.
" 15....	39·1	25·4	Cloudy ; snow ; thaw.
" 16....	33·0	25·2	Cloudy ; light snow ; no sleighing.
" 17....	36·3	13·0	Fair ; fine day but cold wind ; hawks.
" 18....	43·6	11·8	Fair ; Bow River open.
" 19....	41·0	14·9	Cloudy ; light snow.
" 20....	33·0	19·0	Cloudy ; Anemone patens var. in flower ; snow flurries.
" 21 ...	42·3	18·8	Cloudy.
" 22....	44·2	18·6	Cloudy ; snow flurries ; robins numerous.
" 23....	41·3	21·2	Cloudy.
" 24....	55·2	33·8	Cloudy.
" 25....	45·1	34·0	Cloudy ; light snow ; sharpshined hawks.
" 26 ...	42·2	22·9	Cloudy.
" 27...	39·0	25·9	Cloudy ; light snow.
" 28....	27·4	24·8	Cloudy ; light snow ; gusty wind morning ; horned larks.
" 29 ...	33·9	13·9	Fair ; snow mostly in patches.
" 30....	41·3	13·0	Cloudy ; grebe.
May 1.. .	52·8	28·7	Fair ; fine afternoon ; petasites blooming.
" 2...	61·5	29·3	Cloudy ; very fine and warm wind ; ants out ; vanessa milberti.
" 3....	64·5	32·5	Cloudy ; very fine and warm wind ; strong wind ; frogs piping.
" 4 ...	52·3	35·1	Cloudy ; rain ; squally wind ; belted kingfisher ; catkins on aspen poplars.
" 5....	41·1	21·9	Cloudy ; squally wind.
" 6....	43·0	30·7	Cloudy ; gull.
" 7....	49·3	20·4	Fair ; fine day.
" 8....	52·1	21·8	Fair ; American Merganser ; swallow.
" 9 ...	57.3	22·9	Fair ; ruby-crowned kinglet ; yellow throat warbler ; Brewer's blackbird.
" 10....	54·4	34·9	Cloudy ; light rain ; white-crowned sparrows, chipping sparrows, osprey, nuthatch, sparrow-hawk, grouse drumming, grass green, anemones plentiful, Shepherdia Canadensis in flower ; swallows, bees, water insects, midges, mosquitoes, ground bees, vanessa antiopa, Audubon's warbler.
" 11....	39·1	33·7	Cloudy ; light rain and snow.
" 12....	59·2	29·9	Fair ; fine day.
" 13....	42·2	32·2	Cloudy ; snow and light rain ; bright aurora.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	Thermometer Readings.		Weather.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1909.	°	°	
May 14 ...	52·4	23·3	Fair ; heavy hoar frost.
" 15....	39·1	30·8	Cloudy ; snow ; Swainson's Leucosticte.
" 16....	36·2	28·2	Cloudy ; squally wind ; yellow throat warbler.
" 17 ...	42·2	28·1	Cloudy ; light rain and snow ; song sparrow.
" 18....	53·9	30·8	Cloudy ; mostly calm all day ; aurora.
" 19....	57·8	26·0	Fair ; aurora.
" 20....	52.7	31.5	Cloudy ; light rain ; mostly calm.
" 21....	48·1	30·4	Cloudy ; rain ; olive-backed thrush ; Calypso borealis.
" 22....	48·2	37·9	Cloudy ; Arctostaphylos uva ursi in flower.
" 23....	52·1	37·8	Cloudy ; rain ; primula McCallie in flower.
" 24 ...	63·5	38·7	Cloudy ; light rain ; aurora ; Lycæna butterfly.
" 25....	63·5	37·0	Fair ; rain ; Thlaspi arvense in flower ; river rising.
" 26....	59·6	34·6	Cloudy ; river rising ; robins building ; fly-catchers.
" 27....	57·9	35·3	Cloudy ; rain ; fine afternoon.
" 28....	61·8	39·9	Cloudy ; anenome parviflora ; viola adunea ; dodocatheon media ; fragaria glauca.
" 29....	56·4	38·9	Cloudy ; light rain.
" 30...	61·0	37·2	Fair ; very squally wind.
" 31....	67·1	48.9	Cloudy ; Viola Canadensis ; aspens in young leaf.
June 1....	75·5	34·9	Fair ; thunder ; thaspium cordeta.
" 2 ...	62·8	47·2	Flair ; rain ; Bow River very muddy and high.
" 3....	60·4	38·9	Fair ; astragalus alpina.
" 4.. .	55·7	38·7	Cloudy ; rain ; commandra livida.
" 5.. .	47·0	36·8	Cloudy ; rain ; chickweeds in flower.
" 6....	51·1	36·4	Cloudy ; light rain.
" 7....	57·0	32·9	Cloudy ; Lake Minnewanka open.
" 8....	66·5	28·9	Fair ; wasps ; cowbins ; corralhiza innata.
" 9....	71·0	31·1	Fair ; heavy dewfall ; very fine day and night.
" 10 ...	75·1	34·8	Fair ; very fine day and night ; several plants in flower.
" 11....	75·5	34·5	Fair ; very fine day and night.
" 12 ...	71·8	36·9	Fair ; light rain.
" 13....	61·4	43·3	Cloudy ; rain.
" 14....	72·9	32·7	Fair ; heavy dewfall ; very fine day.
" 15 ...	76·3	38·4	Fair ; Lycæna butterflies numerous ; aspen poplars in good leaf.
" 16....	69·0	48·9	Cloudy ; light rain ; fine day ; clematis.
" 17....	66·9	43·5	Cloudy ; wood anemones out.
" 18....	70·0	48·3	Fair ; fine day.
" 19....	69·1	40·2	Fair ; yellow columbine ; fine sunset.
" 20....	63·2	46·8	Cloudy ; rain.
" 21...	65·9	38·2	Cloudy ; rain.
" 22....	62·4	40·2	Cloudy.
" 23....	60·4	43·8	Cloudy.
" 24....	54·1	41·0	Cloudy ; rain.
" 25....	59·2	33·9	Cloudy ; rain.
" 26....	61·4	31·7	Cloudy ; river about clear again.
" 27....	66·3	40·9	Fair ; fine day.
" 28...	66·0	35·2	Fair ; fine day.
" 29....	66·2	38·8	Cloudy ; rain ; thunder.
" 30....	79·4	47 4	Fair ; very fine day and night ; many beetles.
July 1....	75·1	37·7	Fair ; very fine day.
" 2....	79·1	43·8	Fair ; very fine day ; Pedicularis Grœnlandica.
" 3....	72·1	44·9	Fair ; very fine day.
" 4....	80·5	48·8	Fair ; very fine day.
" 5...	76·4	48·3	Fair ; fine day ; wild strawberries ripening.
" 6....	67·5	53·0	Cloudy ; rain.
" 7....	59·4	43·1	Cloudy ; rain light.
" 8....	64·0	41·7	Cloudy ; rain ; fine sunset.
" 9....	71·8	41·3	Fair ; fine sunset.
" 10....	63 8	43·7	Cloudy ; light rain.
" 11....	57·8	49·2	Cloudy ; light rain.
" 12 ..	62·7	46·6	Fair ; light rain.
" 13....	62·6	43·4	Fair ; fine day.
" 14....	70·4	32·6	Fair ; river almost clear ; very fine day.
" 15....	76·8	36·0	Fair ; very fine day and night.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	Thermometer Readings.		Weather.
	Maximum for Day.	Minimum for Day.	
1909.	°	°	
July 16 ...	78·4	42·8	Fair ; very fine day.
" 17....	70·2	36·0	Fair ; thunder.
" 18....	61·8	47·8	Fair ; light rain.
" 19 ...	69·2	36·5	Fair ; Shepherdia Canadensis in fruit ; very fine day.
" 20.. .	76·8	37·5	Fair ; very fine day.
" 21....	78·5	37·4	Fair ; very fine day.
" 22....	85·1	39·3	Fair ; very fine day.
" 23....	82·0	48·3	Fair ; thunder ; very fine day.
" 24....	79·5	40·8	Fair ; very fine day.
" 25....	67·3	41·8	Fair.
" 26....	55·8	49·8	Cloudy ; heavy rain.
" 27....	58·0	49·0	Cloudy ; rain.
" 28....	71·1	36·9	Fair ; light rain ; fine day.
" 29....	71·2	48·1	Fair.
" 30..	68·4	47·8	Fair ; light rain ; thunder.
" 31...	74·8	41·0	Fair ; very fine day.
Aug. 1....	73·1	41·0	Fair.
" 2....	66 6	38·4	Fair.
" 3. ..	69·3	47·9	Fair ; very fine day.
" 4 ...	65·4	46·0	Cloudy ; rain ; thunder and lightning.
" 5....	57·5	33·0	Cloudy ; rain ; light snow flurries.
" 6 ...	67·5	32 6	Fair ; very fine day.
" 7....	70·6	30·9	Fair ; perfect day.
" 8....	74·6	33·5	Fair ; aurora ; perfect day.
" 9 ...	76·0	34·8	Fair ; aurora ; very fine day.
" 10 ...	74·4	41·8	Cloudy ; rain ; thunder and lightning.
" 11....	68·9	39·1	Fair ; fine sunset ; very fine day ; many bats ; swallows migrating.
" 12....	75·5	39·9	Fair ; very fine day.
" 13....	80·0	37·7	Fair ; very fine day ; forest fire west.
" 14....	83·3	36·9	Fair.
" 15....	72·1	56·7	Fair ; very squally wind ; fine day.
" 16....	64·6	36·7	Fair.
" 17...	77·4	47·0	Fair ; aurora ; perfect day.
" 18....	80 0	35·2	Fair ; aurora ; very fine day.
" 19....	82·0	34·9	Fair ; aurora ; fine sunrise ; very fine day.
" 20....	74·9	45·0	Fair ; smoke from forest fire.
" 21....	65·4	33·7	Fair ; very fine day.
" 22....	54·8	35·2	Cloudy.
" 23....	65·1	35·9	Fair ; very fine day ; roads very dusty.
" 24....	55·3	38·2	Cloudy.
" 25....	59·3	40·0	Cloudy.
" 26....	54·0	44·9	Cloudy ; rain.
" 27....	56·3	38·0	Cloudy ; very fine night.
" 28....	66·1	28·9	Fair ; perfect day.
" 29....	75·3	29·4	Fair ; very fine day and night.
" 30....	76·0	37·2	Fair ; fine sunset ; fine day ; very fine night.
" 31....	78·1	33·9	Fair ; perfect day ; very fine night.
Sept. 1....	77·0	35·3	Fair ; fine sunset ; perfect day ; very fine night.
" 2....	75·1	37·9	Fair ; very fine sunset ; lightning ; very fine day.
" 3....	55·4	48·8	Cloudy ; very light rain.
" 4....	73·9	35·1	Fair ; very fine day.
" 5....	79·5	35·1	Fair ; very fine day and night.
" 6 ...	79·6	36 8	Fair ; very fine day and night perfect.
" 7 ...	79·2	34·9	Fair ; perfect day and night.
" 8....	73·6	42·5	Fair ; very fine day.
" 9....	73·1	41·0	Fair ; fine sunset ; very fine day and night.
" 10....	60·0	38·4	Cloudy ; light rain.
" 11....	57·8	37·0	Cloudy ; brilliant meteor ; leaves taking on fall tints ; very fine night.
" 12....	65·5	37·2	Fair ; rain.
" 13....	56·4	32·2	Fair ; very few insects.
" 14....	61·0	24·5	Fair ; very squally wind.
" 15....	68·9	53·8	Cloudy ; fine sunrise and sunset : very squally wind.
" 16 ...	73·9	34·3	Fair ; very fine day.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	Thermometer Readings.		Weather.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1909.	°	°	
Sept. 17....	51·3	33·5	Cloudy ; heavy rain and snow ; fine sunset.
" 18....	49·1	32·1	Cloudy.
" 19....	50·2	40·2	Cloudy ; fine sunrise.
" 20....	52·3	36·5	Cloudy.
" 21 ...	53·0	32·9	Cloudy ; rain.
" 22....	50·8	35 2	Cloudy ; light rain.
" 23....	60·4	31·3	Fair ; fine sunrise and sunset ; fine day.
" 24 ..	69·5	34·8	Fair ; fine sunrise ; perfect day.
" 25 ...	71·0	31·8	Fair ; leaves falling ; very fine day.
" 26....	58·9	34·9	Fair ; squally wind.
" 27....	65·1	30·8	Fair ; perfect day.
" 28....	66·6	32·0	Fair ; fine day.
" 29....	52·4	42·5	Cloudy ; rain heavy ; fine sunrise.
" 30....	48·3	42·3	Cloudy ; very fine sunrise ; squally wind.
Oct. 1....	51·1	31·9	Fair ; perfect day.
" 2....	59·1	31·1	Fair ; perfect day.
" 3....	60·5	28·1	Fair ; very fine day and night.
" 4....	60·2	41·1	Fair.
" 5....	59·2	34·7	Fair.
" 6....	51·2	41·2	Cloudy ; rain.
" 7....	42·0	30·1	Cloudy ; aurora.
" 8....	39·8	23·8	Cloudy ; ice on still water.
" 9....	50·4	34·0	Cloudy ; light rain ; squally wind.
" 10....	39·9	34·9	Cloudy ; light rain.
" 11...	52·8	30·9	Fair ; very fine day.
" 12....	54·3	30·3	Cloudy.
" 13....	52·4	39·0	Cloudy ; light rain ; squally wind.
" 14...	48·2	32·2	Fair.
" 15....	46·0	20·9	Fair ; solar halo.
" 16....	39·0	27·7	Cloudy ; light snow ; ice on still water.
" 17....	39·9	26·0	Fair.
" 18....	45·5	21·0	Fair ; fine sunrise ; fine day.
" 19....	34·2	28·5	Cloudy ; rain and snow.
" 20 ...	39·9	27·9	Cloudy ; rain and snow.
" 21....	45·0	27·8	Fair ; fine day.
" 22....	47·4	27·9	Fair.
" 23....	44·1	36·3	Cloudy ; rain.
" 24 ...	44·9	29·8	Fair ; very fine sunset ; very fine day.
" 25 ...	42 9	33·8	Cloudy ; squally wind ; fine day.
" 26....	43·1	34·9	Cloudy ; lunar halo.
" 27.. .	49·2	27·2	Fair ; very fine day.
" 28 ...	53·0	28·3	Fair.
" 29....	33·3	26·8	Cloudy ; light snow.
" 30....	39·0	24·3	Cloudy ; light snow ; squally wind ; snowbirds.
" 31....	36·3	30·8	Cloudy ; light snow.
Nov. 1....	36·9	27·3	Cloudy.
" 2....	39·3	29·7	Cloudy ; snow and light rain ; about 5 in. snow on ground.
" 3....	36·8	31·1	Cloudy ; light rain and snow.
" 4 ...	33·7	27·8	Cloudy ; light snow and light rain and snow.
" 5....	33 0	27·1	Cloudy ; snow ; few snowbirds ; sleighing, but indifferent.
" 6....	28·7	15·2	Fair.
" 7 ..	23·6	3 8	Fair.
" 8....	32 3	22·1	Cloudy ; light snow.
" 9....	31·6	24·4	Cloudy.
" 10....	30·0	22·0	Cloudy ; sleighing good ; snow ; about 9 in. snow on ground.
" 11. ..	19·3	12·2	Cloudy ; snow.
" 12....	14·0	−0·9	Cloudy ; Bow river frozen ; snow flurries.
" 13...	13·4	3·8	Fair ; skating.
" 14....	9·7	−17·5	Fair ; fine bright day.
" 15...	19·1	−3 6	Fair.
" 16....	21·8	11·9	Cloudy; squally wind; many snowbirds.
" 17....	28·0	16·9	Cloudy; squally wind ; Bow river frozen over.
" 18....	36 0	25·8	Cloudy; snow ; squally wind.
" 19....	11·2	5·1	Cloudy; snow; much snow on trees.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	Thermometer Readings.		Weather.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1910.	°	°	
Nov. 20....	14·2	—9·3	Cloudy; snow.
" 21....	2·2	—5·1	Cloudy.
" 22....	27·8	—6·3	Cloudy; snow.
" 23....	36·3	26·9	Cloudy; light rain and snow; water ousel.
" 24....	6·7	—1·8	Cloudy; about 15 inches snow on ground.
" 25....	2·1	—4 9	Fair.
" 26....	28·1	9 9	Cloudy; snow; very fine night.
" 27....	28·3	12 9	Cloudy.
" 28....	33·8	27·3	Cloudy; light snow.
" 29....	40·8	32·5	Cloudy; heavy rain; squally wind; thaw.
" 30...	30·0	24·2	Cloudy; squally wind; aurora; ice about 6 in. on Bow river.
Dec. 1....	25·6	14·5	Cloudy.
" 2....	4·1	0·7	Cloudy; lunar corona.
" 3....	1·3	—7·9	Fair; large lunar corona.
" 4. ..	2·2	—17·9	Fair; large lunar corona : Lake Minnewanka frozen over.
" 5....	.....	—5·3	Cloudy.
" 6....	—11·8	—23·5	Fair; bright clear day.
" 7....	—5 3	—19·8	Cloudy; large lunar corona.
" 8 ...	7·6	—9·1	Fair.
" 9....	18·8	—4·4	Cloudy.
" 10....	24·3	3·4	Fair.
" 11 ...	29·9	15·7	Cloudy.
" 12....	32·2	25·6	Cloudy; snow flurries.
" 13 ..	32·2	19·6	Fair; very fine day; ice-boating and skating on Lake Minnewanka.
" 14....	28·0	6·4	Fair; squally wind.
" 15....	31·8	16 6	Fair; very squally wind ; very fine day.
" 16....	20·4	4·0	Fair; fine sunset; fine night.
" 17 ...	23·7	13·0	Fair; snow flurries; lunar corona; very fine day.
" 18....	13·9	0·5	Fair; fine day.
" 19....	19·3	6·3	Cloudy; snow flurries ; fine sunset; fine day.
" 20....	8·2	—5·8	Fair; very fine bright day.
" 21....	2·3	—15·1	Fair; very fine bright day.
" 22....	11·9	—8·8	Fair; very fine bright day.
" 23....	9·2	—9·9	Fair; large lunar halo.
" 24....	10·6	—4·8	Fair; squally wind; very fine bright day.
" 25....	15·4	—1·7	Cloudy; very squally wind.
" 26...	19·3	1·1	Fair.
" 27....	22·2	10·0	Fair; very squally wind; lunar halo; fine sunset; fine day.
" 28....	23·9	8·7	Fair; very squally wind; lunar halo; fine day.
" 29....	34·8	15·6	Cloudy; a gale.
" 30...	32·4	27·2	Cloudy; snow.
" 31....	17·8	3·3	Cloudy; snow; very squally wind; 19 in. snow on ground.
1910.			
Jan. 1....	—10·0	—32·7	Fair; very fine bright and calm day.
" 2....	—6 2	—3·5	Fair; fine sunset; fine bright day.
" 3....	8·5	—11·1	Cloudy; fine sunset.
" 4....	7·8	—19·6	Fair; fine sunset; fine bright day.
" 5....	11·3	—1·0	Fair; fine clear day.
" 6....	14·0	1·2	Cloudy; very squally wind.
" 7....	15·2	8·0	Fair; squally wind; fine sunset.
" 8...	20·6	5·5	Fair; fine day.
" 9....	16·0	—2·8	Fair; very fine day.
" 10....	15 7	—2·8	Fair; fine sunset; very fine day.
" 11....	17·6	—3·1	Fair; fine day.
" 12....	22·0	—2·3	Fair.
" 13....	23·2	2·4	Fair; fine sunrise; very fine sunset; gale.
" 14....	23·0	6·3	Cloudy.
" 15....	23·2	12 0	Fair; perfect day.
" 16....	16·6	—8·7	Fair; squally wind; fine day.
" 17....	23·5	10·9	Cloudy; squally wind; very fine sunrise.
" 18 ...	35·3	19·2	Cloudy; light snow; very squally wind.
" 19....	24·6	18·3	Cloudy; squally wind.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	Thermometer Readings.		Waether.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1910.	°	°	
Jan. 20....	27·8	15·3	Cloudy; squally wind; fine sunset.
" 21....	30·8	17·8	Cloudy; snow flurries; squally wind.
" 22....	41·9	26·4	Cloudy; squally wind
" 23....	43·9	34·5	Cloudy; thaw.
" 24....	41·7	33·8	Cloudy; very light rain; thaw.
" 25....	31·3	25·7	Cloudy.
" 26....	27·3	13·9	Fair; fine day.
" 27....	29·8	21·7	Cloudy.
" 28....	26·6	18·9	Cloudy; light snow; comet visible, 6 p m. to 7 p.m.
" 29....	30·2	3·6	Cloudy; squally wind; fine sunrise.
" 30....	37·2	24·2	Cloudy; snow; squally wind.
" 31....	27·3	21·3	Cloudy.
Feb. 1....	17·0	—4·4	Fair; fine day; ice on Bow river 26 in.; very fine sunset.
" 2....	19·9	—2·3	Cloudy; squally; cedar waxwing.
" 3....	31·1	14·4	Fair; squally wind; fine sunset; very fine day.
" 4....	30·0	13·8	Fair; squally wind; very fine day; ice on Bow river as cut, 27 in.
" 5....	28·6	3·0	Fair; squally wind; very fine sunset; fine day.
" 6....	28·8	10·4	Cloudy; snow.
" 7....	23 4	5·7	Fair; fine bright day; grosbeaks.
" 8....	22·9	—13·4	Fair; fine clear day; fine sunset.
" 9....	24·9	—0·1	Fair; fine day; 18 inches snow on ground.
" 10....	28·2	16·7	Fair; fine day.
" 11....	26·2	2·2	Fair; fine sunset; fine day.
" 12....	22·2	—7·1	Cloudy; fine day.
" 13....	18·8	11·0	Cloudy; light snow.
" 14....	3·8	—1·0	Cloudy; light snow.
" 15....	3·2	—15·1	Fair; fine day,
" 16....	8·5	—26·5	Cloudy; large lunar halo.
" 17....	15·0	—0·7	Fair; fine clear day.
" 18....	15·8	—17·6	Fair.
" 19...	13·8	—6·9	Fair; fine day.
" 20....	—7·2	—11·0	Cloudy; squally wind; snow flurries; solar halo.
" 21....	—5·8	—21·6	Fair; solar halo.
" 22....	0·1	—30·4	Cloudy; squally wind; solar halo.
" 23....	14·4	—10·0	Fair.
" 24....	20·0	1·0	Cloudy; snow.
" 25....	28·3	—2 9	Cloudy; snow, 22 inches snow on ground; many Clarke's crows.
" 26....	26·8	—2·1	Cloudy; squally wind; leucosticte.
" 27....	31·8	23·4	Cloudy; squally winds; snow.
" 28....	23·3	8·4	Cloudy; ice on Bow, where kept free of snow, 34 in.
Mar. 1....	39·3	16·2	Cloudy; squally wind; snow flurries; thaw; robins.
" 2....	41·1	32·8	Cloudy; snow flurries.
" 3....	39·3	30·7	Cloudy; snow flurries; thaw.
" 4....	32·8	27·9	Cloudy; snow; thaw.
" 5....	28·3	21·0	Cloudy; very squally wind short time; snow, but bluebirds.
" 6....	31·2	5·7	Cloudy; squally wind; 30 inches snow on ground.
" 7....	35·2	24·3	Cloudy; squally wind.
" 8....	34·2	15·8	Cloudy; aspen poplars showing signs of growth.
" 9....	38·7	6·0	Fair; squally wind; thaw.
" 10....	46·2	26·9	Fair; squally wind; thaw; very fine day.
" 11...	48·2	26·1	Cloudy; gale; thaw; chinooking.
" 12....	50·1	42·1	Cloudy; thaw; fine sunset; Bow river opening in places; fine day
" 13....	53·1	22·2	Fair; thaw; robins; flies about; sleighing indifferent; perfect day and night.
" 14...	52 9	22·0	Fair; fine sunset; perfect day and night.
" 15....	52·6	18·4	Fair; first vehicles on wheels; perfect day.
" 16 ..	52·7	19 3	Fair; perfect day; main road becoming free of snow in places.
" 17....	49·1	26·0	Cloudy; squally wind short time; fine night.
" 18....	49·3	36·0	Cloudy; Bow river opening slowly; fine day.
" 19....	53·3	25·1	Fair; very fine day.
" 20....	46·2	30·8	Cloudy; fine sunrise.
" 21....	53·2	34·3	Fair; large lunar halo; large black ants out; fine day and night.

MAXIMUM and Minimum Temperatures, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	THERMOMETER READINGS.		Weather.
	Maximum for day.	Minimum for day.	
1910.	°	°	
Mar. 22....	52·8	29·8	Cloudy ; fine sunset ; river rising gradually ; fine day.
" 23....	36·4	30·4	Cloudy ; snow.
" 24....	36·3	29·4	Cloudy ; squally wind.
" 25....	38·9	20·7	Fair ; no sleighing.
" 26....	38·2	29·4	Cloudy ; Juncos.
" 27....	39·8	25·1	Cloudy ; aurora.
" 28....	37·9	24·8	Cloudy ; fine sunrise.
" 29....	38·8	21·2	Fair ; squally wind ; fine sunrise ; ice, Lake Minnewanka, as cut, 27 in.
" 30....	42·0	33·0	Cloudy ; squally wind ; snow none to 15 inches on ground.
" 31....	37·8	19·6	Fair ; squally wind ; snow ; aurora.

N. B. SANSON,
Observer.

PART VI

YUKON TERRITORY

YUKON TERRITORY

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., April 28, 1910.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Yukon Territory for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

GOLD PRODUCTION.

The gold production for the year ending March 31, 1910, shows an increase, as I anticipated in my report of last year, over that of the year ending March 31, 1909.

According to the returns in the Comptroller's office the number of ounces recovered was 239,658·94, which at the usual valuation of $15 per ounce for royalty purposes amounts to $3,594,884.05 or an increase of $334,620.30 over last year's output.

HYDRAULIC MINING AND DREDGING.

The Yukon Gold Company began hydraulic operations last year and proposes to extend the scope of these operations to a considerable extent during the coming season. This company will also operate during the present year seven dredges and three hydraulic elevators.

The Canadian Klondike Mining Company has given an order for a powerful new dredge which will be operated on the company's ground on the Boyle Concession on the Klondike river about seven miles from Dawson. It is expected that this dredge, which will be the most powerful in the territory, if not in the world, will be installed during the present year. This company has been operating successfully with one dredge for four seasons. Owing to the fact that the company's ground does not require artificial thawing, operations begin earlier and continue later than on ordinary frozen ground.

The Lewis River Dredging Company will continue its operations with its dredge on Bonanza creek. This is the first dredge operated in the territory, and it still continues to do profitable work.

The Canadian Fortymile Gold Dredging Company, Limited, will continue its operations with one dredge on the Fortymile river.

Two dredges operated last season on the Stewart river under the management of the Yukon Basin Gold Dredging Company.

The Stewart River Gold Dredging Company intends operating with a powerful Risdon dredge during the coming season on the McQuesten river near its confluence with the Stewart river.

It is not intedned in this brief résumé of hydraulic and dredging operations to cover the ground fully but to point out the fact that these operations extend over a wide area and indicate increased activity and confidence in the future of this phase of the mining industry of this Territory.

INDIVIDUAL MINING.

Individual miners are still active in many of the outlying creeks.

Although there is less individual work than heretofore on some of the better known creeks, there has been, and will be, in all probability, during the present year, increased activity on Scroggie, Barker and Black Hills creeks and some of the other tributaries of the Stewart river.

Work on Dominion, Quartz, Sulphur and Thistle creeks and many of the creeks in the Fortymile District is still kept up with considerable success.

QUARTZ.

In my report of last year I called attention to the increased activity in quartz mining. This activity has continued and, I am assured, with brightening prospects.

The Dome Development Company has driven a tunnel about 1,400 feet, satisfaction being expressed at the result of the work.

The Lone Star Mining Company operated two stamps in development work with gratifying results. Two more stamps are to be added this year. This company has done 400 feet of tunnelling and drifting on its property at the head of Victoria Gulch, a tributary of Bonanza creek, cutting one ledge of seven feet in width at the 90-foot level. In drifting, this ledge has maintained an average width of 5 feet and the assay values for a distance of 60 feet average, I am informed, $27 per ton. This property is generally considered most promising.

The Eldorado Dome Quartz Mining Company is now sinking on a ledge of the 'Summitt' claim with very encouraging prospects. This company has made a contract to sink a 50-foot shaft on another of its claims, the 'Amanda,' upon which a large showing of quartz is visible on the surface. The claims owned by this company are situated between Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, and on several others besides the two above mentioned good surface showings have been found. The work to be done during the coming season will serve to demonstrate the values in some of the ore deposits on the company's property.

The owners of the Pioneer claim have, during the winter, driven a tunnel 500 feet. The indications are, according to the opinion of the management, that a large body of crushed ore will be found.

On this property there is said to be a porphyry dyke broken in two and moved horizontally a distance of 150 feet. Gold has been found by panning over a width of 200 feet, and a mill test of rock within the break yielded $35 per ton. Specimens of rock containing free gold are numerous on this property which is on the divide between the Eldorado and Bonanza slopes. There is sufficient water for a small stamp mill.

In the southern portion of the Territory there is also increased activity in quartz mining.

In a report just received by me from Mr. Robert Smart, Assayer in charge of the Territorial Government Assay office at Whitehorse, he gives an interesting summary of mining conditions at the southern end of the Territory and as his report, in my opinion, well warrants publication I send you herewith a copy for this purpose should you deem it advisable to adopt my suggestion.

YUKON COUNCIL.

The session of the Yukon Council commenced on July 15, 1909, and lasted until August 5. Ten ordinances were passed, all being amendments to existing ordinances with the exception of Chapter 6, An Ordinance respecting Personal Judgements in Lien Actions.

This was the first session of the wholly Elective Council and the proceedings were conducted in such a manner as to warrant the conclusion that the new departure will result beneficially to the territory. Mr. Robert Lowe, the senior member for the Whitehorse District, was elected Speaker.

EDUCATION.

The schools throughout the Territory have maintained their high standard of efficiency. As the population is a somewhat rapidly shifting one, a system of assisted schools has been adopted in the outlying district, the only permanent schools maintained being those at Dawson and Whitehorse, at which places the population is more constant.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

I am glad to again report that the territory during the year just passed has been almost entirely free from serious crime, this result being due to the law-abiding disposition of the people generally and the presence of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police under the efficient command of Major Wood, Assistant Commissioner of that force.

I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the officials of the different departments of government in this territory. During my absence at Ottawa, Mr. Arthur Wilson acted as Administrator and performed his duties with efficiency and satisfaction to the public.

Reports from the Acting Comptroller, Gold Commissioner, Crown Timber and Land Agent, Director of Surveys and Territorial Assayer are herewith enclosed. The Assistant Gold Commissioner at Whitehorse, in order to save time, is sending his report direct to the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Commissioner.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SURVEYS.

SURVEY OFFICE,
YUKON TERRITORY,
DAWSON, Y.T., April 25, 1910.

The Honourable ALEXANDER HENDERSON, K.C.,
Commissioner, Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done in the Survey Department during the year ending March 31 last.

The staff has consisted of Mr. Gibbon, D.L.S., Mr. L. G. Bennet and myself. Mr. Bennet was in the office until December 1, when he was transferred to the Correspondence Branch.

Mr. H. G. Dickson, D.L.S., of Whitehorse, was engaged last season, by the department, to establish a reference traverse between the northerly end of the 'Wheaton River' traverse as surveyed by him during the summer of 1908, and the southerly end of the Whitehorse copper belt traverse surveyed by him in 1903. This work was done under contract and consists of 18·04 miles of surveyed line. This makes a connected traverse from a point on the British Columbia boundary on the west side of Lake Bennett, to a point several miles north of Porter creek at the northerly end of the copper locations as at present staked to the west of Whitehorse.

During the months of August, September and October Mr. N. A. Burwash, D.L.S., of Whitehorse, was engaged by the department to co-operate with Mr. Gibbon in surveying a number of quartz locations in the vicinity of the 'King Dome' in the Dawson District. Applications were received for these surveys from the owners and the work divided between Mr. Gibbon and Mr. Burwash—Mr. Gibbon surveying thirty-one claims and Mr. Burwash twenty-one—returns for which were deposited with me. The field work for these surveys was completed in October and the office work in December. The returns have been examined and delivered to the applicants as the amounts due the department were paid. Up to the present thirty-four claims have been paid for and all of this number have been examined except four.

During the summer I surveyed base lines of Little Blanche creek and its right and left forks, and on Glacier creek above Discovery and have made a number of trips on the creeks for the Gold Office in connection with disputes between applicants for placer and quartz claims.

Mr. Bennet was employed in general office work—draughting, making tracings and blue-prints and in giving general information regarding plans here on file, to the public.

During the time Mr. Gibbon was not engaged in the quartz claim survey at the Dome, he has been preparing returns of base line surveys previously made by him. All the returns which have been in arrears are now about completed and the plans and notes filed and the base line plans advertised.

Plans and notes of the following surveys have been filed in this office during the year:—

Quartz claims	87
Other group lots	10
Advertised placer claims	12
Coal prospecting permits (lots)	4
Base lines	7
Traverses (rights-of-way, &c.)	5

Blue-prints of all the quartz claim plans together with many other prints and tracings were made during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. W. MacPHERSON.
Director of Surveys, Y.T.

No. 2.

REPORT OF THE CROWN TIMBER AND LAND AGENT.

Dawson, Y.T., April 27, 1910.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the business transacted in this office during the fiscal year ending 31st ultimo, in the following form:—

1. A statement of the revenues of the Timber and Mines Branch, amounting to $20,389.95.

2. A statement of the revenues in the Dominion Lands Branch amounting to $9,951.49, making a total of $30,341.44, which shows a decrease compared with the previous fiscal year of $717.14.

Only one sawmill was operating during the last fiscal year in the Dawson Division of the Yukon Territory, namely, the Klondike Mill, situated on the island in the Klondike river at its mouth, owned by the North American Transportation and Trading Company, but operated by the Yukon Sawmill Company under lease.

Nine homestead entries were granted during the last fiscal year.

The wood and timber cutting operations along the Lewes, Yukon, Stewart and Klondike rivers and in the vicinity of Dawson, show about the same activity as in the previous years.

The receipts from sales of land represent only a very small revenue, owing to the fact that land suitable for agricultural purposes can be procured only by homesteading under the Homestead Regulations.

Several of the homestead entries granted since the coming into force of the Homestead Regulations and which were visited by me last year, were cancelled owing to the entrants having failed to comply with the regulations.

The various wood camps within the radius of about ten miles from Dawson, were frequently visited by the Crown Timber Inspector during the last fiscal year, and were found to be operating under proper authority.

The wood camps along the Lewes and Yukon rivers from the foot of Lake Laberge to Dawson, were visited by myself last September and October and found to have been operating under proper authority.

Respectfully submitted,

F. X. GOSSELIN,
Crown Timber and Land Agent.

The Commissioner
of the Yukon Territory.

DOMINION LANDS BRANCH.

—	Coal Royalty.	General Sales.	Rentals.	Registration Fees.	Homestead Fees.	Total.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April			2,394 08			2,394 08
May			1,711 41			1,711 41
June			1,006 53		10 00	1,016 53
July			1,129 03	2 00	10 00	1,141 03
August		100 00	328 92	2 00		430 92
September	60 00		5 00	8 00		73 00
October		236 20	183 00		10 00	429 20
November	76 38	412 93	447 17		10 00	946 48
December		110 98			30 00	140 98
1910.						
January		13 91	924 56	2 00	10 00	950 47
February		91 35	194 85	4 00	10 00	300 20
March			417 19			417 19
	136 38	965 37	8,741 74	18 00	90 00	9,951 49

CROWN TIMBER BRANCH.

—	Royalty.	Timber Permits.	Seizures.	Hay Permits.	Coal Royalty.	Total.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	524 38	2,503 63	69 25			3,097 26
May	876 50	1,344 26	294 25	79 00		2,594 01
June	733 46	1,062 57	669 75	44 00		2,509 78
July	227 93	682 00	203 00	61 00		1,173 93
August	303 10	1,182 00	43 00	29 00		1,557 10
September	8 34	2,686 01	116 38			2,810 73
October	838 25	1,162 75	8 50			2,009 50
November	3,090 84	230 41				3,321 25
December	100 25	507 50	15 00			622 75
1910.						
January	51 00	83 13	34 75			168 88
February	26 38	336 00	15 00			377 38
March	142 38	5 00				147 38
	6,922 81	11,785 26	1,468 88	213 00		20,389 95

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE GOLD COMMISSIONER.

Dawson, Y.T., April 27, 1910.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the twelve months ending the 31st ultimo.

The total receipts shown by the said report amount to the sum of $82,506.93, which shows a decrease of $11,729.20 as compared with the receipts of the previous fiscal year, which ended on March 31, 1909.

The decrease in question is accounted for principally as follows:—

(*a*) By the difference of receipts on account of dredging leases during the last fiscal year as compared with the receipts of the same kind for the previous fiscal year, namely, $8,509.

(*b*) By the difference of receipts on account of placer grants, namely, $2,650.

(*c*) By the difference of receipts on account of renewals of placer grants, namely, $5,873.

On the other hand it will be seen that there is a considerable increase in the receipts on account of quartz mineral claims as compared with the previous fiscal year.

Hereto attached will be found:—

1. A financial statement giving the receipts of the Gold Commissioner's Office during the fiscal year ending March 31 last, together with the receipts collected at the offices of the Mining Recorders for the Duncan Mining District and Sixtymile Mining District, which were accounted for during the fiscal year in question;

2. Recapitulation of above statement;

3. A comparative statement with the receipts of the previous fiscal year.

The mining operations in the Dawson Mining District except Hunker creek and its tributaries, and also in the Sixtymile Mining District, have been the subject matter of reports from the Mining Inspector at Dominion, Sulphur and Granville, and also from the several agents to the Mining Recorder at Bonanza, Quartz, Black Hills, Fortymile, Stewart and Selkirk, and also from the Mining Recorder for the Sixtymile Mining District, and duplicate copies of the several reports in question have been forwarded to the department under a separate file.

Similar reports have also been received from the Mining Recorder for the Conrad Mining District and the agents to the Mining Recorder at Livingstone and Carmacks, in the Whitehorse Mining District.

The reports which have been asked in that respect from the Assistant Gold Commissioner at Whitehorse, and the mining recorders for the Kluane and Duncan Mining Districts, have not yet been received.

Respectfully submitted,

F. X. GOSSELIN,
Gold Commissioner.

The Commissioner
of the Yukon Territory.

FINANCIAL Statement of the Gold Commissioner's Office from April 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910.

Dawson—	RECEIPTS.	
Placer—		
To Grants	$4,480 00	
Relocations	5,340 00	
Renewals	45,097 50	
Registered documents	4,989 00	
Abstracts	61 00	
		$59,967 50
Quartz—		
To Records	$3,750 00	
Certificates of Work	1,975 00	
Certificates of Partnership	107 50	
Certificates of Improvements	52 50	
Registered Documents	1,215 00	
Lieu of Assessment	200 00	
Acreage	1,070 40	
Abstracts	13 50	
		8,383 90
Sundry Accounts—		
To Water Rights	565 00	
Hydraulics	2,844 50	
Dredging	306 05	
Water Power	500 00	
Drainage	5 00	
Advance Deposits	1,907 98	
		6,128 53
Duncan—		
To Placer Grants	1,290 00	
Relocations	500 00	
Renewals	3,397 50	
Registered Documents	538 00	
Abstracts	19 00	
Quartz Records	170 00	
Quartz Registered Documents	45 00	
Quartz Certificates of Work	10 00	
Quartz Certificates of Partnership	2 50	
Water Rights	20 00	
		5,992 00
Sixtymile—		
To Placer Grants	450 00	
Relocations	190 00	
Renewals	1,210 00	
Registered Documents	165 00	
Quartz Records	5 00	
Quartz Registered Documents	2 50	
Quartz Certificates of Work	2 50	
Water Rights	10 00	
		2,035 00
		$82,506 93
Disbursements—		
By Receiver General	$80,357 95	
Gold Commissioner's Suspense Account	211 00	
" Interim Account	30 00	
Balance Account	1,907 98	
		$82,506 93

RECAPITULATION.

FINANCIAL Statement Gold Commissioner's Office, Dawson, year ending March 31, 1910.

—	Placer grants.	Relocation.	Renewals.	Registered Documents.	Hydraulics.	Placer Abstract.	Dredging.	Water Rights.	Water-power.	Drainage Grants.	Quartz Records.	Certificate of Work.	Certificate of Partnership.	Registered Documents.	Lieu of Assessment.	Certificate of Improvement.	Quartz Abstract.	Acreage.	Advance Deposit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dawson	4,480 00	5,340 00	45,097 50	4,989 00	2,844 50	61 00	306 05	565 00	500 00	5 00	3,750 00	1,975 00	107 50	1,215 00	200 00	52 50	13 50	1,070 40	.....
Duncan	1,290 00	500 00	3,397 50	538 00	.....	19 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	170 00	10 00	2 50	45 00	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Sixtymile	450 00	190 00	1,210 00	165 00	.....	....	.....	10 00	.....	....	5 00	2 50	....	2 50	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Advance deposits	.....	.. ....	.....	.. ..	.....	... .	.. .	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	1,907 98
	6,220 00	6,030 00	49,705 00	5,692 00	2,841 50	80 00	306 05	595 00	500 00	5 00	3,925 00	1,987 50	110 00	1,262 50	200 00	52 50	13 50	1,070 40	1,907 98

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

RETURNS GOLD COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

——	Year ending March 31, 1909.	Year ending March 31, 1910.	Increase, 1910.	Decrease, 1910.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Placer grants	8,870 00	6,220 00		2,650 00
Renewals	55,578 00	49,705 00		5,873 00
Relocations	5,500 00	6,030 00	530 00	
Registered documents, placer	6,081 00	5,692 00		389 00
Abstracts	87 00	80 00		7 00
Water rights	1,175 00	595 00		580 00
Hydraulics	2,147 09	2,844 50	697 41	
Dredging	8,815 65	306 05		8,509 60
Water-power		500 00	500 00	
Drainage		5 00	5 00	
Quartz records	1,520 00	3,925 00	2,405 00	
" registered documents	625 00	1,262 50	637 50	
" certificates of work	1,215 00	1,987 50	772 50	
" certificate of partnership	72 50	110 00	37 50	
" lieu of assessment	100 00	200 00	100 00	
" certificate of improvements	27 50	52 50	25 00	
" acreage	510 41	1,070 40	559 99	
" abstracts	4 00	13 50	9 50	
Advance deposit	1,907 98	1,907 98		
	94,236 13	82,506 93	6,279 40	18,008 60

Net decrease, $11,729.20.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Dawson, Y.T., April 14, 1910.

The Honourable Alexander Henderson,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Comptroller's Office for the year ending March 31, 1910.

Under the appropriation through the Department of the Interior, 'Administration of the Yukon Territory,' the expenditure amounted to $156,366.69, as shown by the monthly statements and vouchers forwarded to the department.

The expenditure on account of Department of Justice was $18,461.03, monthly returns being made to that department.

The expenditure on account of Department of Indian Affairs for the relief of sick and destitute Indians in the Yukon Territory was $5,878.25.

Under the letter of credit account, Department of Public Works, for the maintenance and repairs of public buildings, in the name of the Superintendent of Public Works and the Comptroller, the expenditure was $88,953.65.

From the vote for river improvements, in the name of the commissioner and the comptroller, the expenditure was $4,957.24.

At the last session of the Yukon Council held in July last, the fiscal year of the territory was changed to conform to that of the Dominion government as required under the Yukon Act. Estimates were accordingly prepared for the nine months from July 1, 1909, to March 31, 1910. The revenue for that period was $214,342.17, which, with the balance carried from the local revenues of $103,192.08, made a total revenue of $317,534.25. The expenditure for the same period was $284,444.33, leaving a balance of $33,089.92. A copy of the balance sheet is attached hereto. Statements and vouchers were forwarded to the Auditor General at the end of each month.

The Royalty Export Tax collected in the territory for the year ending March 31, amounted to $89,872.44—collected at Dawson, $88,915.06, at Whitehorse, $957.38.

The revenue from free certificates issued to exporters of gold from Alaska, was $173,—collected at Dawson, $159, at Whitehorse, $14.

The revenue from these sources was deposited to the credit of the Receiver General, drafts being sent to the department weekly and statements at the end of each month.

From the sale of Yukon Territorial Court law stamps, the revenue received was $2,481.50.

The returns of the revenue received in the offices of the Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent have been checked each month as formerly and returns forwarded to the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. H. McLEAN,
Acting Comptroller.

TRIAL BALANCE—Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund, March 31, 1910.

Appropriations.	Dr.	Expenditure.	
$ cts.			
13,726 65	Salaries and travelling expenses	12,856 83	
38,510 00	Schools	35,435 08	
3,000 00	Contingencies	1,684 83	
3,625 00	Dawson free library	3,625 00	
5,000 00	Election 10 members Yukon Council	3,025 50	
14,000 00	Indemnity and travelling expenses Yukon Council	6,340 00	
650 00	Preventive service	642 50	
2,500 00	Printing and Stationery	2,400 50	
2,000 00	" " (special edition)	2,000 00	
675 00	Whitehorse reading room	675 00	
26,400 00	Hospitals, charities and public health	22,107 70	
3,000 00	Whitehorse Assay office	2,638 87	
3,200 00	Miscellaneous expenditure	1,695 78	
8,500 00	Town of Whitehorse	8,493 51	
3,500 00	Keystone drills	2,732 12	
4,000 00	Governor General's reception	3,981 51	
118,393 35	Roads, bridges and public works	124,027 79	
3,500 00	Street lighting, city of Dawson	3,500 00	
500 00	Printing and Stationery, city of Dawson	328 25	
1,575 00	Dawson free library "	1,575 00	
28,145 00	Dawson fire department "	27,206 06	
15,000 00	Streets and sidewalks "	14,125 16	
500 00	Contingencies "	489 34	
1,850 00	Salaries "	1,850 00	
1,250 00	Dog pound "	1,008 00	
	Balance on hand	33,089 92	317,534 25

Estimated Revenue.	Cr.	Revenue Received.	
$ cts.		$ cts.	
	Balance from local revenues	103,192 08	
62,500 00	Dominion Government grant, local purposes	62,500 00	
25,000 00	" roads	25,000 00	
17,000 00	Liquor licenses	17,986 30	
30,000 00	" permits	29,058 03	
10,807 92	Local taxation and sundry revenue	13,792 10	
18,000 00	City retail liquor licenses	19,900 00	
1,000 00	City licenses and sundry revenue	784 00	
35,500 00	City taxation	45,321 74	317,534 25

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE TERRITORIAL ASSAYER.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT ASSAY OFFICE,
WHITEHORSE, Y.T., April 18, 1910.

The Honourable ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Commissioner of the Yukon,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the work done in this office during the nine months prior to March 31, 1910, covering the period since my last report, together with a summary of mining conditions at this end of the territory.

During this period 476 assays or quantitative determinations were made in this office, a detailed statement being herewith attached; a certain number of qualitative determinations or tests for the identification of rocks and minerals were also made, but of these no account is usually kept.

In the Whitehorse district no work, other than the necessary representation work, has been done in the copper belt, but indications are that active work will be resumed in the near future.

On April 1, construction work on the spur from the White Pass & Yukon railway through the Whitehorse copper belt was resumed, after being discontinued for some sixteen months. It is understood that work will be rushed so as to complete the spur to the Puebla group of mines by July 1. The above work, taken in connection with the sale of the Puebla mines to western mining men, would seem to indicate that a tide of prosperity in mining will soon set in in this district.

The Puebla group of mines comprises the Puebla, Tamarac and Carlisle concessions together with six mining claims, the Puebla being probably the most valuable; the ore here is hematite and carries an average of about 3 per cent copper, although this may vary somewhat owing to the occurrence of cuprite in small veins.

While this property is not so rich in copper or the precious metals as others in the district, its great value is (1) in the enormous tonnage immediately available for shipment and (2) the excellence of the fluxing qualities of the ore, this carrying an excess of 40 per cent iron.

The purchasers of this group of properties are well known and energetic mining men who have been uniformly successful in their mining operations, and no doubt is entertained that this property will be actively developed. I am reliably informed that some 180 tons of machinery and supplies will arrive within the course of a few weeks.

Buildings are being erected at the Valerie mine, which would seem to indicate that active work would also be resumed on this property.

With regard to the intentions of the owners of the other developed mines in the copper belt, nothing has as yet been learned, although it is highly probable that shipments will be made from the Arctic Chief on the completion of the spur.

The ore body on this property, probably the most valuable in the belt, is magnetite carrying an average of some 6 per cent copper; the gold and silver contents of this ore add considerably to its value, they being higher than in any other part of the district so far developed.

In the Conrad Mining district work on the Venus claim of the Yukon District Gold Mining Company has been practically continuous. The following is the total amount of development work on this property to March 31:—

Drifting on vein	1,200	feet.
Uprises on vein	1,200	"
Cross cuts	700	"
Winzes	345	"
Total amount of work	3,445	"

The ore body varies in width to 16 feet, it is oxidized in the upper levels and alters to sulphides in the winzes. Owing to the small amount of sulphide ore being available for treatment the concentrator has not been running during the past few months. Twenty-five men are employed and the future work will consist of opening up the lower levels, so that a sufficient supply of sulphide ores may be obtained for the concentrator, which has a capacity of 100 tons per day.

This property is splendidly equipped, having an aerial tramway, two compressors, two hoisting engines, &c.

In the same district the British Yukon Gold Mining Company is continuing work on its 'Big Thing' Caribou claim. The following is the total amount of the development work to March 31:—

Depth of shaft	500	feet.
Drifting on vein	525	"
Uprises	72	"
Total amount	1,097	"

The ore body here is an arsenical iron sulphide and carries 0·5 oz. in gold and 24 ounces in silver per ton. Twenty men are employed, and during the past winter an average of seven tons per day has been hauled to the railway for shipment to the smelter at Ladysmith, B.C.

This mine at present has for equipment only a gasoline engine and fans for the ventilation of the shaft; a compressor is on the ground, but has not yet been installed as it has been found impossible to haul the boiler to the mine owing to the bad condition of the trails. An aerial tramway is contemplated and other machinery will be installed when the shaft reaches a depth of 800 feet and the ore body is proven continuous.

In the Wheaton Division of the Conrad District comparatively little work has been done other than the necessary representation.

On Carbon Hill, H. E. Porter has completed a tunnel having a total length of 372 feet, cutting the fourth vein at a depth from the surface of 225 feet. Two of the four ore bodies have a width of six feet, the others being somewhat smaller. The values are silver, lead and antimony, the average in silver being about 32 ounces per ton. While the values are not very high, the amount of ore available for stoping is large, having been proved to be continuous from the surface. The surface ore of these veins contains values in silver as high as 500 ounces per ton, but to what depth these values continue has not been demonstrated.

On the Tally-Ho the tunnel has been driven 300 feet and attained a depth of 150 feet from the surface. The vein is four feet in width, the values being contained in three stringers of quartz, the balance being silicious sinter and decomposed calcite easily worked.

During the past nine months some development work has been done on copper claims in the Kluane District with favourable results. The Jacquot Brothers, with

several others on Burwash creek have done considerable open cut work, showing the copper deposits on that creek to be of great extent, and in a number of instances of remarkable richness, one place showing a ledge of bornite two feet in width, while the lower grade bodies of ore vary in width to thirty feet.

On Jarvis creek, assessment work has been kept up on what is known as the Pugsley-Palmer properties.

Considerable prospecting has been done on Fourth of July creek, where high grade float quartz has frequently been found.

In placer mining about fifty men are working in the Kluane district, mostly on Fourth of July, Sheep and Burwash creeks. The methods of working are crude, no machinery being used as a rule, the resulting wages being from $3 to $10 per day, according to the location.

Since the last report was made from this office massive samples of sheelite (float) have been received from the Stewart river. Other samples of concentrates from sluice boxes have also been received from the same district. These have assayed fairly high in tungstic acid. Continued prospecting for this valuable mineral may in course of time lead to the discovery of the ledge or deposit from which this float is derived.

In conclusion, I would venture to say that the present outlook of lode or deposit mining in this district is more satisfactory than it has been for some years past. With men of capital and undoubted ability controlling the more important properties in the district, and knowing their progressive ideas, it would seem that an era of prosperity should be experienced within the near future.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT SMART,
Territorial Assayer.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT GOLD COMMISSIONER,
WHITEHORSE, Y.T., April 20, 1910.

The Honourable ALEXANDER HENDERSON,
Commissioner of the Yukon Territory,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the following report concerning the Southern Yukon Mining and Dominion Lands districts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910. This embraces the Whitehorse, Conrad and Kluane districts.

WHITEHORSE DISTRICT.

There has been very little advance in the mining development of this district during the past year, practically nothing beyond the performance of assessment work upon the quartz claims held. These now number about 200. No ore has been mined or shipped. It has apparently been found impossible to profitably work any of the properties under the conditions ruling, chief of which are the large shipping charges and the low price to be obtained for copper. It appears that there will now be a change for the better in this respect. A company of Spokane capitalists, headed by Messrs. Grennough and Neil, well known miners on the Pacific coast, have purchased the property of the Yukon Puebla Mines (comprising some seven claims and covering an area of about 425 acres), upon which the largest showing of copper on the belt is situated, and will begin vigorous work upon it within the next few months. The railway spur through the copper belt is already being extended to this property, a distance of four miles, and as soon as that extension is completed the shipping of ore on an extensive scale will begin. The company have secured a rate of $3.75 per ton to Skagway from the White Pass & Yukon railway, but whether this covers bunker and terminal charges remains to be seen. The ore in sight on this property alone is estimated to be 750,000 tons, and it is stated that 200 tons per day will be shipped from the start, that quantity to be increased to 1,000 tons per day as the shipping and other facilities are bettered. The ore it is understood will go to the Tacoma smelter. The new owners are preparing to develop the property in other effectual ways. I believe a 10-drill compressor plant has already been ordered, and a large working shaft will likely be sunk to the 400-foot level before the autumn. Should the ore at this depth be found to maintain the values and extent shown on the surface the mine will prove one of the richest on the continent. The price paid for this property is published as $500,000.

The production of placer gold in the Big Salmon district was much below that of the previous year. This falling off may be attributed in large part to the unfavourable nature of the weather. It may be broadly stated that as much rain fell in this section last season as in the previous eight or nine years. The total production of the camp was less than $30,000, below one-half that of the preceding season. However, the operators in the district have absolute faith in the future of their camp.

The collections from Dominion Lands have about maintained the average, and payments in most instances have been well met. The revenue from timber was smaller. This is in part accounted for by the absence of large seizure collections made the previous year and by the greatly decreased population of Whitehorse during last winter.

The total collections from all sources for the year are given in a detailed statement herewith. I also attach a statement in detail of the collections of the Conrad office for the year and for the Kluane office up to the end of December last. The returns from Kluane for the months of January, February and March last have not yet come to hand. As soon as they do I shall forward a detail of them.

CONRAD DISTRICT.

I am unable to furnish any information of moment as to the development or progress of this district during the past year. The recorder who, I take it, should properly report to me, has apparently been called upon in this matter to deal direct with the Dawson office, and I think has already done so. That office will doubtless furnish you with the information given. The total collections, as shown by the table elsewhere, show a considerable falling off from those of the previous year. A shipment of 108 tons of ore from the 'Venus' and 'Big Thing' mines is now on the way to the smelter, and more will likely follow. The values are principally silver.

KLUANE DISTRICT.

I cannot do better than attach a somewhat detailed report of the general conditions existing in this district, made by the recorder on March 1 last, after a visit to all the creeks in the district. The report proves that a reasonable measure of progress is being attained.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. MILLER,
Asst. Gold Commissioner.

TABLE I.—Statement showing collections made in the Office of the Assistant during the fiscal

Month.	Mining Dues.									
	Placer.				Quartz.					
	Grants.	Relocations.	Renewals.	Registered Documents.	Grants.	Certificate of Work.	Payment in lieu of Assessment.	Certificate of Partnership.	Registered Documents.	Acreage and Cr'n Grants.
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	.....	20 00	70 00	12 00	.....	32 50	.....	.....	2 50	.....
May	.....	10 00	40 00	24 00	10 00	47 50	100 00	5 00	7 50	.....
June	10 00	30 00	30 00	5 00	30 00	47 50	.....	.....	12 50	107 42
July	.....	10 00	150 00	2 00	35 00	27 50	300 00	2 50	20 00	.....
August	.....	.....	270 00	11 00	5 00	70 00	.....	2 50	15 00	.....
September	.....	.....	150 00	2 00	30 00	80 00	200 00	.....	17 50	33 55
October	.....	.....	80 00	15 00	5 00	17 50	.....	.....	20 00	148 65
November	.....	.....	10 00	2 00	.....	287 50	.....	5 00	60 00	923 35
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	65 00	.....	2 50	20 00	.....
1910.										
January	.....	.....	20 00	.....	10 00	7 50	.....	5 00	10 00	.....
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	32 50	.....	2 50	42 50	416 66
March	.....	.....	130 00	137 00	45 00	32 50	.....	.....	12 50	1 21
Total	10 00	70 00	950 00	210 00	205 00	747 50	600 00	25 00	240 00	1,630 84
Number of receipts	1	7	70	29	41	166	6	10	74	51

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

Gold Commissioner, Whitehorse, Y.T., and of the Crown Timber and Land Agent, year 1909-1910.

Timber and Land Dues.					Gold Export Tax.			Total.	Total.
Dominion Lands Receipts.	Timber.	Seizures.	Coal.	Homestead.	Royalty.	Free.	Game Licenses.	1909-10.	1908-09.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2,355 00	130 00							2,622 00	674 27
590 10		1,000 00			22 93			1,357 03	4,752 90
104 67	20 00				112 80			509 89	837 48
276 26	55 00			20 00	212 24			1,110 50	1,452 79
39 65					64 75	2 50	100 00	580 40	948 44
157 50			5 00		274 36	11 00	200 00	1,160 91	2,271 94
186 49	5 00				66 95	0 50		545 09	1,917 88
0 86	97 50				165 19			1,551 40	673 89
230 82	10 00				8 07			351 39	1,777 67
40 00	235 00			10 00				337 50	298 02
61 85	137 50				1 50			715 01	665 48
174 17					28 59			560 97	613 38
4,217 37	690 00	1,000 00	5 00	30 00	957 38	14 00	300 00	11,902 09	16,884 14
31	12	1	1	3	44	20	3	570	698

TABLE II.—Statement showing the Collections made in the Office of the Mining Recorder for the Conrad District during the fiscal year 1909-10.

Month.	Quartz Mining Dues.						Placer.	Total for 1909-10.	Total for 1908-09.
	Grants.	Certificates of Work.	Certificates of Partnership.	Payment in lieu of Assessment.	Registered Documents.	Acreage and Crown Grants.	Grants.		
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April		30 00			2 50	19 00		51 50	53 50
May	20 00		2 50		2 50			25 00	115 00
June	40 00	37 50		100 00	22 50			200 00	327 00
July	50 00	87 50	15 00		17 50	212 76		382 76	360 00
August	55 00	197 50	2 50		32 50			287 50	1,435 38
September	50 00	85 00	2 50	100 00	12 50			250 00	392 50
October	15 00	5 00			2 50		10 00	32 50	961 08
November	5 00	5 00			45 00	234 48		289 48	55 00
December					2 50			2 50	7 50
1910.									
January	10 00	7 50			5 00			22 50	10 00
February					2 50			2 50	71 65
March	5 00		2 50		57 50			65 00	47 50
Totals	250 00	455 00	25 00	200 00	205 00	466 24	10 00	1,611 24	3,836 11
No. receipts	50	182	10	2	46	26	1	317	425

TABLE III.—Statement showing the Collections made in the Office of the Mining Recorder for the Khuane District during the nine months ending January 1, 1910.

Month.	Placer Mining Dues.			Quartz Mining Dues.				Total for 1909-10.	Total for 1908-09.
	Relocations.	Renewals.	Registered Documents.	Grants.	Certificates of Work.	Certificates of Partnership.	Registered Documents.		
1909.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
April	340 00	96 00	28 00	10 00	5 00	7 50	2 50	489 00	65 00
May	110 00	10 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	2 50	127 50	6 00
June	60 00	130 00	24 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	224 00	422 00
July	60 00	100 00	18 00	5 00	25 00	.....	.....	208 00	144 50
August	30 00	200 00	8 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	258 00	257 00
September	10 00	280 00	57 00	.....	80 00	.....	.....	427 00	452 50
October	20 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00	296 00
November	.....	10 00	.....	5 00	35 00	.....	.....	50 00	94 00
December	20 00	90 00	.....	10 00	37 50	.....	.....	157 50	737 50
1910.									
January	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
February	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	650 00	956 00	135 00	65 00	182 50	7 50	5 00	2,001 00	2,494 50
Receipts issued	65	97	34	13	31	3	2	245	

No. 7.

REPORT OF THE MINING RECORDER, KLUANE DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF THE MINING RECORDER,
KLUANE LAKE, Y.T., March 1, 1910.

The Assistant Gold Commissioner,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following annual report of the Kluane Mining District, having recently visited all the creeks in the district.

BURWASH CREEK.

The principal work in the district has been done on Burwash creek, which affords both summer and winter diggings. Every claim on the creek, from No. 8 below to No. 110 above Discovery, has been represented this year, with the exception of the ground in the canyon.

On No. 8 below Discovery, Chas. Thorson has out 3,000 buckets.

On Discovery, Morley Bones and Alex. McCloud have been prospecting the ground for summer work.

On No. 2 above Discovery, Thos. Murray has out a fair sized dump.

On Nos. 5, 6 and 7 above the canyon, Fisher and Murray have sunk a series of seven shafts to bedrock, from 18 to 37 feet deep, but as yet have not struck the pay.

On No. 18 above the canyon, Jacquot Brothers and Petrel have out 6,000 buckets. These parties had the only dump on the creek last winter; they were very late getting to work last year and only got out 4,500 buckets; this dump showed up 4½ cents for every pan of dirt in it; they have been thawing with wood fires all winter, but will use points from April 1, 1910. They are drifting in the deep channel, which is from 21 to 25 feet deep.

On No. 25 above the canyon, Hubert Cluett has been sinking a series of holes to bedrock, prospecting for the pay.

On No. 30 above the canyon, John L. Munro is drifting and taking out a dump.

On No. 33 above the canyon, Robt. Smith and T. Curran have been drifting on a high rim and have a dump of 2,000 wheelbarrows; this ground prospects very good.

On No. 60 above the canyon, Messrs. Arp, Erickson, Sullivan and McSweeney have out a big dump, which they figure will go 3 cents to the pan throughout; they have a boiler and pump, using the pump to thaw with.

On No. 72 above the canyon, R. Fullerton is drifting on the high rim and has out a small dump. On this claim last fall, Mr. Fullerton alone took out 46 ounces in thirty-five days.

On No. 81 above the canyon, Samuel Gamble is sinking for the deep channel in the creek. This claim was worked last summer from the high rim and prospected well.

On No. 98 above the canyon, Samuel May is sinking for the deep channel in the creek. This claim has been worked from the high rim for the past four years and has been a good producer. It will again be worked from the high rim next summer.

ARCH CREEK.

Joe Lamb, Walter Lamb, Thos. Dickson, L. Dickson and George Brown, who here own a stretch of ten claims, started work at the mouth of the creek, where it empties into the Donjek, and ran a bedrock flume up stream. This, however, was only preparatory to placing an hydraulic plant on the property the coming summer.

On Nos. 2 and 3 above Discovery, Murray and Thorson have done very well all summer, although they had to handle ten feet of dirt, interspersed with immense boulders.

TATAMAGOUCHE CREEK.

Miller and Shaw were sinking for the deep channel up to December 1, 1909, on Nos. 7 and 8 above Discovery; since that time they have been taking out a dump down in the canyon, where they worked last fall; they were pretty successful at that time. This part of the creek is quite shallow.

FOURTH OF JULY CREEK.

On No. 59 above Discovery, H. E. Eskrigge has worked both open cut and drift. He has used a small boiler and points in drifting.

No. 69 above Discovery has been worked during the summer months every season since 1903 by Geo. R. Brown. However, this winter he sank several holes in the deep channel in an endeavour to get to bedrock, but was drowned out at a depth of 40 feet.

On No. 72 above Discovery, Jones and McIntosh are drifting this winter and taking out a dump; they were working from an open cut last summer.

On No. 74 above Discovery, Morrissey and Hume were working from an open cut.

On No. 75 above Discovery, Burbank and Hebb were working from an open cut all summer.

On No. 77 above Discovery, Mairs, Duggan and Clark are sinking for bedrock, having a small boiler and pump.

There has never been a hole sunk to bedrock on this creek. Summer work has consisted in shovelling in the first five or six feet of gravel, where there occurs a strata of clay which acts as a sort of bedrock. Nice wash gravel containing fair prospects is found beneath this clay, but water has always driven the workers out.

BULLION CREEK.

On No. 1 above Discovery, McClelland and Hume were sluicing all last summer. McClelland and Fisher are drifting on the same ground this winter.

Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 31 below Discovery, owned by Mrs. M. L. Sugden, were operated by hydraulics, the parties employed being L. S. Sugden, W. S. Sugden, S. B. Frank, J. J. McDonald, R. Smith, L. Edgington and D. Gillis.

Upper and Lower Discovery and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 below were worked by open cut by M. E. Bones.

No. 46 below was represented by Lyman B. Davis.

RUBY CREEK.

On No. 33 above Rothacher and Curran worked from an open cut during the past summer, with very good results. They are drifting on the rim this winter.

On No. 28 above A. D. McLennan has worked every season since 1903. This ground is shallow and is worked by open cut.

GENERAL.

On the whole this district produced more gold than in any previous season, and there has been much more prospecting for the deep channels. Heretofore prospectors have been principally looking for the shallow ground.

Eight quartz claims, held by Jacquot Brothers and Petrel, on which they have done considerable work, look very promising. One held by George Masudo looks very good; also two held by Dennis McSweeney. Eight claims held by C. R. Pugsley and A. B. Palmer have had considerable work done on them this winter.

Your obedient servant,

WM. ARMSTRONG,
Mining Recorder.

PART VII

FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION

FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF FORESTRY AND IRRIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
FORESTRY BRANCH,
OTTAWA, May 9, 1910.

W. W. CORY, Esq., C.M.G.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the work of the Forestry and Irrigation Branch for the year 1909-10, and also the reports of the officials in charge of the different divisions.

CONVENTIONS.

On August 5 and 6 last I attended the meeting of the Western Canada Irrigation Association held at Lethbridge. The discussion by this association of the problems affecting irrigation development in the west is exceedingly useful. Resolutions were passed by this convention urging the establishment of a forest reserve on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, the issue of bulletins to instruct the public in the principles and practice of irrigation, and in regard to other matters of local interest.

I also attended the International Irrigation Congress held at Spokane, Washington, from August 9 to 14 last. The convention was attended by over 2,000 delegates, and the full programme of papers and discussions by leading men interested in irrigation in the western states was very interesting and instructive. There was considerable difference of view as to whether construction of irrigation works by government or private enterprise was most beneficial. Some supported the Federal Reclamation Service projects, while others considered that better development had been secured under the Carey Act. A serious difficulty with the government enterprises seemed to be that, in response to public demand, too many schemes had been inaugurated so that it had been impossible to carry them all to completion with the appropriation available. As a result there was considerable disappointment to proposed irrigators, and further the moneys to be returned from the sale of the lands benefitted by the works were not returned quickly enough to make it possible to complete the works. A new bond issue seemed the only solution of the difficulty.

STATISTICS.

In the early part of the year 1909 the Forestry Branch began the collection of statistics of the forest products of Canada. The interest of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and of the various provincial associations was enlisted in this effort. The method of gathering the necessary data was by sending circular letters with forms of statistical statements to all manufacturers of lumber and wood goods throughout the Dominion, asking for reports in regard to their production. The first difficulty was to get an accurate and complete list of such firms, and it took most of the year to get such a list compiled. The responses to the requests for information were as good as could be expected for a first attempt, and the figures compiled therefrom are a fair approximation to the timber production of the Dominion.

The output of the forest products was found to be as follows:—

Material.	Quantity.	Value.
Lumber	3,348,176 M. b.f.	$54,338,036
Shingles	1,499,396 M.	3,101,996
Lath	671,562 M.	1,487,125
Cross-ties	13,978,416 pieces.	5,281,685
Poles	185,807 pieces.	284,549
Pulpwood	482,777 cords.	2,931,653
Total		$67,425,044

One significant feature of the figures is the extent to which the inferior species of trees are now being manufactured, as will be seen by the following figures of the lumber products by species:—

	Feet B.M.
Spruce	962,430,000
White pine	945,420,000
Douglas fir	371,845,000
Hemlock	247,240,000
Western cedar	80,303,000
Western spruce	65,537,000
Balsam	48,488,000
Birch	45,833,000
White cedar	42,533,000
Maple	30,684,000
Bullpine	30,592,000
Jackpine	28,382,000
Elm	26,308,000
Western larch	23,410,000
Red pine	16,028.000
Basswood	14,778,000
Western hemlock	11,856,000
Ash	11,191,000
Tamarack	9,452,000
Western white pine	7,630,000
Poplar	6,401,000
Oak	5,755,000
Beech	5,083,000
Lodgepole pine	2,050,000
Hickory	1,164,000
Walnut	28,000
Butternut	15,000

SALES OF TIMBER.

The sales by auction of licenses for timber under the new regulations covered 32·99 square miles. In British Columbia 2·2 square miles were sold for $24,000, an average of $10,954.49 per square mile. No sales had previously been made since 1907, and the average sale prices per square mile of timber for the three previous years were: 1905, $214.82; 1906, $444.19; 1907, $2,091.84. In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 30·79 square miles were sold for $15,010, an average of $487.46 per square mile. The average prices for previous years were: 1905, $95.46; 1906, $197.04; 1907, $251.44. It is gratifying to note the increase in the returns from the sale of timber, especially in the province of British Columbia.

FOREST RESERVES.

The organization of the administration of the forest reserves has been further developed by the placing of permanent forest rangers on the Beaver Hills and Cooking Lake forest reserves.

The cutting of roads to mark the boundaries of the reserves and serve as fire lines has been continued. One hundred and ninety-nine miles of road were cut and the boundaries marked by iron stakes.

Forest nurseries have been established by the forest rangers on the Riding Mountain, Spruce Woods and Turtle Mountain reserves. In spite of the forest rangers not having been trained to nursery work and their other duties interfering with their care of the nursery beds, progress has been made, and this method of reforestation will be pursued with success.

A number of additional areas of land have been temporarily reserved with the object of adding them permanently to the forest reserves, when certain questions in regard to locations within the proposed reserves and other matters are settled. There are 70,000 acres additional to the Spruce Woods reserve; 136,000 acres additional to the Duck Mountain reserve; 80,000 acres additional to the Cypress Hills reserve; 20,000 acres additional to the Beaver Hills reserve; and 5,000 acres near Spirit Lake in the province of Saskatchewan.

There has also been set apart by order in council a reservation of the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains in the province of Alberta, comprising an area of approximately 3,000,000 acres, additional to Rocky Mountains park, Jasper park and Kootenay Lakes reserve, previously reserved, and which comprise an area of 6,000,000 acres. This reservation is one of the most important in the whole of the western provinces, as it is a timbered area lying alongside of a prairie country hundreds of miles in extent which is almost devoid of trees, and, moreover, it forms the watershed for the river systems which water the great plains to the east where the water supply is practically the only limit to the development that may be attained. The forest, consisting of lodgepole pine, Englemann's spruce, Douglas fir, and a few other species, clothes the mountains to a height of 6,000 to 7,000 feet. A large part of this watershed has suffered severely by fire but in most places the natural reproduction is abundant, and proper protection from fire will go far towards re-establishing the forests. An examination will be made during the coming season to determine finally the line which should be established as the eastern boundary of the reserve.

TIMBER SURVEYS.

An examination of certain lands reported to be suitable for agricultural purposes in timber berths in the province of British Columbia along the Upper and Lower Columbia River valleys and in the vicinity of Shuswap lake was made, and as a result arrangements will be carried out to make some of the lands available for early settlement.

The ranges of land known as Mount Ida and Fly Hills, which overlook the valley in which Salmon Arm is located, were inspected at the request of citizens of that place, with the object of determining lands that should be made into a forest reserve. The Fly hills form the boundary between Salmon Arm and the dry belt, and the preservation of the forest covering on these hills is considered of great value to that district.

A timber survey of a tract of timber lands within the dry belt lying south and east of Ashcroft was made. The results of these surveys have been plotted and mapped.

TREE PLANTING ON FARMS.

In the spring of 1909 there were distributed to 2,010 applicants 2,570,000 trees, bringing the total distribution up to 13,751,825. A map has been prepared and is submitted herewith showing the distribution of these trees at the different express offices throughout the prairie provinces.

The number of applicants for trees has reached almost the capacity of the present nursery and the extension of the nursery will have to be considered if the distribution is to be continued, as the number to be supplied to each applicant cannot be much farther decreased.

The number of trees ready for distribution in the spring of 1910 is 2,600,000.

FIRE RANGING.

The number of fire-rangers employed during last year was 96, distributed as follows: British Columbia, 37; Alberta, 45; Saskatchewan, 14.

The number of fires reported was 1,134, namely: 486 on Dominion lands, including the Railway Belt in British Columbia; 489 in British Columbia outside the Railway Belt; 66 in New Brunswick; and 93 in Nova Scotia. None are reported from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Of the 1,134 reported the railroads are charged with causing 202; settlers, 177; campers and travellers, 145; hunters, prospectors and lumbermen, 32; lightning and natural combustion, 63; old fires and cut-over land, 24; Indians, 10; sundries, 2; causes unknown, 479. The acreage burnt over in these fires was 435,000 acres, and the value of timber destroyed, $210,400. The expense of fire protection and fire fighting, government and private, is estimated at $270,000.

But all these totals are too small, as there are immense areas of forest land, especially in British Columbia and northern Ontario and Quebec, beyond the reach of the fire-protective organizations. Moreover, the timber destroyed is valued at the arbitrary rate of $1 per thousand feet, though it is worth much more to the country. In addition an enormous amount of cordwood destroyed in districts where it now has a value, and in other districts where it will soon be needed, has been neither estimated nor valued.

The fall of 1909, so favourable for the ripening and harvesting of the wheat crop, was so dry as to make the months of September and October a period of great danger from fire and of serious anxiety to the fire-ranging staff. As a result of the continued dry weather, the grass and debris were as dry as tinder. A lighted match dropped anywhere, a camp fire left unguarded, would start a conflagration in a moment which, with a wind behind it, could not be overtaken. Some settlers, with utter lack of foresight or utter indifference, choose such a time for burning the slash on their lands, with the result of sometimes destroying their own and their neighbours' houses and property. A much fuller and more widespread education in care in the handling of fire is necessary if the best efforts of the fire patrol are not to be rendered entirely nugatory at any recurrence of a dry season. To assist in the work of education, a small pamphlet emphasizing the dangers resulting from fires has been prepared, and is being printed in several different languages for distribution to persons making homestead entry and others.

Attention should, however, be called to the fact that this department is responsible only for the protection of timber on Dominion lands. It is not responsible for preventing fires on the prairies or in the settlements, except as these fires may be in proximity to or may endanger the forest. The suffering and loss occasioned by such fires should be sufficient warning to the public to observe proper precautions and take preventive measures.

FIRES ALONG RAILWAY.

In the early spring reports were received through the newspapers that dangerous forest fires were raging in the vicinity of Hudson Bay Junction which threatened to sweep the whole district. I obtained reports from the fire rangers in the district and from the lumbermen operating there, and these were to the effect that little damage had been done. In order, however, to assure myself in regard to the situation, I visited Hudson Bay Junction and went over the ground with the chief ranger, Mr. E. Hawke. I found that several fires had started in the spring, and that the condition of affairs was for a while very threatening, but that owing to the exertions of the fire rangers and the lumber companies, the fires were confined to small dimensions, only a few acres being burned over in each case.

An inspection was made of the line of the Canadian Northern railway while in this vicinity, and it was found that to prevent the starting of fires from the track it would be necessary to have the right of way cleared of the dry grass and other inflammable material; and arrangements were made with the general manager of the railway to have this done thoroughly in the spring under supervision of the fire rangers, when it could be carried out without danger.*

A special patrol was established along the line of construction of the extension of the Canadian Northern railway north of the Saskatchewan river from Prince Albert. The first portion of this road runs through a jackpine forest, which has been cut over for ties, and in which there is considerable debris. The first part of the work was carefully supervised, and the right of way was cut over carefully and thoroughly cleaned up. Only one fire escaped from this part of the operations, and the method of its escape illustrates the danger from handling fire in any way. The debris of clearing was being burned up on the right of way and the fire was being carefully watched. A small whirlwind came down the right of way, lifted some of the burning brands over the heads of the men and threw them into the bush, starting a fire that burned over several acres of young timber and that was only extinguished after several hours' hard fighting. An unfortunate effort to economize so as to keep within the appropriation resulted in such threatening conditions that it was necessary to continue the patrol with the hope that provision might be made later for covering the expenditure.

The patrol along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, under Forest Ranger J. W. McLaggan, was well organized throughout the season, and was started sufficiently early to ensure that any danger should be forestalled. Each ranger had a patrol of about twenty miles along the right of way, which he patrolled in one direction one day and in the other the next, meeting the rangers on the neighbouring patrols. The efficiency of the service is shown by the fact that during the whole season fire escaping from the right of way did not extend over more than twenty acres. and this even through the very dry months of the fall.

The officers and engineers of the railway company and the contractors and their managers co-operated heartily with the fire-ranging service. The wood cut from the right of way was, when not useful for other purposes, gathered into heaps at least twenty feet from the edge and there burned. Where these precautions were not being observed the fire ranger stopped the work, and in the month of September finally prohibited burning the heavy slash until the snow fell.

During the fall there were many fires in the district, but only the area mentioned was damaged by fires from the right-of-way.

Arrangements were made with the superintendent of the British Columbia division of the Canadian Pacific railway for a better clearing of the right-of-way through that province.

The Dominion timber agent at New Westminster, having called attention to the continual difficulty found through fires starting along the line of the Great Northern

* This arrangement was not satisfactorily carried out by the railway company.

Railway Company, and having submitted evidence to show that these fires were caused from locomotives on the railway, a formal complaint against the company was laid before the Railway Commission.

The Railway Commission has also been asked to give authority to officers of the fire-ranging staff at divisional points on the railway to make inspections of locomotives so that immediate inspections may be made when locomotives are believed to be defective in equipment. No arrangement has yet been made, however.

A patrol was made in the Lac La Ronge district, where the mining excitement continued during last season, and where there was considerable danger from fire. No serious fires were reported.

The Athabaska, Lesser Slave and Peace River districts were also patrolled and many fires were prevented. The staff of rangers is, however, too small for the extensive territory to be protected and it will be necessary to increase the number. I regret to report that Mr. Peter Loutit, one of the rangers on the Athabaska river, was accidentally drowned while on duty in September last. He was one of the first rangers appointed on this river, and the reports from the inspector in charge of his work, and from others, were that his patrol was efficiently and faithfully looked after. He leaves a wife and a family of small children.

The patrol in the northern districts will be strengthened during the season of 1910, and a special inspection of timber will be made along the lines of the proposed Hudson Bay railway and the Alberta and Great Waterways railway.

DOMINION PARKS.

The only change in the staff of the parks is the appointment of Mr. Joseph Coxford as superintendent of Elk Island park in place of Mr. E. Simmons, resigned.

The new regulations for the parks are working satisfactorily on the whole, though a few minor changes may be required. The prohibition of dogs running at large in the parks has assisted materially in the protection of the game.

When I was at Banff a meeting of the citizens was called to present suggestions as to improvements required. The matters asked for were a reduction in electric light rates, extension of sidewalks, improvement of trails, better accommodation in the bath houses at the hot springs, the making of Banff a winter resort, better fire protection and other minor points.

The question of reduction of rates was taken up with the Bankhead Mines, Limited, which supply Banff, and an arrangement has been reached for a reduction.

In accordance with your instructions, the commissioner of the Dominion parks and myself visited some of the leading sanitaria in the United States to gain information as to the buildings and equipment of bath houses, and a report on the matter has been submitted.

The possibility of making Banff a winter resort has been discussed with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and with their co-operation it is hoped that a beginning in that direction will soon be made.

The other matters are being dealt with.

That the national parks are becoming game preserves in fact is being repeatedly evidenced. Three game wardens have been employed during the year in connection with Rocky Mountains park and Yoho park, and the reports show that as a result of their work and of the regulation prohibiting dogs from running at large, game is more frequently seen in the vicinity of Banff. Game hunters in the neighbourhood of Buffalo park last season stated that the game when disturbed would invariably fly over the fence and settle in the park for protection. An interesting discovery was made by the superintendent of Buffalo park, who, during last December, in the course of a buffalo round-up, came upon a herd of twenty-five deer. These deer, together

with a fine buck elk, were enclosed by the wire fence. A census of animals in Elk park, taken during January last, showed that besides the buffalo there were in the park twenty-seven elk and thirty deer.

During the year two further shipments of buffalo, numbering 218 head, were secured from Montana and placed in Buffalo park with very small loss. This is very gratifying when the hardships incidental to the round-up and confinement from ten to thirteen days in the cars are considered. Mr. Pablo has been prosecuting his work of rounding up the remaining animals, and it is hoped that the balance of the herd may be secured this summer.

Canada has now grazing within her various parks, exclusive of this spring's natural increase, 683 head of buffalo, 625 head of which are in Buffalo park, 43 head in Elk park, and 15 head in Rocky Mountains park.

In October last considerable publicity was given in the press to a report to the effect that a prairie fire then raging in the vicinity of Buffalo park had swept into the park, burned the fence and liberated the buffalo, which were then said to be stampeding northward beyond the possibility of recovery. This report was, however, without foundation, for though bad fires prevailed on the south and west sides of the park the precautionary measures taken against such a contingency during the previous season, by plowing fire breaks around and across the park, saved it from the fire.

Elk park was also threatened during the same season, but prompt and effectual measures were taken to keep the fire outside of the park limits.

JASPER PARK.

In September, accompanied by Mr. Howard Douglas, Commissioner of Dominion Parks, I visited Jasper park, in the Rocky mountains, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The valley of the Athabaska river as it passes through the park is most beautifully situated, surrounded on every hand by lofty and beautiful mountain scenery. The valley is wider than that of the Bow river, the mountains do not overhang so closely, and there are prairies of half a mile to a mile in width and stretching for several miles. On these flats are the ruins of Jasper House and Henry House, old trading posts of the Hudson's Bay and Northwest Trading companies. These prairies have been occupied by families who have been located thereon fourteen years. They have practised agriculture successfully, and have no difficulty in raising crops every year. The elevation is not great, the summit of the pass being 3,733 feet above sea level, and the influence of the chinook winds gives a milder climate even than that outside of the mountains. The soil is light, and it is a remarkable fact that irrigation for the raising of crops is being practised by Mr. L. J. Swift, one of the earliest settlers.

In places along the flats of the Athabaska river and in a few favoured spots stands of mature green timber remain, but they are but a remnant compared with the forests that must have once covered the district, as shown by the remains scattered over the ground. It is a disheartening sight to see how this country has been burned over, even up into the mountains and along the small creek valleys. The last great fires occurred at about the time of the rush to the Yukon. There is encouragement in the fact, however, that the natural reproduction both of pine and spruce is good, and if this can be protected the reforestation can be easily accomplished.

We visited the hot springs on Fiddle creek after a hard day's travel over muskeg and windfalls, but the beauty of the scenery along the narrow valley of the creek under overhanging cliffs and beneath snow-capped mountains made ample amends for the difficulty of reaching it. The spring visited has a temperature of about 116°, and the water has a distinctly sulphurous odour and taste. A small sample of the water was brought back, and a tentative analysis was made by Mr. F. T. Shutt, Chemist

of the Central Experimental Farm. The quantity of water was not sufficient, however, for a reliable analysis, and the results can be taken only as a general indication of its character.

Mr. J. W. McLaggan was appointed acting superintendent of Jasper park, so as to provide for its protection during the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. A patrol of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police was also established in the park, to provide for the protection of life and property and of the game, especially mountain sheep and goat, which were threatened by unlawful killing.

IRRIGATION.

The development of irrigation continues steadily, and the demands on the water supply demonstrate that the hydrographic survey was not begun too soon and cannot be developed too rapidly. The limit of the development of southern Alberta and Saskatchewan is largely the limit of the supply of water, and this not only in relation to its use for irrigation but perhaps more as to a supply for domestic purposes. No town can grow beyond the point where it can supply its population with water, and the development of many of the towns in the districts mentioned can only be continued as a result of careful investigation and economical management of the water supply.

An instance of this is seen in the valley of Moosejaw creek, where a special study of the watershed and the possible supply is now under way. This creek runs parallel to the Soo line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and passes through the city of Moosejaw, and that city, as well as the towns and villages along the Soo line, must look to this creek and its tributaries for their main supply. The fuller use that can be made of it means the larger development for the district, and plans can be laid for its full use only after a careful and thorough investigation of the annual precipitation, the watershed and the run-off. Such an inspection should be made of all the watersheds in the irrigation district, which means a topographical as well as a hydrographic survey.

In the reports of the assistant engineers on the irrigation surveys will be found interesting discussions of some questions that are arising in connection with irrigation administration.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND COMPANY.

During the past year the Southern Alberta Land Company has made substantial progress on its large irrigation project. A dam has been built across Bow river, in township 21, range 25, west of the 4th meridian, which raises the water level some 5 feet and diverts a portion of the flow into the main canal. This canal has been practically completed for some 40 miles to the north end of the Lake McGregor reservoir, and work has been begun on the dam at the north end of the reservoir. The construction work has been very heavy in some places, there being one cut of 50 feet and another of 25 feet. The expenditure on this portion of the work has been in the neighbourhood of half a million dollars.

During the season of 1910 the company proposes to complete the work on the diversion canal, build the dams at the north and south ends of the reservoir and continue the main canal eastward from a point near the southern end of the reservoir. There will be some particularly difficult and expensive work where this canal leaves the reservoir, the country along the Little Bow river being very rough and broken. Eastward from this point, however, the character of the country improves and construction presents fewer difficulties. Construction is to be vigorously pushed and the company expects to be able to turn water into the reservoir by the end of the season.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The company has up to the present devoted its energies towards the completion of its canal system in the western section of its tract, lying nearest to the city of Calgary. This portion of the work, while yet uncompleted, is sufficiently advanced to permit of the supply of water to most of the irrigable land already disposed of, and this year it is intended to extend the canals eastward and to construct a second system tapping the Bow river at the Horseshoe Bend, about 80 miles from Calgary, for the irrigation of the eastern portion of the tract. It is understood that the proposal is to construct a dam in the river at this point and to raise the water some 50 feet, which, considering the large volume of water carried by the stream during flood periods, is a large undertaking. No plans of the proposed dam or other works at this point have yet been filed by the company.

It will be several years yet before the system will be completed, but the company has disposed of a considerable portion of the western third of its tract and is now in a position to supply water thereon. Some 2,000 agreements have already been made for the supply of water, and these are being submitted for registration in the department as rapidly as possible. The examination and registration of these agreements involves considerable additional work, both in the office of the commissioner and in the department.

SMALL IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

The greatest activity continues to be in the region to the south of the Cypress hills, and the irrigable land in the valleys has now been about all taken up, and the available water supply has practically all been filed upon. Resort must now be had to the storage of flood water and the construction of larger and more expensive canal systems for the irrigation of the higher lands. Surveys are now being made to determine the possibility of such storage and the location of suitable sites.

Present indications point to a considerable development of irrigated farming in this district, and to its extension to the eastward and westward along the international boundary. Settlement is also extending into the country between the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan rivers north of Medicine Hat and to the country north of the Red Deer, and numerous applications for water have been received from these districts. The rainfall during 1909 was unusually abundant, but irrigation was practised to a considerable extent in spite of this by the more progressive settlers, who have become convinced of its value as a form of 'crop insurance.'

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY.

There were four parties working on stream measurements during last season, one in the Calgary district, one in the Macleod district, one in the Maple Creek district, and one on Milk river. A report is being published giving detailed results of the stream measurements obtained during the season, combined with any previous measurements. From year to year these reports will be more valuable to civic and other engineers dealing with water supply questions in the west.

Considerable settlement is going into the Wood Mountain district and the valley of the Frenchman river lying south and east of the Cypress hills, and consequently numerous applications for water rights are being made. It is therefore of importance that the hydrographic survey should be extended to this district immediately, so that these applications may be intelligently dealt with. A similar condition exists in the district along the Red Deer river north of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's tract.

MILK AND ST. MARY RIVERS.

In view of the fact that the division of the waters of the St. Mary and Milk rivers between Canada and the United States was being considered in connection with the Waterways treaty, a special vote was obtained for an examination of these rivers. This work was placed in charge of Mr. F. H. Peters, who is an honour graduate in engineering of the Royal Military College, and has had considerable experience on the Georgian Bay Canal survey and elsewhere. A careful examination of the course of Milk river was made, measurements of the flow taken and gauge rods established. A summary of the results is published separately in the report of the Hydrographic survey. This work will be continued in 1910 under charge of Mr. Peters.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

—	Number of Schemes.	Acres Irrigated.
Licensed	183	48,293
Authorized	156	124,205
Applications	23	10,459
	362	182,957

DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL SCHEMES.

—	Railway.	Municipal.	Domestic.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Licensed	105	8	24	10	147
Authorized	29	17	6	7	59
Applications	10	7	1	1	19
	144	32	31	18	225

DRAINAGE SCHEMES.

Approved	10
Applications	3

STATEMENT of receipts from irrigation fees for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1910.

1909—		
April	to revenue	$ 42 25
May	"	34 75
June	"	10 00
July	"	82 25
August	"	50 25
September	"	105 00
October	"	126 25
November	"	58 25
December	"	110 50
1910—		
January	"	100 25
February	"	98 00
March	"	50 50
		$868 25

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. CAMPBELL.

Superintendent of Forestry and Irrigation.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 25

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FOREST RESERVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, March 31, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry and Irrigation,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report of the work done upon the Dominion forest reserves during the year ending March 31, 1910.

The following is a list of the forest rangers in charge of the reserves, to whom credit is due for the successful work of the past year.

Mr. W. A. Davis, Chief Forest Ranger, Dauphin, Manitoba, superintends the work on the Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain, Porcupine and Lake Manitoba West forest reserves.

LIST OF FOREST RANGERS.

Reserve.	Forest Ranger.	Post Office.	Province.
Riding Mountain	Albert McLeod	Kelwood	Manitoba.
	John W. Robertson	Gilbert Plains	"
	William Middleton	Elphinstone	"
Duck Mountain	Duncan Pearson	Grand View	"
	William G. Nesbitt	Swan River	"
Porcupine	William Sifton	Minitonas	"
Lake Manitoba West	Franz Hoffman	Bellhampton	"
Spruce Woods	Joseph Coxe	Douglas	"
Turtle Mountain	Chas. A. Walkinshaw	Boissevain	"
Moose Mountain	John Rutherford	Carlyle	Saskatchewan.
Beaver Hills	Barney Griffith	Rock Dell	"
Cypress Hills	James Ferguson	Elkwater	Alberta.
Monte Hills	G. J. Duncan	Monte Creek	British Columbia.

The above-mentioned forest rangers are employed constantly upon the reserves, with work as indicated in this report. They are permitted to employ help as the necessities of their work require. During the past summer, each ranger employed two or three men to help in locating and cutting out boundary lines and in making roads. During the danger period in the spring, and again in the fall, each was permitted to employ two or three men to assist him in fire ranging. When fire occurred, the forest ranger was expected to extinguish the flames, and he exercised his own judgment in calling out men to assist in the work. Workmen received $2 a day, and when fighting fire board was furnished extra. Fire rangers received $75 a month, each providing himself with a horse.

FIRE PROTECTION.

All other work on the forest reserves has been held subservient to that of guarding the forest against fire. During the danger periods the rangers, besides posting in all 1,226 fire notices, patrolled the reserves constantly on the lookout for fire. During the year 75 fires which had started within the reserve boundaries were extinguished before they had destroyed any saw timber. Four fires, three of which had started in the settlements, did considerable damage. One of these originated in the Riding Mountain reserve in township 21, range 20, west of the 1st meridian. The forest ranger with a force of men fought and extinguished this fire, but not before it had destroyed saw timber amounting to 20,000 board feet.

A fire entered the Duck Mountain reserve in township 34, range 26, west of the 1st meridian, and was extinguished by the forest ranger after it had burned 20,000 feet of reserve timber.

The largest fire occurred on the Lake Manitoba West reserve. This fire entered the reserve from the south. The forest ranger succeeded in keeping it out of the saw timber, but it burned over five square miles of small scrub poplar. The fire was no doubt due to the carelessness of settlers in clearing their land. A fire occurred on the Turtle Mountain reserve, destroying 25 acres of young poplar. This came into the reserve from the United States, and was due to the carelessness of a man named Ziler, who set out fire upon his land and took no care to keep it under control.

About 25 acres of young poplar was burned, also, on the Spruce Woods reserve in Manitoba. The fire which did this damage was set by sparks from locomotives.

Of the fires which occurred on the reserves, 45 were due to camp fires, 10 to settlers clearing land, six to sparks from locomotives, three to squatters, one to settler burning stack, and 10 to unknown causes.

BURNED GUARDS.

To prevent fires from coming into the reserves from the prairie, the forest rangers burned the grass along the boundaries where such measure was thought necessary. This was done in the spring after the snow had left the grass land, but before it was out of the woods. In all, 91 miles of such guard was burned, nine around the Riding Mountain reserve, 70 around the Duck Mountain, 10 around the Spruce Woods and two around the Lake Manitoba West reserve.

PLOUGHED GUARDS.

Along the eastern boundary of the Spruce Woods reserve the forest ranger ploughed a fire guard 25 miles long and eight feet wide. Besides this, the Canadian Northern Railway Company ploughed a guard along each side of their right-of-way through the reserve for a distance of seven miles. The Canadian Pacific runs along the north side of the Spruce Woods reserve. The company ploughed here a guard seven miles long along the south side of their tract. Another such fire break three miles long was ploughed in the Riding Mountain reserve. These guards were all made eight feet wide. A double guard was made for a length of nine miles around the Cypress Hills reserve in Alberta. Each ploughed strip is four feet wide and between them is a grass strip about a rod wide. When this guard was made, it was the intention to burn the grass strip, but later it was thought safer to leave it unburned. This arrangement makes an efficient fire guard; but the ploughed strips should be made each eight feet wide with a grass strip two rods wide between them.

The department paid $7 a mile for making a guard 8 feet wide, which is about the rate allowed by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads for similar work. It is the intention to keep these guards free of grass and weeds by disc-harrowing in spring and fall just before the danger periods.

FIRE ROADS.

During the year the rangers were actively employed in making roads along the boundaries and through the reserves. These are so located that when a fire occurs men can be promptly transported to it to extinguish the flames. The roads make it possible, also, to patrol the reserves more thoroughly, and they allow settlers an easy means of getting out timber. They may, also, in case of necessity, be used as lines from which to back-fire. It is the intention that these roads shall eventually be made a uniform width of 16 feet; but where the clearing was difficult it was thought best to make, at first, a passage just wide enough for a wagon; then, as time permits, the

ranger can devote his energies to making the road wider and improving the bed. These roads will need more or less attention every year, especially through poplar woods where the young growth would soon obstruct the passage.

An idea of the extent of work done by the rangers in this direction may be gained from the following table:—

BOUNDARY ROADS MADE DURING YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1910.

Name of Reserve.	Miles in Length.	Width in Feet.	Cost.
			$ cts.
Riding Mountain	20	6	424 00
"	50	8	462 46
"	24	16	305 45
Duck Mountain	14	8	207 50
"	28	12	413 42
Porcupine	3	3	68 15
Lake Manitoba West	4	5	50 00
Spruce Woods	6	16	134 00
Turtle Mountain	14	12	487 00
Beaver Hills	36	3	32 00
Totals	199	Aver. 8·9	2,583 98

This gives an average cost of $12.98 per mile of road 8·9 feet wide. Although the intention was that these roads should be at first mere passage-ways through the forest, yet some of them are already in excellent condition.

One has already rendered good service in transporting men to fires which occurred in the Turtle mountain. The forest ranger reporting these fires writes thus: 'There were several fires started in the reserve, some at the west end and others along the International boundary. Owing to the road being along the boundary, some of us were quickly on the spot and put them out.' Most of the fires in this reserve have come from Dakota. Heretofore the roads all ran north and south and there was no wagon road east and west until the ranger this year constructed this road along the boundary. It is a well-made road, graded in places, with culverts and bridges where they are needed.

Besides these boundary roads the forest ranger on the Moose mountain made an excellent road 11 miles long and 16 feet wide into the interior of the reserve. The items of cost for this road were as follows. They are given as they indicate, in some degree, the character of the work done on the roads:—

Plant	$ 37 75
Twenty logs at 20c	4 00
Three axes and nails	9 45
Rent of scraper, 9 days	4 50
Drawing timber	4 50
Moving tents	4 50
Use of plough, 9 days	2 25
Team, 9 days	40 50
Wages of 5 men for 9 days	122 50
Total	$229 95

In the Porcupine reserve the ranger cleaned logs and brush away from a road 78 miles in length, repairing fords and bridges in many places along the way.

SETTLERS' SLASHINGS.

Settlers' slashings have been very destructive to the woods. This has hardly been due to wilfulness, but rather to lack of knowledge on the part of the settler as to how the woods should be treated. The department is, therefore, through the forest rangers, distributing freely slips of paper instructing the settlers to take no wood or hay from a forest reserve without permit; to cut where the ranger directs; to select their timber here and there wherever they find trees growing too thickly together; to cut low stumps; to take out of the woods all parts over four inches in diameter of every tree cut; to cut the branches so that they will lie flat on the ground, and to extinguish thoroughly any fire they may kindle.

THE SAWMILLS.

There are a large number of small mills surrounding the forest reserves. These mills are largely supported by timber obtained through settlers' permits. A settler obtains a permit for a given quantity of timber. He takes the permit to a millman, who takes from the woods the quantity of timber stated in the permit, brings it to his mill and lets the settler have the lumber, charging him the price of sawing. Some of these millmen are careless in their lumbering methods, but as a rule they use the timber much more economically, and leave the woods in much better condition than the average settler.

Heretofore mills have not been permitted to enter the reserves. It seems to me, however, that the time has arrived when portable mills—but these only—should be permitted to do so. The borders of the reserves have in many cases been overlumbered, while there is much over-mature timber in the interior left uncut. They might be permitted to operate under some such conditions as the following: Timber tracts in the reserves might be examined by the department, and those tracts located and fully described where it is determined that the timber should be cut. The department might advertise for tenders to cut during one season a stated quantity under restrictions given in the advertisement. Settlers might be allowed then to bring their permits to the mill and get the lumber called for in the permits. The whole operation could be supervised by an official of the department stationed at the mill. This official would supervise the cutting in the woods, keep tally of the mill cut, measure out lumber to the settlers and make certain technical studies of the woods as required by the department.

The restrictions under which the timber should be cut were stated in my report of 1908-9 as follows: Trees to be cut should be marked previously by the department, and the millman should cut only these and should cut all of them. Trees should be cut down with a saw. Stumps should be left not more than a foot high. The brush should be cut so as to lie flat on the ground, except along the trails or roads, where it should be piled and burned under the supervision of the forest ranger.

All poles or young trees cut on account of road making or the felling of the larger trees should be taken out of the woods by the millmen and be piled separately from the other logs, and should remain the property of the department, to be afterwards disposed of either to the millman or others. Such arrangement need not prohibit the settler from taking out his own timber and bringing it to this mill, or taking it to any other mill, if he choose to do so.

A mill in the Cypress Hills, in Alberta, was in the fall of 1908 placed under such restrictions. Soon after starting operations the mill was burned down. It was immediately rebuilt, showing that the restrictions were not considered too severe. At the end of one year the millman was asked to make a statement as to how the restrictions suited him. He replied that they were satisfactory, and asked for renewal of his permit, which request was granted by the department.

LICENSE BERTHS.

Previous to the time when the reserves were made by parliament, the department had granted licenses to cut timber on certain areas called 'License berths.' These licenses are renewable from year to year while there is on the berth timber of the kind and dimensions described in the license in sufficient quantity to be commercially valuable if the terms and conditions of the license have been fulfilled. The following table gives a statement in regard to the berths still being operated upon the forest reserves:—

Reserve.	Number of Berth.	Area.	Quantity cut.
MANITOBA.		Sq. Miles.	Board Feet.
Duck Mountain	14	3.30	
" "	15	4·53	
" "	23	6·67	
" "	25	2·49	
" "	25A	10·81	
" "	26A	5·17	
" "	27A	11·50	863,47[illegible]
" "	48	4·50	
" "	Pt. 571A	2·00	6,000,000
" "	742	6·24	245,372
" "	986	50·00	
" "	Pt. 1089	·25	
" "	1120	14·83	
" "	Pt. 1148	·50	
Total	14	122·79	7,108,849
Riding Mountain	551D	18·00	
" "	571	4·75	
" "	Pt. 571A	21·25	
" "	575	18·00	
" "	Pt. 578	5·00	25,000
" "	752	3·00	
Total	6	70·00	25,000
Lake Manitoba West	567	8·00	
Summary.			
Duck Mountain	14	122·79	7,108,849
Riding Mountain	6	70 00	25,000
Lake Manitoba West	1	8·00	
Total	21	200·79	7,133,849
ALBERTA.			
Jasper Park	Pt. 1099	45·32	
" "	1279	·75	
" "	1333	2·82	
" "	1334	3·00	
" "	1335	3·00	
" "	1336	2·00	
Total	6	56·89	

Reserve.	Number of Berth.	Area.	Quantity cut.
		Sq. Miles.	Board Feet.
Rocky Mountains Park	318E	16·50	
" " "	318F	16·06	
" " "	318H	6·00	
" " "	3181	4·00	
" " "	417K	5·63	
" " "	.....	7·50	6,040,831
" " "	468	50·00	
" " "	1100	143·45	252,000
" " "	Pt. 1168	85·00	
Total	8	334·08	6,292,831
Summary.			
Jasper Park	6	56·89	
Rocky Mountains Park	8	334·08	6,292,831
Total	14	390·97	6,292,831
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Yoho Park	29	13·16	7,915,285
" "	231	·79	
" "	256	·16	90,363
" "	257	·31	11,804
" "	258	1·00	
" "	260	·75	
" "	261	·30	
" "	262	·25	
" "	278	1·25	15,407
" "	Pt. 406	6·09	
" "	Pt. 421	3·93	
" "	Pt. 422 Blk. 1	1·75	
Total	12	29·74	8,032,859
Glacier Park	Pt. 32	·23	
" "	40 Blk. 1	6·25	
" "	117	3·37	
" "	Pt. 292	5·38	
" "	328	1·85	
" "	329	2·63	
" "	Pt. 333 Blk. 4 & 5 App.	5·00	
" "	342	10·42	1,786,791
Total	8	35·13	1,786,791
Long Lake	Pt. 420	25·00	
Donald	Pt. 20	7·77	
"	42	8·50	
"	Pt. 47	·41	
Total	3	16·68	
Summary.			
Yoho Park	12	29·74	8,032,859
Glacier Park	8	35·13	1,786,791
Long Lake	1	25·00	
Donald	3	16·68	
Total	24	106·55	9,819,650

Province.	Number of Berths.	Total Area.	Quantity cut.
		Sq. Miles.	Board Feet.
Manitoba	21	200·79	7,133,849
Alberta	14	390·97	6,292,831
British Columbia	24	106·55	9,819,650
	59	698·31	23,246,330

PERMIT BERTHS.

Besides the license berths, there are certain permit berths which were granted some years ago at public competition when the timber regulations made provision for disposing of berths under permit in this way.

TIMBER BERTHS.

Reserves.	Number of Berth.	Area Sq. Miles.	Quantity Cut.		
			Lineal feet.	Cords	Board feet.
Manitoba.					
Riding Mountain	914	1·00			
Duck Mountain	Pt. 827	·50	.....	.....	469,419
Total	2	1·50	.....	.....	469,419
Alberta.					
Rocky Mountains Park	873	2·10			
	1028	2·85			
	1123	7·00	2,000	100	
	1183	3·00	9,000	200	
	1186	2·50			
	1194	3·75	11,500	100	
	1217	2·00	4,000	69	
	1227	1·72			
	1426	1·00			
Total	9	25·92	26,500	469	
British Columbia.					
Yoho Park	367	4·50	2,000	100	
	431	2·00			
	435	9 75	.....	376	
Total	3	16·25	2,000	476	
Summary.					
Manitoba	2	1·05	.....	.....	469,419
Alberta	9	25·92	26,500	469	
British Columbia	3	16·25	2,000	476	
Total	14	43·67	28,500	945	469,419

SETTLERS' PERMITS.

In years preceding the one just closed, when a settler wished to get timber from a forest reserve, he obtained a requisition from a justice of the peace or from a commissioner. This requisition was sent to the Dominion Lands Office with the office fee of 25 cents; the land agent issued the permit. The settler took the timber allowed by the permit, and then returned the permit to the Land Office after having made affidavit thereon as to the timber taken. As a result of this procedure the forest rangers did not know to whom permits were granted, nor on which tracts the permits allowed the cutting to be done. During last year, however, the forest rangers granted the requisitions, and were in a much better position to know of illegal cutting. To further assist the rangers in this respect, it is necessary that they should be authorized to receive the return of permits and take the affidavits thereon.

The following tables will show the amount of requisition business the rangers have had during the year just closed:—

SETTLERS' PERMITS ISSUED BY MANITOBA AGENCIES.

Reserve.	No. of permits.	Lumber.	Logs.	Cordwood.	Fence posts.	Fence rails and poles.	Receipts.
Dauphin Agency.		Ft. B.M.	Lineal ft.	Cords.	No.	No.	$ cts.
Riding Mountain	644	2,781,110	22,755	2,878	43,400	41,600	3,906 85
Duck Mountain	95	540,785	3,310	75	6,000	500	330 45
Manitoba West	70	277,650	25,098	25	14,450	12,350	45 10
Porcupine							
Total	809	3,599,545	51,163	2,978	63,850	54,450	4,282 40
Brandon Agency.							
Riding Mountain	9	90,000					242 25
Turtle Mountain	172		1,300	2,030			136 75
Moose Mountain	48			765		200	12 00
Total	229	90,000	1,300	2,795		200	391 00
Summary for Manitoba.	1,038	3,689,545	52,463	5,773	63,850	54,650	4,673 40

COMPARISON OF PERMITS ISSUED AT DAUPHIN AGENCY.

—	No. of permits.	Sawn lumber.	Lineal feet of logs	Cordwood.	Poles, rails.	Posts.	Revenue.
		B.M.		Cords.	Pieces.		$ cts.
From the forest reserves	809	3,599,545	51,163	2,978	83,850	54,650	4,282 40
From Dominion Lands outside forest reserves	521	2,142,587	24,800	6,001	20,450	19,250	2,244 60
Grand total	1,330	5,742,132	75,963	8,979	104,300	73,900	6,527 00

NOTE.—Among the permits issued outside the forest reserves there was one for 15,000 shingles and one for 2,650 railway ties.

SPECIES CLASSIFICATION OF OUTPUT—DAUPHIN AGENCY.

	Lumber, Board Feet.	
	Spruce.	Poplar.
Dauphin Agency.		
Riding Mountain	2,344,319 80%	415,675 20%
Duck Mountain	528,500 94%	32,000 6%
Lake Manitoba West	288,650 96%	15,000 4%

NOTE.—1. Homestead permits (in the absence of any definite data) are assumed to be spruce; probably about 5% is poplar.
2. Approximately 2% of material included under "Spruce" is jackpine and tamarack.
3. In classes of forest products other than lumber, such as poles, posts, rails, cordwood, &c., a species classification is not possible on present data available.

SETTLERS' PERMITS ISSUED BY SASKATCHEWAN AGENCIES.

Reserve.	No. of permits.	Lumber.	Logs.	Cordwood	Fence posts.	Fence rails.	Poles.	Receipts.
Regina Agency.		Bd. Ft.	Lineal Ft.	Cords.	No.	No.	No.	$ cts.
Moose Mountain	111		111,630	1,174	25,250	31,750	20,960	27 75
Estevan Agency.								
Moose Mountain	197		61,150	2,676	17,600	27,900	27,320	59 25
Yorkton Agency.								
Beaver Hills	2		2,000	20	500	700	400	50
Prince Albert Agency.								
The Pines	131	240,096	42,723	2,126	20,110	72,325	13,020	541 50
Summary for Saskatchewan	441	240,096	217,503	5,996	63,460	132,675	61,700	629 00

SETTLERS' PERMITS ISSUED BY ALBERTA AGENCIES.

Reserve.	No. of permits.	Lumber.	Logs.	Cordwood	Fence posts.	Fence rails.	Poles.	Receipts.
Lethbridge Agency.		Bd. Ft.	Lineal Ft.	Cords.	No.	No.	No.	$ cts.
Cypress Hills	4		9,000	28	900	2,700	1,100	1 00
Edmonton Agency.								
Cooking Lake	6	14,250	520		300	1,750		4 50
Elk Park	1	1,000						1 75
Total	7	15,250	520		300	1,750		6 25
Banff Agency.								
Rocky Mountain	48	93,298		6,602			39,590	1,033 57
Summary for Alberta	59	108,548	9,520	6,630	1,200	4,450	40,690	1,040 82

SETTLERS' PERMITS ISSUED BY BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.

Reserve.	No. of permits.	Lumber.	Logs.	Cordwood	Fence posts.	Fence rails.	Poles.	Receipts.
New Westminster Agency.		Bd. Ft.	Lineal Ft.	Cords.	No.	No.	No.	$ cts.
Martin Mountain		59,094						

General Summary.

Manitoba	1,038	3,689,545	52,463	5,773	63,850	54,650		4,673 40
Saskatchewan	441	240,096	217,503	5,996	63,460	132,675	61,700	629 00
Alberta	59	108,548	9,520	6,630	1,200	4,450	40,690	1,040 82
British Columbia		59,094						
Total	1,538	4,097,283	279,486	18,399	128,510	191,775	102,390	6,343 22

TOTAL OUTPUT OF TIMBER FROM DOMINION FOREST RESERVES.

——	Number.	Lumber.	Logs.	Cordwood	Fence posts.	Fence rails.	Poles.
		Ft. B.M.	Lineal Ft.	Cords.	No.	No.	No.
License berths	59	23,246,330					
Permit berths	13		28,500	945			
Square mile permits	2	469,419					
Settlers' permits	1,538	4,097,283	279,486	18,399	128,510	191,775	102,390
Total	1,612	27,813,032	307,986	19,344	128,510	191,775	102,390

TIMBER SEIZURES.

During the year the rangers have been very active in guarding the reserves against the removal of timber without permit. Heretofore settlers have had difficulty in locating the boundaries of the reserves. To be sure, some of them did not care to know where the boundaries were, as they intended to get timber without permit wherever it was located. Others, however, unintentionally took timber from the reserves thinking that they were obtaining it from private property or from other Dominion lands. As a result, they got into trouble with the forest ranger, who had instructions to seize all timber taken without permit.

To overcome this difficulty, the forest rangers began in 1908 the work of marking the boundaries of the reserves with triangular iron stakes painted red. This work was continued in 1909, the rangers thus marking 76 miles around the Riding Mountain reserve, 66 miles around the Duck Mountain, 51 miles around Porcupine Mountain, 9 miles around Lake Manitoba West reserve, 21 miles around Turtle Mountain, and 36 miles around the Beaver Hills reserve, making a total of 259 miles staked during the year. There were, however, 408 miles located, leaving 149 miles now ready for the iron stakes, at present marked temporarily with wooden ones. With the lines thus plainly marked, the removal of timber without permit is inexcusable.

The following table indicates the number of seizures made during the year, and states the quantities and kinds of timber seized, with receipts therefrom:—

TIMBER SEIZED—Dauphin District.

Reserve.	Number of Seizures.	Lumber.	Logs.	Cordwood	Fence posts.	Fence rails and poles.	Receipts.	Amount paid approximately.
		Ft. B.M.	Lineal Ft.	Cords.		No.	$ cts.	p. c.
Riding Mountain..	52	212,349	3,361	21	680	1,845	1,351 50	60
Duck Mountain...	4	95,000	....	50	.....	....	551 30	6
Manitoba West...	7	78,656	.....	50	.....	....	288 30	12
Porcupine Mount'n	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
Total.....	63	386,005	3,361	121	680	1,845	2,191 10	40

TOTAL Seizures on all Dominion Lands in the District (including Forest Reserves).

	105	470,165	6,016	268	1,940	2,037	2,805 20

APPROXIMATE Percentage from Forest Reserves.

	60%	82%	56%	45%	35%	90%	70%

HAY PERMITS.

The department has encouraged the removal of hay from the reserves, carrying out the policy that the reserves are for the judicious use of the people.

The following table shows the number of permits issued for hay, the number of tons cut and the revenue derived therefrom:—

HAY PERMITS ISSUED.

Reserve.	No. of Permits.	Tons Cut.	Revenue Derived.
Dauphin Agency.			$ cts.
Riding Mountain	59	1,076	140 60
Duck Mountain	2	15	2 50
Lake Manitoba			
Porcupine			
Total for above reserves	61	1,091	143 10
Total for all vacant Dominion lands in Dauphin district, including above reserves	255	4,875	581 15
Approximate p. c. from reserves	24 p.c.	23 p.c.	24 p.c.
Average permit calls for 20 tons.			
Brandon Agency.			
TurtleMountain	19	375	47 00
Prince Albert Agency.			
The Pines	4	42	6 80
SUMMARY.			
Dauphin agency	61	1,091	143 10
Brandon agency	19	375	47 00
Prince Albert agency	4	42	6 80
Total	84	1,508	196 90

GRAZING.

Heretofore the department has in no way regulated grazing on the forest reserves. In several districts the settlers desire such regulation. For instance, in the Turtle Mountain reserve there is an excellent grazing tract consisting of part of township 1, range 22, and all of township 1, range 21. The settlers in the vicinity of the reserve desire that this area be fenced by the department and that they be allowed to graze their cattle thereon at a charge of about 25 cents a month.

The forest ranger has located the line along which such fence should be built. The area has numerous lakes. By running the fence, as indicated in the ranger's report which has been sent to the department, from lake to lake around the tract, the fence would require to be 5,361 rods long, would require 16,083 pounds of wire for three strands, and would cost $1,876, estimating at 35 cents a rod.

From inquiries among the settlers the ranger is firm in his conviction that the returns from grazing would pay for the fence in two years.

There are, also, ranchers in the vicinity of the Riding Mountain reserve who are desirous of grazing their cattle on the reserve. Over-grazing would be detrimental to the reserve, but a limited number of cattle or horses to keep down the long grass would be beneficial.

Nearly all the reserves have areas covered with long grass which are, as they now exist, rather a menace, as they carry fire rapidly. These would be better grazed.

REFORESTING.

During the summer of 1909 the forest rangers collected 57 bushels of spruce cones, 9 bushels tamarack, 32 bushels jackpine, and 6 bushels of Douglas fir. These were sent to Indian Head where, during the winter, the seed was extracted, some to be used in the nursery at that place, the rest for the rangers to sow on the forest reserves.

Last year three nursery beds were made on the Spruce Woods reserve which, when examined last fall, showed encouraging growth. On the Cypress hills jackpine and lodgepole pine seed sown in furrows did well, the trees making a growth of 4 inches last year. On the Duck Mountain 1 acre over which the fire had run last spring was successfully planted with jackpine and white spruce. On the Riding Mountain an acre was planted with a garden seeder. The trees grew but were nearly all destroyed by hail. A few other experiments were made, but the work being entirely new to the rangers their success was only indifferent. This summer the work will be carried on more systematically and better results are hoped for.

Though it is the policy of the department to devote its energies mostly to placing under proper protection the mature timber and the young growth already on the reserves, it seems to me that certain tracts might receive a good deal of attention in the way of reforesting. The Spruce Woods reserve in Manitoba, the Pines reserve in Saskatchewan and the Cypress Hills reserve in Alberta are such areas. I would recommend that upon each of these reserves the work be carried on upon a scale sufficiently large to occupy the entire time of at least one forester.

FOREST SURVEYS.

During the summer several large areas were examined with a view to determining their suitability for being added to the forest reserves. Chief Ranger W. A. Davis, with a small party, examined a large area adjacent to the Duck Mountain reserve. The tract contains 184,000 acres. This survey was made in considerable detail, the physical features of each section being stated and shown on a map prepared by Mr. Davis. Most of this territory was found to be so rough and rocky or so swampy as to be entirely unsuited to agriculture. As a result of the survey such land has been withdrawn from settlement. Other parts, suitable for farming, were not withdrawn.

A territory consisting of 157 square miles on the east side of the Spruce Woods reserve was carefully examined. Most of this ground consists of light sand. Many people have tried to farm it, but have abandoned the project. About two years ago a number of entries were made for homesteads on this tract, mostly by young men of neighbouring villages, without having previously seen the land. Very few of these have made any improvements. A report was made to the department, showing all lands entered for, and giving a detailed statement of improvements thereon. This territory has been withdrawn from further settlement, and all unpatented lands hereafter abandoned therein or cancelled for lack of improvements are to become part of this reserve.

A similar survey was made of the Cypress hills in Alberta, a territory adjacent to the reserve which previously existed there. The ground has an average altitude of about 3,000 feet above sea level, and is mostly so stony that it could not be ploughed. It is already quite well covered with trees, mostly lodgepole pine and spruce. If the fire is kept out, the whole ground will soon become covered with trees. This area, which comprises 88,960 acres, is also withdrawn from settlement.

An inspection trip was made in midsummer along the eastern slope of the Rockies, beginning in the mountains due west of High river and extending south to Frank. The inspector made the trip in company with Chief Forest Ranger Margach. Comparatively little large timber was observed. On certain areas, to be sure, there is

a stand of 20,000 feet per acre. Along the North branch of the Highwood river, near the forks, is a large area covered with such fine growth. Also along the Northwest branch of the Oldman there is some large timber. The hills are clothed, however, with a fine growth of young pine, spruce, balsam and fir. Farming on the area examined is out of the question. The whole eastern slope has since this examination been reserved from further settlement pending a more detailed survey locating the boundaries which the reserve should have.

GAME RESERVES.

Last fall the Moose Mountain reserve in Saskatchewan was made also a game and fish reserve. Following the initiative taken by the department in this matter, the Saskatchewan Government, in their session last fall, prohibited the taking of game on any of the Dominion forest reserves in that province. Recommendation was made during the summer that the Spruce Woods and the Turtle Mountain reserves be also made game and fish reserves. A game reserve in the Riding mountain has been under consideration for some time, but a difficulty appears from the fact that the Hudson's Bay Company still holds possession of certain lands within the proposed area.

Respectfully submitted,

A. KNECHTEL.

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORT OF J. R. DICKSON.

Dauphin, Manitoba, February 10, 1910.

R. H. Campbell, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I beg to report as follows regarding the work done under your instructions during 1909.

I reached Ottawa from the west on January 8, and for three months was engaged in tabulating field data obtained in the Riding mountain surveys of previous years. In connection with this work went the preparation of a bulletin dealing with the forest conditions of, and a provisional plan of management for, the Riding Mountain reserve. A number of other reports covering special work done in 1908 were also written.

On April 6, I left for Revelstoke, B.C., to carry out your instructions regarding a study of arable lands in the timber berths of the Columbia river valley. The late spring and deep snow made work slow and arduous for the first two weeks, but by May 1 conditions for field work were fairly good. On April 28, Mr. D. R. Cameron arrived to assist me, and I cannot speak too highly of his uniformly good work all through the season.

We cruised by 'forties,' except as stated below, all the arable bench and bottom lands embraced by the timber berths in the valley, within the limits of the Railway Belt. For each 'forty' also a sketch map was made showing the topography and the location of the soil and timber 'types,' and for each berth covered, a general or summary report was sent in. Where, however, a uniform stand of heavy timber occurred, the berth was passed by.

In the valley of the Columbia river, south from Revelstoke, there is a large area of bottom land and low benches, say 7,000 acres, much of which will make good fruit land when cleared, well suited for small fruits and the hardier larger ones, though probably the line must be drawn at peaches and grapes. Timber berths now cover over 90 per cent of this area, and of these some 60 per cent has been cut over more or less closely. Of course, the cost of clearing off these heavy cedar slashings to fit the land for farming is high, $100 to $150 per acre, but squatters are entering, and the work of improvement will proceed rapidly as soon as a feasible scheme of co-operation is evolved among the settlers, or capital steps in to aid. In fact, during September a steam stumping outfit was introduced and is proving very satisfactory, clearing off nearly an acre on heavy cedar slashing every day. The soil is a loam of varying texture, usually sandy, and at times with a considerable mica inclusion, but on the whole decidedly fertile and sufficiently well watered for agriculture.

Wherever the moisture contained in the soil is sufficient, the stand of timber is pure cedar *(Thuya plicata)* varying in virgin stand, from 20,000 to 80,000 feet board measure per acre. On the better drained benches and slopes, either this cedar or western hemlock *(Tsuga heterophyla)* occurs, with a mixture of Douglas fir *(Pseudotsuga mucronata)* and white pine *(Pinus monticola)*, and the yield of saw stuff would vary between 10 and 30 thousand per acre. On the driest benches is a forest of pure hemlock, which is usually from 50 to 80 per cent defective, and under present conditions, not worth lumbering.

It seems only right and reasonable that these arable stretches along the river should be thrown open to bona fide settlers as rapidly as the present licensees can remove the commercial timber. By having the latter concentrate their operations under government supervision, the problem may be solved without friction arising through any undue sacrifice on the part of the lumbering interests.

Along the Columbia, north from Revelstoke, within the limits of the belt, there is very little arable land, perhaps 1,000 acres, but the valley is fairly well timbered with a varying stand of cedar, hemlock, fir and pine, which has suffered very little as yet from fire.

WORK AROUND SHUSWAP LAKE.

On June 1 we proceeded to the Shuswap Lake district to make a similar close study of the arable benches about the lake embraced within the existing timber berths. Detailed maps and reports covering this work were sent in as it progressed.

The lake comprises five long, narrow, divergent, ford-like arms, with steeply sloping rocky shores, save for occasional creek deltas or low rolling benches of agricultural utility. The soil is a light sandy loam to marl, and well suited for fruit-growing. The areas of commercially valuable saw timber about the lake are now scattered and of small extent. Probably 80 per cent of the virgin forest has been fire-swept within the past century and the second growth is still too small and patchy to be worth lumbering.

This lake region does not require irrigation, has a most delightful climate, and being only some 1,200 feet above the sea is well suited to the production of fruit of the finest appearance and quality.

I was not surprised, therefore, to find squatters located, literally, in every nook and corner. They are a good class too, as a rule, and, given a little encouragement, would very soon establish a number of prosperous communities. At present, however, development is being held back by timber limits held under license, and of course these vested interests merit adequate consideration. But while it is true that in a number of cases squatters have encroached upon, or are threatening valuable timber, it is equally true that 70 to 80 per cent of the berth land squatted upon has either been burnt over or cut over, or both, more or less recently, and the scattered remnant of merchantable saw-stuff upon it would not repay the relatively high cost of lumbering.

The whole situation points to the need of a simple land classification, and in taxing timber-berth holders a lower rental may be applied to absolute forest land, and a higher rental to rich bottom lands suitable to the valuable food crops.

PRELIMINARY WORK ON THE PROPOSED RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF RAILWAY BELT.

On completing the above berth inspection work on August 6, Mr. Cameron and myself were joined by Mr. G. A. Gutches and Mr. H. C. Wallin, who acted as my assistants for the balance of the season. For two weeks we were engaged in experimental reconnaissance work, to answer a number of questions which had arisen as to the best means of conducting the proposed rapid survey of the Railway Belt. A brief report covering the above was forwarded you at that time.

The object of this Belt survey, as I understand it, is to obtain accurate knowledge of the present actual timber conditions within the belt. That is to say:—

1. A forest map showing the location and relative area of the stands of:—
   (*a*) Merchantable saw timber.
   (*b*) Pole stuff.
   (*c*) Reproduction.
   (*d*) Unstocked.

2. Field notes to accompany above, giving:—
   (*a*) Average yield of commercial timber by types, and its percentage composition.
   (*b*) Relative accessibility of such commercial timber as measured by probable cost of lumbering.
   (*c*) Estimate of total timber now standing in the belt.

A beginning was made on this work, a narrow strip being completed across the belt at Shuswap lake. The new Atlas Legend proved satisfactory in mapping.

It would seem advisable to confine the work at first to those parts of the belt already triangulated, because the securing of a reliable 'control' survey involves a great deal of extra time, labour and expense. The mountainous nature of the country and the purpose of the survey, render a party of two to four men the most efficient working unit. Each party should travel as lightly as possible, and lose no time over irrelevant data, such as growth studies, or weather observations.

Parties at work might be shifted once or twice during the season, to take full advantage of the varying weather and climatic conditions within the belt.

LOCATING NEW RESERVES.

The following three weeks were employed in locating suitable boundaries for the proposed new forest reserves along the high 'Mount Ida' ridge south of Salmon Arm (48 square miles), and the rough 'Fly Hill' country to the west (254 square miles).

The environs of the present Martin Mountain reserve were also examined with a view to extension. With all of this work I found local settlers in full sympathy and accord.

In the boundary location, the object sought was to so place the 'line' as to exclude from the proposed reserve all lands of actual or possible agricultural utility, without, however, sacrificing unduly the necessity for a reasonable compactness of area and regularity of outline.

Southeast of the Martin Mountain reserve lie some 20 square miles of rough, rocky lands, which should be included therein. The Mount Ida watershed, largely fire-swept about forty years ago, now carries valuable young stands of pine and fir, which can only be protected by reserving the area.

The 'Fly Hill' area is certainly well suited to fulfil the purposes of a forest reserve, especially as regards the all important local question of water supply. A dozen large creeks and many smaller ones originate there; and, furthermore, it is

probable that this extensive tract of forest does not a little to prevent the further encroachment of the 'dry belt' into the now fertile and well watered Salmon Arm locality.

On September 15, following your instructions, we started to make a reconnaissance survey of the proposed Nicola forest reserve, a rocky, mountainous plateau southeast of Ashcroft, having a general elevation of 3,000 to 6,000 feet, and embracing 620 square miles. This work was completed October 20, when full reports and maps depicting the conditions were forwarded to Ottawa. In this work, besides examining the timber, the soil conditions, and the agricultural possibilities of the interior, we located the most suitable boundary line round the whole area.

General Conditions.—The entire area is rough, mountainous country, with a number of peaks in the neighbourhood of 6,000 feet. It has everywhere been fire-swept time and again within the past half century, resulting either in serious defect to, or total destruction of, the original stands of timber. To-day there is no tract of timber within the whole area which, under present market conditions, would yield a profit over the high cost of logging. Perhaps 25 per cent of the total area, chiefly confined to the lower fir and bullpine slopes down the west side, offers fair summer range. The other 75 per cent, except for a half dozen homesteads in the 'Highland' and 'Skukum' valleys, is useless for farming or grazing. It is absolute forest land.

Water.—In the depressions of the lofty upper plateau are a considerable number of small lakes, the source of some twenty creeks, each one of which could be utilized ten times over in developing the country below.

Already the settlers are contending for control of these streams, for this is the heart of the 'dry belt.' Their flow governs the fertility and prosperity of large tributary localities, and only the presence of a forest reserve on these hills can render their flow a permanent, maximum and uniform one.

Timbers.—The upper plateau carries a monotonous stand of lodgepole pine (*P. murrayana*), about half of which has reached small pole size, i.e., four to eight inches D.B.H.; the other half is mere reproduction. The pole stuff would now cut 10 to 20 cords of fuel per acre, but if fire can be excluded it will in a few years form extensive and valuable stands of tie timber. The fir and bullpine on the slopes below are for the most part short, very limby and badly fire-scarred, yielding on the average from 500 to 2,000 feet B.M. of coarse lumber per acre.

Soil.—Repeated severe fires have largely destroyed the soils in the lodgepole zone, and granite, dolomite or volcanic pumice everywhere obtrude. On the lower slopes the soil is a rich, light, powdery loam, but everywhere exceedingly dry.

Remarks.—Natural reproductive conditions are splendid and every denuded area is rapidly reclothed with lodgepole pine or Douglas fir, according to altitude.

During the last week of October I looked over a large irrigation project near the source of Hat creek, and by your instructions laid out a convenient quarter section upon which 50,000 feet of fir might be cut for flume construction.

In addition I framed a set of logging rules designed to render the securing of this timber easy and inexpensive, while adequately protecting the best interests of the reserve.

On November 11 I reached Dauphin, Manitoba, to act under your general directions during the winter in the work of reserve administration and inspection, and especially to become familiar with the present methods of handling local reserve business, under land office regulations.

Between November 18 and 27 I drove some 250 miles round and through the Lake Manitoba West Forest reserve, and on return furnished you with a report on the general conditions prevailing.

This reserve has suffered extremely from fires. In 1889 a very fierce and wide-spread fire swept over 70 per cent of the whole, killing all the timber in its path, except some scrubby poplar and a few spruce bluffs. In October of 1909 another

serious fire occurred, burning some 35 square miles, over half of the whole reserve. But while the damage from this fire was severe, it was confined largely to young or half grown poplar, which had sprung up since previous fires. The reserve is a most difficult one to protect, there being always ready a highly inflammable mixture of debris, pea-vine, and reproduction, to which may be added extensive marshes and prevailing high winds. Only the most complete system of fire lines and patrol could guarantee its future safety.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES R. DICKSON,
Assistant Inspector Forest Reserves.

APPENDIX No. 3.

REPORT OF G. A. GUTCHES.

ALBUQUERQUE, M., April 22, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to forward you a brief report of work done for the Forestry Branch from June 1, 1909, to January 10, 1910.

On June 2 I received instructions to proceed without delay to Golden, B.C., for the purpose of making an examination of the lands included in the timber berths lying along the Columbia river from the south boundary of the Railway Belt northwest to Donald, and also the berths adjacent to the Black Water and Blue Water rivers, northwest from Donald, to the north boundary of the Railway Belt.

The necessity for the examination was caused by settlers squatting upon the land leased as timber berths. The squatters maintained that there was not enough timber upon the land to warrant the lumber companies withholding it from homestead entry. The lumber companies were apparently reluctant to relinquish their hold upon the land so long as there was even a sign of timber. In choosing the lands that should be opened for homestead entry, the quantity of timber thereon was the first consideration. As a general rule, all lands not having 80,000 feet, board measure, to the forty, were considered as being denuded of merchantable timber and open for homestead entry.

The second consideration was the general possibilities of the land for agricultural purposes. At the time of examination no attempts at agriculture or fruit raising had been made on the benches and only very little on the bottom lands. Potatoes, grain, vegetables and small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, &c., are grown with success upon the bottom lands. The outcome of the apple industry is still doubtful, although some species, such as Bismarck, Wolf River, Duchess and Yellow Transparent, appear to stand the climate very well.

With these principles in view, all the flat lands on both banks of the Columbia river were recommended for entry. All bench lands on the east bank of the river were recommended for entry, providing there were not more than 80,000 feet, board measure, to the forty. In case there was over this amount, the lumber companies were given from one to three years to remove the timber, and after the expiration of this period, it was recommended that the land be opened for settlement. All the bench lands on the west side of the river were withheld from homstead entry. This was due

to the fact that up to the present time no agricultural work had been attempted on the benches, and until those on the east side had been found suitable for cultivation, it would be impracticable to open the benches on the west side.

Timber berths numbers 47 and 20, along the Black and Blue Water rivers, are for the most part covered by merchantable timber. Berth number 47 is covered by an especially fine stand of spruce, fir, pine and cedar.

On August 1, 1909, I reported to Mr. Dickson at Sicamous, and worked with him until October 20. On November 1, I reported at Ottawa, and commenced work on the compilation of the data secured by Mr. MacMillan, relating to the forest products of Canada for the year 1908. The results were published as Bulletin No. 8.

Respectfully submitted,

G. A. GUTCHES.

APPENDIX No. 4.

REPORT OF JAS. LEAMY.

Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Office,
New Westminster, B.C., December 8, 1909.

R. H. Campbell, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report covering the protection of the forests in the Railway Belt in this province from fire during the season of 1909. The early part of the season in the month of May was very dry, and consequently dangerous from the standpoint of fires, but taking the season as a whole it was very satisfactory.

In the Palliser district, over which Mr. Frank Butwell had charge, four fires occurred, none of which destroyed any standing timber.

In Mr. Jas. C. Sheirlock's district, comprising the Beaver river and from Donald to Surprise rapids on the north boundary of the Railway Belt, no fires of any consequence occurred.

In the district presided over by Mr. Frank Ashdown, along the Columbia river on both sides from the south boundary of the Railway Belt and north to Donald, three fires occurred, none of which were the cause of destroying any timber.

In the Revelstoke district, over which Mr. R. J. Stewart had control last season, with Messrs. J. P. Kennedy, F. Y. Abey, Henry Cooke, Fred. E. Forrest, T. L. Woolsey, J. Mizon, W. J. Dickey and Henry A. Morris, as assistants, and which extends east to Glacier, west to Craigellachie, and north and south along the Columbia river to the boundary of the Railway Belt, eighteen fires occurred, in all of which approximately 10,000 feet B.M. of timber was destroyed. The most serious fire in this district occurred at Three Valley on June 7, when the sawmill of the Mundy Lumber Company was completely destroyed, together with a bridge in their logging railway, but fortunately no lumber or other timber was destroyed there.

In the Sicamous district, with Mr. J. D. McGuire as fire ranger, some three or four fires occurred, one of which threatened to destroy the southern portion of the Larch Hills Forest reserve, but was promptly attended to by the ranger, with the result that no damage occurred to standing timber. A very serious fire occurred along the Salmon river in this district in the early part of the season, running entirely over homestead lands and causing a great deal of damage to the settlers, who in some

cases lost the whole of their buildings. I went over this district some time afterwards, and while the loss occasioned was very much to be regretted, it was generally considered that it will have a good effect, as this fire cleaned up all the debris which in years past had been left lying on the ground and thus makes the security of the settlers from fire more permanent in the future. A fire also ran along the Spillimacheen river between Mara and Enderby, largely on logged and homestead lands. This fire was the cause of killing some timber on timber berth 402, but it will not be a total loss if removed within a reasonable time.

In the Notch Hill and Shuswap Lake districts, over which Mr. W. R. Peacock patrolled, no serious fires occurred, and this fact I attribute largely to your foresight in allowing me to keep the gasoline boat constantly patrolling the waters of Shuswap Lake and Seymour Arm. Many fires were discovered in an incipient stage by the ranger in charge of the boat, and some of these he was able to extinguish himself, but when assistance was required by having the boat at his command he could readily secure the same, and also inform Rangers Peacock and McGuire of such fires. I found it necessary to employ an assistant to Mr. Peacock to patrol Adams lake and vicinity for a short time, and in this connection I may say that next year I believe it will be necessary to employ a man to patrol these waters during the whole of the season, as this district is now coming into prominence through the valuable timber which adjoins the lake on either side. Sportsmen also visit this locality and it will therefore be necessary that it should receive proper attention. A fire occurred in Turtle valley, which would seem to have been set by parties who hold grazing leases thereon, and who were desirous of burning some of the debris left on the ground and thus enlarge the grazing area. No damage to standing timber was done thereby.

In the Enderby and Mabel Lake districts, over which Mr. Robert Johnstone patrolled, two fires occurred, one on timber berth 408, in which approximately 50,000 feet, board measure, of timber was fire-killed, and the other on timber berth 238, in which four acres was burned over, and approximately 50,000 feet, board measure, of standing timber destroyed.

In the Falkland and Salmon River districts, patrolled by Mr. John Bell, no timber was destroyed from public lands.

Mr. Angus McGillvray, who patrolled the Shuswap, Lytton and Nicola districts, was successful in preventing the occurrence of any fires.

Along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, between Yale and North Bend, which was patrolled by Mr. Wm. Teague, several fires occurred, none of which did any damage other than to the property of the railway company in burning fences, &c.

In the Mission district, Mr. F. W. Hughes was successful in preventing any serious fires. I found it necessary to employ an assistant to Mr. Hughes this season, in the person of Mr. R. Siddall, who patrolled the Harrison Lake district, including Chehalis and Suicide creeks, on which is situated some of the very best timber in the Railway Belt. Mr. Siddall patrolled this district in such a careful manner that I am able to report no timber whatever destroyed during this season, and with your permission I propose to again employ a ranger in that district next year.

In the Sumas district, which embraces Cultus and Sumas lakes, Rangers Messrs. M. G. and Jasper Fadden prevented the occurrence of any serious fires, although several small fires took place, set in most cases by squatters on limits, in the vicinity of the lakes mentioned.

In the Abbotsford district, patrolled by Mr. John Ball and assistants Messrs. L. J Chapman and John Dennison, no timber whatever was destroyed, although these rangers were many times threatened with serious fires crossing from the boundary line.

On the Stave river, patrolled by Mr. D. Gilchrist, one fire occurred in which, however, no merchantable timber was destroyed.

In the Coquitlam River and Pitt Lakes districts, the ranger, Mr. M. Marshall, succeeded in preventing any timber from being destroyed, although four fires did actually occur in this district.

In the Port Haney and Lillooet districts, patrolled by Mr. M. Martyn, who also has supervision over Rangers Gilchrist, Marshall and Tweddell, no timber was destroyed.

On the North Arm of Burrard inlet, patrolled by Ranger Tweddell, no fires of any importance occurred, and this fact speaks very highly for the ranger mentioned, in view of the large number of campers who locate along these waters during the summer season.

In the Surrey district, Chief Ranger Johnson and his assistants, Messrs. Jas. Jamieson, Geo. E. Gairns and A. Buck, through constant vigilance prevented the loss of any merchantable timber. I was compelled to employ an additional ranger in that district last season, owing to the many new settlers coming in, many of whom are in ignorance of the laws regarding the setting out of fires.

Clause 5, chapter 84, intituled 'An Act to preserve the forest from destruction by fire,' which was passed at the last session of the Legislature in this province, and which reads as follows: 'It shall not be lawful for any person, by himself, his agent, servant, or contractor, to set out, or cause to be set out or started, between the first of May and the first day of October in each year, within any fire district, any fire for the purpose of clearing land, unless such owner or occupier of any land on which fire shall be so made or started for the purpose of clearing the same shall have obtained a permit, under the hand of the fire warden, assistant fire warden, government agent, gold commissioner, timber inspector, forest ranger, mining recorder, provincial police officer, or constable, or any other officer appointed under the provisions of this Act to enforce the provisions and requirements thereof, and the owner or occupier of any land on which fire shall be so made or started for the purpose of clearing the same shall, by himself, his agent, servant, or contractor, constantly watch over, manage and care for such fire, and observe every reasonable care and precaution to prevent such fire from spreading as aforesaid,' has proven to be legislation of a practical kind, and will tend in future to diminish the number of fires. As you are aware, our rangers have no authority to issue fire permits, but the provincial officers have been found willing and anxious at all times to discuss with our rangers the advisability of issuing permits where they are likely to affect Dominion timber. This is, of course, as it should be, because if we are to have any success in our endeavour to preserve the forests from destruction by fires we must have a combined effort on the part of the Dominion and provincial rangers. I have at all times advised the rangers in the first place, to make it a point to know their district thoroughly, by becoming acquainted with every camp and road therein, so that they may have a knowledge of the quickest way of getting from one point to another; in the second place, to become acquainted with as many of the settlers and other residents as possible, and endeavour to get them all interested in the protection of the forest, not through fear of the law, but by appealing to their common sense and patriotism. When we fail in this way it is of course necessary to enlist the aid of the law, and during the past season our rangers were the means of securing the conviction of several parties who disregarded the warning given to them.

In summing up, I find that approximately 110,000 feet B.M. of timber was destroyed in the whole of the Railway Belt from fire during the season, and considering the many railways which traverse the belt and the many new settlers coming in, I feel that the small loss of timber is a matter for congratulation, and I must express my deep appreciation of the faithful services given by every ranger, to whose efforts I attribute whatever success has been obtained. I must also thank you for your valuable assistance in the many matters which required consideration during the season.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LEAMY,
Crown Timber Agent.

APPENDIX No. 5.

REPORT OF W. I. MARGACH, CHIEF FOREST RANGER.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, February 7, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to report on the work done by fire rangers between the international boundary and the Saskatchewan river during 1909. Twelve mounted rangers were employed, and twenty-one fires are reported to have been extinguished by the rangers, the amount spent being $3,280 in the patrol work, and a further sum of $478.20 in fighting fires. Of this amount $470.70 was spent on the Cooking Lake forest reserve, and in protecting the Elk park which immediately adjoins the Cooking Lake reserve on the north. The rangers' duty was doing patrol work and putting out any fires that they might find, of which twenty-one are reported to have been put out before burning any greater area than five acres, with the exception of the Cooking Lake forest reserve fire, of which you have a report in detail.

The rangers were employed during April and May before vegetation was started, and from August to October, which was a very dry period. During this latter period four convictions were obtained of parties using fire contrary to fire ordinances, and fined penalties from $25 to $100.

The area on which these rangers were expected to patrol is approximately 9,000 square miles, in which there are 2,500 square miles licensed as timber berths, and 500 square miles of mature timber not under license, 2,500 square miles of young timber of over 25 years' growth, 3,000 square miles of timber of less than 25 years' growth, and 500 square miles of grass or meadow land.

Respecting the licensed area, from information obtained from the lessees of the berths, from agents and woodsmen and fire rangers, together with what personal knowledge I have, this area is estimated at 1,780,000,000 feet B.M. If the royalty charge of 50 cents per thousand was the only interest held by the Dominion it would represent, on a stumpage for each square mile of 712,000 feet B.M., the sum of $356 per mile. In the protection of the same there was spent $3,280, or in round numbers, $1.84 for each million, or three-eighths of one per cent of the royalty value. There is also received annually from this area a rental of $12,500, 25 per cent of which is spent in protection from fire, leaving $356 per mile, the stumpage value, bearing no part in the charge. This is not the only value. The licensees value their interest at $1 per thousand on 712,000 feet per square mile, giving us $712 per mile, and royalty $356, being a total value per square mile of $1,068.

Then the 500 square miles still vested in the Crown of like timber being 356,000,000, at $1.50 per thousand, gives a value of $534,000. I would not say that there is not three times this area of mature timber not under license. Again, 2,500 square miles of timber of over 25 years' growth will, if given protection, have an immediate commercial value. This can only be estimated by taking the cost of the production of such an area by scientific forestry, and, if taken this way will, I believe, give a greater value than that which I have estimated the mature timber at. The value of the 3,000 square miles of timber of less than 25 years' growth can be obtained by the same method.

The rangers I found to be all capable men, and I have always had a most hearty support from them when extra work was required during dry periods. The remuneration is not sufficient to hold the most capable men. Twelve men receiving an average of $273.33 for the season, no allowance being made for the maintenance of themselves

or their mounts, is not, in my opinion, sufficient, and the service we get is fully equal to the amount paid. Another objection is that there is no permanent employment for the ranger.

I have tried to impress the timber value of the east slope of the mountains south of the Saskatchewan river, as it is to-day, with its proximity to the farms, cities and towns, having a market consuming 300,000,000 feet annually, the timber lying on rivers and streams capable of carrying the product of the forest to the wheat lands, cities and towns. For these reasons I expect to see the day when this timber will have a stumpage value of $5 per thousand feet. In the early eighties the province of Ontario received, including bonuses per thousand Doyle Log Rule, $1 per thousand; to-day the same stumpage would bring $8 to $10.

The summer of 1883 I spent entering United States land on the upper peninsula, Michigan, and the said lands had an upset price of $1.25 per acre, no reservations being made. I did not make entries of mineral or timber land that had not 50,000 feet, that is, my employers at that time put $1 as the stumpage value. To-day that timber would be worth from $12 to $15 on the stump, so that the protection of timber is a good investment to the state when the timber is mature.

Nature has reproduced a large forest of spruce and pine, a work which many foresters could not do unless capitalized with a large amount of money. Therefore this area is worthy of protection, as it has a commercial value equal to the amount which would be required to reproduce the same by scientific forestry.

Protection could be best made, in my opinion, by improving the natural conditions of the forest by cleaning the debris, making fire breaks, connecting natural breaks, patrolling, making the forest accessible to the public, and by improving the saddle trails. In doing so you will arouse an interest in the forest and the forest's wealth, that is, making the product accessible to the public on the easiest possible conditions, making it easy of access, encourage the spirit that the public are the owners, and let this branch of the department show the public that it is alive to the question by taking active protective measures, not against the public, but for the public, not for corporations or others, only the people.

Leaving all side issues, such as water supply, out of the question, the forest and its products can stand alone with the public.

Your obedient servant,

W. I. MARGACH,
Chief Forest Ranger.

APPENDIX No. 6.

REPORT OF H. A. CONROY.

OTTAWA, January 17, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—With reference to your suggestion that I should give a report upon the fire guardians of the north, I beg to say that the men employed as overseers are, in my opinion, the best that can be secured.

To commence with, Peter Loutit, of Fort Chipewyan, has that part of the Athabaska river north from McMurray to Smith's Landing, a rather long distance to travel. This section is fringed with a heavy growth of spruce and black bark poplar.

The spruce is quite large, and from an economical standpoint will be of great value in the future. A considerable part of this country is also excellent for agricultural purposes.

I might be permitted here to say that the Forestry Branch is doing a great amount of good in the conservation of the timber which might otherwise be destroyed by fire.

From McMurray southwest to Athabaska Landing there is quite a quantity of valuable spruce and poplar which has been saved by the watchfulness of the guardian, William Biggs, who makes his trips up and down that section of the river. He is one of the most useful men in the north.

From Athabaska Landing to Lesser Slave lake is guarded by Thomas Lylock, who is an expert canoeist and is thoroughly acquainted with the country. He is very energetic in his work, and it is said by all who know him that he saved a large amount of timber since his appointment. He travels both by land and water.

I would just mention here that all the guardians in the north can speak the native language, and by that means can secure help in extinguishing fires and gain information which may be very essential to them.

Our next section is from Lesser Slave lake to Sturgeon, north about 40 or 50 miles and southwest about 100 miles. This portion is guarded by Samuel Cunningham, a very intelligent half-breed, who is thoroughly acquainted with the country and knows where the best timber is to be found. From information received I find that he has done excellent work.

The next section is on the Peace river. This part of the country, I think, is the best in the province and should have close attention, as the settlers who come in and camp for a time leave their fires alive and when a breeze blows up a forest fire is started.

There is quite a large fringe of timber along the banks of the small rivers, such as the Hart and Smoky rivers, which will become valuable in the near future, as it will be required for the use of the incoming settlers.

Mr. McDonald has from Peace River crossing about 60 miles west to Dunvegan and down about 75 miles. This is quite a long trip, and as the current is very swift travelling up stream is rather difficult. He has certainly done very satisfactory work and is a capable and intelligent guardian.

I appointed one man, St. Pierre Fergusson, an intelligent half-breed, to guard the south side of Peace river and in and around the Grande Prairie. He, I believe, has also done good work.

I think that two more men should be appointed on the Lower Peace river, and if the Forestry Branch approved of this I would recommend George Cotter as one of these rangers. He could guard that portion lying in and around Vermilion and up and down the chutes and probably from Vermilion to Wolverine Point. That would still leave the Lower Peace without any guardian.

Another should be appointed from Chipewyan to look after that part of the country between Fort Resolution and Fort Smith.

If authority is given I will see that none but good men are appointed.

In conclusion I beg to say that these guardians have done very satisfactory work, and by their vigilance have saved the country an immense amount of valuable timber.

I regret very much to state that the department has lost a valuable man in the death of Peter Loutit, who was drowned while in the discharge of his duty.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. CONROY,
Inspector Treaty 8.

APPENDIX No. 7.

REPORT OF JOHN A. C. CAMERON, FOREST RANGER.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, February 2, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to report on the work done under my instructions in forest fire protection during the past year, 1909.

Owing to the amount of railway construction, surveying of railway lines and Dominion lands, exploring of timber and minerals, lumbering and river driving, being carried on in the district which is under my supervision, it is perhaps the most difficult territory in Alberta to patrol, and one in which there is most danger from fire.

From the reports of the fire rangers who worked under my instuctions, and from my own knowledge, I do not believe there has been 50,000 feet of green merchantable timber destroyed during the year, and perhaps 25,000 feet fire-killed. We had fires and a number of them, but they were in blown down timber and windfall slashes; also in the ground.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. C. CAMERON,
Forest Ranger.

APPENDIX No. 8.

REPORT OF A. L. ROBERTSON, FOREST RANGER.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASKATCHEWAN, February 10, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit the following report in connection with the forest fire protective service in the Northwest, Saskatchewan. The fire rangers under my supervision have been successful in preventing fires from reaching timber of commercial value. No forest fires occurred where timber of milling quality was damaged to the least extent.

Many small fires occurred through carelessness of settlers clearing land and subcontractors clearing timber from right-of-way of Canadian Northern railway line under construction between Prince Albert and Crooked Lake, a distance of 100 miles; about 70 miles of which is wooded with poplar, jackpine and spruce. The fire ranger succeeded in preventing fire from reaching the densely timbered blocks of spruce and pine under such dry weather conditions as prevailed in the west from early in July up to the snowfall, along the right-of-way, where from 30 to 40 miles were being fired, at the same time keeping such fires as escaped through lack of vigilance on the part of the men doing the work from spreading into large timber. None of the fires got more than from a few hundred yards to three-quarters of a mile from the right-of-way. This shows that the services performed by fire rangers C. S. Gladstone, Jas. Keating and John McBride were most strenuous. Wherever the fire got away from the right-of-way the damage was done to the young growing timber, and in no case did the fire reach such an extent that it could be classed as a forest fire. They were

all ground fires, consuming the forest cover of dry leaves and twigs. The most serious of the ground fires escaped from the right-of-way on section 11-49-1-W. 2nd meridian, and ran over an area of approximately one and a half miles in extent. The area had been cut over for railway ties many years ago, and was reforesting with a dense growth of banksian pine from five to twenty years' growth. About 60 per cent of this young timber was fire-killed.

Another fire escaped from the right-of-way north of Shell river, in township 50-4-W. 2nd meridian. This fire spread back from the right-of-way into reforesting banksian pine, and was also a ground fire. Owing to the great amount of debris from timber cut by settlers for building purposes and fuel, and the dense growth of young pine, it was impossible to stop the fire by beating it out, which is the only method that can be applied to ground fires. This fire burned in a zig-zag direction, covering approximately three-quarters of a section of land, and fire killed 50 per cent of the young trees. Less than two per cent of the timber that had reached twenty-five years' growth and over was injured, as the fire was not sufficiently intense to injure the thick bark. These were the only fires of any consequence that occurred in the conifer timbered area in my district.

The Canadian Northern right-of-way, from township 50-4-W. 3rd meridian to Crooked lake, passes through a poplar timbered land, except about a mile of construction which intersects block 19, T.B. 1049. All the large timber was removed from this block two years ago. Especial care was taken in clearing the right-of-way through the portion of timber berth. Many fires escaped from the right-of-way in the poplar timber area, but no timber of merchantable value other than for fuel purposes was fire-killed. The great danger from these fires was that it would reach the timber berths at Stump lake and Crooked lake owing to the dry condition of all vegetable growth. I went over the right-of-way in September and found that existing conditions were likely to prove serious, and decided to take immediate action in putting a stop to firing the timber out from the right-of-way during the day time. The manager in charge on the construction and the chief engineer promised to make every effort to prevent further danger from fire escaping from the works under their charge.

I engaged Mr. John McBride, an experienced bushman, as forest fire ranger to take charge of the last 40 miles of clearing the right-of-way from between 52 and 53, 7-W. 3rd meridian to end of construction. No fires got away from the right-of-way under Mr. McBride's supervision or from the right-of-way at any point from Shellbrook to Crooked lake after October 1.

No fires occurred in the district supervised by Mr. A. McBeth, forest fire ranger in Sturgeon Lake timber limits, including Sandy Lake and Angling Lake limits.

The area supervised by Mr. D. McLeod was also without fires for the first time in twenty years.

Fire Ranger Heedrick supervised a district in which there were many difficulties owing to the increase of settlers, and the lands within the boundary of his district are very scrubby. The occupants of lands were in the habit of taking every opportunity to set fires to clear the land. Early in the spring settlers were warned to observe the regulations in respect to setting out fires for clearance purposes, and as a result there were no fires started this way. Only one fire occurred in Mr. Heedrick's district. This was caused by parties driving through Sand Hills Forest reserve, throwing away a match into the dry grass. The fire ran over an area of about three acres in reforesting banksian pine of from twelve to fifteen years' growth, girdling about sixty per cent of the trees in that area.

Fire Ranger Douglas' district, extending from range 12, west 3rd meridian, to the 4th meridian, and from Battleford to Isle à la Crosse, is entirely too large an area for one officer to cruise over and do effective work. However, Mr. Douglas did very effective work during his term of service. Several fires were started by settlers through carelessness. Legal proceedings were taken against the parties responsible

for starting the fires and fines imposed on them. These were ground fires which did not do any damage to timber of commercial value except the poplar suitable for fuel purposes.

Mr. W. E. Gladstone, who did forest fire ranging in Pines Forest reserve, was very successful in keeping that area free from fire. The locomotive on the Canadian Northern line caused much trouble in the early spring through starting fires along the right-of-way, the regulations in respect to providing fire screens on the smoke-stacks of their locomotives not being complied with. The claim is made by the engineers that a fire screen which is situated inside the smoke-stack is kept closed when passing through timbered area. This screen is not sufficiently effective to prevent cinders from escaping from the smoke-stack. I would suggest that the regulations require all engines used on lines passing through wooded areas to be equipped with fire screens on the top of the smoke-stacks, and that the fines for non-compliance with the regulations be made sufficiently heavy to ensure observance.

This winter's timbering operations in my district will reach a cut of about 40,000,000 feet, board measure. This includes timber under license, special permit berth and settlers' free permits. The season has been most favourable for logging operations. There has been a noticeable decrease in the quantity of cordwood cutting on government land this winter. The jackpine suitable for cordwood is from seven to ten miles from Prince Albert, and owing to much of the land nearer the city having been settled, the timber which is suitable for cordwood is removed for clearance purposes and marketed in the city.

Loggers on timber berths, railway tie makers, settlers cutting timber on free permits, and cordwood cutters make no effort to dispose of the waste timber such as tree tops, limbs and timber felled and found too far decayed to be of any use. This waste timber is not disturbed unless it is found necessary to do so in clearing roads to the skidways. Another dangerous practice followed by large operators is to pile timber removed from log roads along both sides of the road, and the quantity removed from a space between 30 and 50 feet, after drying a year or two, is a source of great danger to the green timber, as it would be impossible to fight a fire if it got into debris distributed along a distance of from one to five miles.

Your obedient servant,

A. L. ROBERTSON,
Forest Ranger.

APPENDIX No. 9.

REPORT OF E. HAWKE, FOREST RANGER.

MELFORT, SASKATCHEWAN, January 31, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—In making a report of work done in fire ranging, I am pleased to say, we have had a most successful season; only two small fires to report. The fire ran partly over the berth of A. Marcotte, on section 17-45-4 west 2nd meridian. None of this timber will be destroyed if operations could be commenced at an early date and the burnt timber removed.

There was also a fire in berth 1071 (McDonald's), Crooked river. This fire appears to have been started by the surveyor, in township 39, between ranges 7 and 8. When our ranger visited the above limit the fire was all out, but we will not be able to estimate the damage until next spring. We do not consider it serious.

Yours truly,

E. HAWKE,
Forest Ranger.

APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF ANDREW FREEMAN.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, March 21, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report, respecting forest fires in this district, for the year 1909.

Acting under your instructions, I had fire warning notices posted, during the spring and summer, throughout the entire district where there was any likelihood of fires starting. These notices were printed in the English, French, Icelandic and Galician languages, and distributed through the various settlements and timber areas from the international boundary line as far north as Norway House on the Nelson river. The rangers who posted these notices made special efforts to warn settlers of the great danger from bush fires, and to draw their attention to the penalties provided by the statutes in cases where persons start fires and allow the same to get beyond their control. I am satisfied that these precautions taken at that particular time greatly lessened the damage done by forest fires last year, which was one of the driest ever known in this province.

In the district east of the Red river only two fires were reported by our rangers. Both of these occurred in June. The first one started close to the Canadian Northern railway track near Badger and damaged or destroyed the timber on about two and a half square miles, and about 150 cords of wood piled in the bush. The timber on the burnt area was all small and suitable only for cordwood. The inspector states in his report that he is of the opinion that this fire started from the locomotives of the Canadian Northern Railway Company.

The second fire occurred in township 18, range 7, east of the 1st meridian. The ranger reports, however, that 'very little damage was done, as the fire ran along a sand ridge and destroyed only dry jackpine, damaged by fire about six years ago.' He was unable to ascertain how this fire started.

Two serious fires occurred in the northern district: the first early in June on the Nelson river, below Norway House, and the second near Dog lake, east of the narrows of Lake Manitoba.

When our forest ranger visited Norway House, about July 20, the fire had burned over a considerable tract along the west bank of the river, and in some places three or four miles back. Heavy rains, however, extinguished this fire between July 24 and 28. I have not yet been able to procure any further report on this fire, or an estimate as to the extent of the damage done. The ranger and the officials at the post mentioned are of the opinion that the fire in question was started by Indians. In connection with this matter, I wish to point out that it is practically impossible for

this office to post fire warning notices further north than Norway House. I consider it necessary, however, that some steps should be taken to warn the Indians in the northern country of the great danger of forest fires, and, as far as possible, impress upon them the necessity of protecting the timber and not allowing fires to get beyond their control. I would respectfully suggest that your department should, if possible, make some arrangement with the Indian Commissioner whereby notices of this kind would be distributed on the various reserves where treaty money is paid.

The fire near Dog lake, referred to above, occurred in September, where a considerable area was more or less damaged and many settlers lost their hay as well as some buildings, but no loss of life was reported. The ranger who investigated and reported on this fire states that 'there was not much damage done to valuable timber, namely the spruce and tamarack, the fire having run mostly along the higher land covered by poplar, and through hay meadows.'

During the month of September and the first part of October, there was practically no rainfall in the northwest part of this district, and the timber in that section was at one time in great danger, as fires had started in several places, but, from a report received from our ranger at Dauphin, it appears that comparatively small damage was done, as snow fell throughout the district about October 10, which put out these fires.

Since that time no reports of fire in any part of the Winnipeg district have reached this office.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW FREEMAN,
Assistant Crown Timber Agent.

APPENDIX No. 11.

REPORT OF NORMAN M. ROSS.

INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN, March 31, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my tenth annual report for the period dating from March 27, 1909.

The past season has been on the whole favourable to nursery work and tree planting generally. The winter of 1908-9, though severe, caused no particular injury on the nursery as there was a fair amount of snow held on the heeled-in stock and transplanted conifers. The large open plots of one-year ash were, however, swept entirely bare of snow and as a consequence a large percentage of the seedlings failed to start growth in the spring. Reports from the various outside plantations show that there was no unusual winter killing among the older trees except in a few places where local conditions were unfavourable to an early maturing of the new growth in the previous fall.

Spring opened very late, but once warm weather started we had no very cold spells or late spring frosts. In most districts weather conditions during the planting season were favourable with an unusual amount of rain during the early summer, causing strong and rapid growth. The latter part of the season was exceptionally dry, making conditions favourable to early maturing of the new growth. At Indian Head the ground froze up November 11.

Owing to the early part of the season being so wet the rust on the cottonwood was very prevalent in certain districts. This rust is very unsightly and causes the trees to lose their leaves early in the fall. No doubt if the same trees are badly attacked in successive seasons the result might be disastrous, but when occurring only occasionally no great injury is apparent.

We have received many reports of the winter killing of Manitoba maples sent out from the nursery in 1908. In some cases only the tops were cut back, in others both root and stem were completely killed. This loss was due to using seed collected in Dakota. Owing to a scarcity of seed in the Canadian West arrangements were made to have a supply picked in the northern part of North Dakota. As we had no direct control over the collectors it is more than probable that some of the seed was got from further south, the result being a crop of seedlings of a less hardy strain than those produced from our native seed. A few years ago we had a similar experience with seed obtained from Minnesota, also with elm seed got from the eastern states. In the latter case, however, the entire stand of seedlings was killed in the nursery during their first winter. These failures show the uselessness of importing seed from districts where the growing season is longer than ours.

In certain parts of Southern and Western Alberta more or less injury from winter killing is experienced every year. Mr. Arch. Mitchell in his report takes up this particular question more fully. In this special district we shall have to rely mostly upon Russian poplars, willows and caragana, as being the most hardy varieties. We are at the nursery increasing our stocks of these in order to make a larger distribution of them in the most unfavourable sections.

INSPECTION WORK.

During the summer the inspection of the outside plantings was divided into eight districts, covered by the following inspectors: A. Mitchell, A. P. Stevenson, J. Caldwell, A. Mackintosh, W. Guiton, Jas. Kay, Jas. N. B. McDonald, J. H. Ferguson. These inspectors have each made a detailed report of the season's work and, as usual, these reports are very favourable and indicate a continually increasing interest in tree planting.

The demand for planting stock is greater this season than ever before, without any corresponding increase in the quantity of nursery stock available for distribution. This shortage of stock was due to two causes, one being a scarcity of maple seed, the other the killing out of about 50 per cent of our one-year ash seedlings owing to lack of snow covering during the winter.

There is no doubt, however, that at the present rate of increase we cannot hope to keep pace with the demand unless our equipment is correspondingly enlarged. The following table will show how great this increase is, and we have been forced to cut down the average number of trees supplied to each applicant, from 1,400 in 1908, to about half that number this spring, though the total number of trees available for distribution is nearly twice what it was in 1908.

—	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of applicants on Inspectors' books	3,734	5,723	*8,318
Number of applicants to receive trees	1,424	2,010	3,173
Number of trees distributed	1,800,000	2,570,000	2,533,600
Average number of trees per man	1,400	1,200	798
New applications	.....	2,235	*3,832

Numbers marked * are approximate only as lists cannot be definitely made up till later.

In future years farmers wishing to plant will of necessity have to rely considerably on other sources than the Forestry Branch for a great deal of the planting material they will require. It is the intention to work up and distribute in future a large stock of willows. When a few trees of cottonwood. Russian poplar and willows are well established on a farm the owner will have no difficulty in obtaining plenty of cuttings on his own place to increase his plantations. There is no reason either, if farmers could only realize it, why every man should not grow quite easily all the maple and ash he may require in a small corner of the vegetable garden. It is no more difficult than cultivating a crop of peas or onions.

OFFICE WORK.

The office staff this winter consists of Mr. Mitchell and four inspectors, with Miss Lauder, who has charge of the records, and an assistant stenographer and bookkeeper. During the summer the office work is lighter, the inspectors taking up their outside work from May till November. The correspondence and other work of the office have naturally kept pace with the general development. The following figures show briefly the amount of work handled in this office:—

—	1908-9. (to March '09.)	1909-10. Apl. '09-Mar. '10.
Number of planting plans prepared	1,002	1,714
Number of pieces of mail received	7,723	12,447
Number of pieces of mail sent out	8,431	*16,059
Number of new files added	3,640	3,902

* This does not include bulletins, these being sent from the office at Ottawa.

Besides the general correspondence a great deal of work is entailed in making up the annual distribution and inspectors' lists, keeping the card index up to date, &c.

EXHIBITS.

During the past season an exhibit was prepared for both the Brandon and Calgary summer fairs. These exhibits, as in former years, consisted mainly of enlarged photographs. Mr. Mitchell was in attendance at both places and was able to give information regarding the work of our division and on tree planting generally, to many interested visitors.

At the request of the directors of each of these fairs we propose this summer to add considerably to the value of these exhibits by setting out demonstration plantations on a small scale on ground provided for the purpose by the directors, which has been properly cultivated in readiness for planting this spring. At Brandon a considerable amount of planting has been done by the Exhibition management at one time or another on the fair grounds, so that at the present time there are plenty of examples of successful growths of the more common broad-leafed varieties. Our outside exhibit at this place will then consist chiefly of plantings of the hardier varieties of conifers. A small portion of the grounds will also be utilized to demonstrate simple nursery methods such as a farmer could profitably carry on at his own home to supply young stock for his own plantations and shelter belts.

At Calgary practically nothing has been done in the tree planting line on the fair grounds. Here it is proposed to set out samples of windbreaks suitable to Alberta conditions. The majority of the trees used will be quick-growing, broad-leafed varieties, though small plantations of white spruce, jackpine and tamarack will also be set out. At Calgary also a portion of the ground will be devoted to simple nursery propagation of the ordinary broad-leafed and some of the best coniferous varieties.

The plot of ground at Brandon is somewhat more than half an acre in area, while at Calgary about an acre has been placed at our disposal.

LECTURES, &C.

As in past seasons, the results of our work and general information on prairie planting have been made public by articles prepared for the various agricultural and horticultural periodicals, by the distribution of bulletins, circulars and pamphlets, and by providing speakers to attend meetings of Farmers' Institutes in various parts of the west. Mr. Mitchell attended meetings in Alberta during the month of February, Mr. A. P. Stevenson was out in parts of Saskatchewan from January 27 till February 16, while I attended a number of meetings in Saskatchewan during the early part of February.

NURSERY WORK.

Though the spring opened up rather late, the continued favourable weather, with an abundance of rain during the early summer, resulted in a very good season for nursery stock. All varieties did wonderfully well, with the exception of two-year old ash, which as previously mentioned, suffered considerable loss from lack of snow covering during the winter. The two-year elms in well sheltered plots made extraordinary growth; in fact they grew to such a size that we experienced considerable difficulty in digging them. They are also too big to handle conveniently when packing and shipping in large numbers.

Owing to a lack of maple seed, we were not able to sow as large an area as we would have wished to do. However, what was sown came up well and made good growthy plants.

The area of ground devoted to the different varieties was as follows:—

Broad Leaf.

13½	acres	1 year maple.
16	"	2 year ash.
1½	"	2 year elms.
2	"	1 year Caragana.
3	"	willow cutting stock.
1	"	Russian poplar cutting stock.
14	"	1 year ash.
5	"	1 year elm.

Conifers.

1¼	"	transplanted tamarack.
2¾	"	transplanted evergreens.
¾	"	conifer seed beds.

60¾ acres total under nursery crops.

The following is the stock available for distribution this spring:—

Broad Leaf Varieties.

1 year Manitoba maple	1,135,500	average stand per acre		84,111.
2 year ash	476,775	"	"	28,000.
2 year elm	56,920	"	"	37,950.
1 year Caragana	44,000	"	"	22,000.
Willow cuttings	683,000	(estimated).		
Russian poplar	150,000	"		
Cottonwood	54,000	imported.		
White birch	3,365			
Soft maple (*Acer dasycarpum*)	1,972			
	2,605,532			

Conifers.

Tamarack	49,200
Abies concolor	102
Abies balsamea	624
Pinus flexilis	1,527
P. cembra	127
P. sylvestris	26,070
P. murrayana	2,868
P. ponderosa	338
Picea pungens	1,184
P. excelsa	9,307
P. alba	3,090
	94,437

Total of broad leaf and conifers—2,699,969.

About 2,533.600 of this number will be required for distribution. The remainder will be used for permanent planting on the nursery and for planting on the Exhibition grounds at Brandon and Calgary. A suitable allowance has also been made to cover a loss which is always inevitable when handling the stock in the spring.

Of the conifers, about 62,000 will be used for general distribution. This is the first season that any attempt has been made to send out conifers in any quantity.

Tree digging in the fall commenced September 22, finishing up on October 15.

The following areas were sown during the summer and late fall:—

5 acres elm.
1¾ acres Caragana—at the rate of 24 pounds seed per acre.
8¼ acres Manitoba maple—at the rate of 51¼ pounds seed per acre.
20 acres ash—at the rate of 32·7 pounds seed per acre.

An additional 10 acres of maple will be sown in the spring. It is hoped this summer to have about 15 acres more new land summer-fallowed and put under nursery in 1911. This, however, is the last piece of ground that can be used for nursery work, bringing our total available area up to about 85 acres.

COLLECTION OF SEED.

Owing to the absence of late spring frosts this was a good season for all kinds of broad leaf tree seeds.

Maple and ash were collected in the Qu'Appelle valley north of Indian Head, both east and west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The collection was done mostly by half-breeds. Although the seed crop was heavy, we did not get as much seed as we wished. Unfortunately the seed picking comes at a time when labour is very much in demand, and large wages are being paid for any kind of help during harvest and threshing. Altogether we were able to get about 90 2-bushel bags of maple and 100 of ash. Before those seeds can be sown with our drill they require a great deal of cleaning to remove stems and wings, so that a bag of rough seed will not equal more than a bushel when cleaned.

Elm.—During the early part of June we collected with our men a good supply of this seed, near Fort Qu'Appelle. Unfortunately it was hardly in a ripe enough condition and as a consequence did not germinate so evenly as it would have done had the picking been delayed for a few days.

White Spruce.—Cones were collected on the Spruce Woods reserve and shipped to the nursery here. Forty-five pounds of seed were extracted, an average yield of 1·52 pounds per bushel of cones.

Jackpine.—Cones collected in the Prince Albert district; 32 bushels cones only yielded nine pounds of seed. The greater proportion of these cones were very old. The very old moss-covered cones are difficult to open and seem to contain only a small proportion of good seed.

Lodgepole Pine.—Sixty bushels cones collected in the Cypress Hills reserve yielded 37 pounds clean seed. A good many of these cones were also very old.

Scotch Pine.—Ten pounds of seed was purchased in Europe for this spring's sowing.

Tamarack.—Six bushels of cones collected in northeastern Manitoba yielded 8 pounds of seed. These cones are very small, and no doubt considerable difficulty is experienced in collecting any quantity.

Black Spruce.—Two bushels cones yielded one-half pound of seed.

Douglas Fir.—Two bushels cones yielded two and three-quarter pounds of seed.

Siberian Larch.—It is hoped to procure a supply of this variety from Europe. The trials on the nursery have so far given very promising results. This larch matures up at least two weeks earlier than the common European kind and seems to be easier to transplant.

CONIFERS.

Seed Beds.—This summer we had nearly 10,000 square feet of seed beds containing one, two and three-year seedlings, the majority of the stock being Scotch pine, white spruce, jackpine, lodgepole pine and tamarack, with smaller quantities of Colorado spruce, Abies concolor, Siberian larch, Ponderosa pine and Picea ajanensis. In the fall a large number of seed beds were prepared for sowing this spring.

Transplants.—Seventy thousand two and three-year seedlings of spruce and pines were lined out in the spring. These appeared to be in pretty good condition when winter set in, and at the present time are well protected by a good covering of snow.

About one and three-quarter acres are occupied by two-year transplants. The majority of these will be dug this spring.

One and one-quarter acres were filled with bush-pulled seedlings of native tamarack.

On the whole our nursery experience with the conifers has been very satisfactory. Conditions on the nursery at present are not particularly favourable for evergreen propagation, on account of the lack of suitable shelter. Up to the present we have never done any artificial watering either in the seed beds or among the transplants. No doubt if a suitable watering plant was installed we could obtain a very much better growth, both in the seed beds and in the transplant rows.

Late last fall (early in October) the hose was turned on some of the two-year old seed beds and the soil thoroughly soaked. This was done principally that the soil might be easily dug this spring and the young plants lifted for transplanting without too much loss of roots. Owing to the very dry fall the soil in these seed beds was extremely dry and would have been very difficult to dig, if, as is quite possible, we have no rain till late in spring. No doubt it would be a good practice to thoroughly soak all the other seed beds in the fall as this would give the plants plenty of moisture to start growth on early in the following spring.

PERMANENT PLANTATIONS.

The following were set out this spring as an addition to the permanent test plantations:—

Plantation No. XXVII.—Three acres of Diamond willow, 3 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches, seedling stock, imported from North Dakota. This is a variety recommended by the United States Bureau for planting in the northwestern states as very valuable for producing fence posts.

Plantation No. XXVIII.—Two acres Manitoba maple and Dakota cottonwood, 4 feet x 4 feet 6 inches, alternate rows. Cottonwood, seedlings stock imported from North Dakota. Maples, one-year seedlings.

Plantation No. XXIX.—One acre Manitoba maples and soft maples *(Acer dasycarpum)*, 4 feet x 3 feet 6 inches, alternate rows. Manitoba maple, one-year seedlings. Soft maple, two-year seedlings from seed ripened in Manitoba.

Plantation No. XXX.—Two and one-half acres cottonwood and acute-leaf willow, 3 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches, alternate rows. Cottonwood, seedlings from North Dakota; willow, cuttings.

Plantation No. XXXI.—One and one-quarter acres Manitoba maples and acute-leaf willow, 3 feet 6 inches x 3 feet 6 inches. Maple, one-year seedlings; willow, cuttings.

All these new plantations made good growth during the summer, although about 25 per cent of the cottonwoods failed to root. As mentioned previously, the cottonwood stock was not as good as that received in other years.

The old permanent plantations have all continued to make good growth, the tamarack on the whole showing up most favourably.

Plantations Nos. XX and XXI, set out in 1908, required some filling in of blanks last spring. These are plantations of lodgepole pine. The water supply pipe for the town of Indian Head passes through those plots, and owing to several bad leaks a great deal of alkali has been brought to the surface and spread over a good area of ground. The pines seem to be unable to stand where there is alkali present in the soil, and this was responsible for the killing out of the greater number of those that had to be replaced. It is doubtful, however, whether the pines can now be successfully established in these plots until the excess of alkali has been worked out of the top soil.

The older pine and spruce plantations set out in 1905 and 1906 made splendid growth last summer, the young trees having now become well established.

This spring the following plantations will be set out:—

- 4⅛ acres Scotch pine and Caragana, alternate rows.
- 4⅛ acres Manitoba maples and tamarack, alternate rows.
- 4⅛ acres Norway spruce and Caragana, alternate rows.
- 2 acres white birch and maple, alternate rows.
- 2⅛ acres elm and maple.
- 2 acres tamarack.
- 1 acre ash and maple.

EXHIBITION PLOTS.

No new exhibition plots were set out this spring. These plots consist of 100 trees each, the plots being arranged side by side for purposes of comparison in a favourable situation for inspection by visitors to the nursery. Fourteen of these plots were planted in 1908; several more will be set out this spring, and as time goes on it is hoped to gradually add to them till every variety of tree, hardy under our conditions, is represented.

ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS AND SHRUBBERY.

All shrubs and perennial plants came through the winter of 1908-9 in good condition. Spirea Van Houteii and Spirea Arguta suffered a little from freezing back, but sufficient new wood was left to provide a very good show of bloom. All varieties of lilac bloomed very heavily.

The following roses came through the winter without any protection other than snow covering and bloomed heavily: Japanese rugosa rose, pink and white single, pink semi-double, Scotch yellow rose, Persian yellow rose, Banshee rose (light pink

double); Soleil D'or and Sallet Moss also wintered and bloomed well. These were bent down and covered with earth in the preceding fall. Perennials made a very good show, as the early summer was very favourable.

VISITORS.

The number of visitors who come to look over the nursery is increasing each year. During the past summer there were two special excursions to the nursery, one consisting of the Normal School students from Regina and the other the delegates attending the meeting of the Forestry Association held at Regina in September. A very large proportion also of the farmers attending the provincial excursions to the Experimental Farm availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the nursery station at the same time.

PLOUGHING AND FARM WORK.

About 30 acres of summer-fallow and nearly 30 acres of fresh breaking and backsetting were done during the season, besides the ploughing and preparing of about 34 acres of plots for nursery purposes. We also as usual put up sufficient hay for the horses, and grew 25 acres of oats and barley for feed.

Your obedient servant,

NORMAN M. ROSS.

APPENDIX No. 12.

REPORT OF ARCHIBALD MITCHELL.

Indian Head, Saskatchewan, March 31, 1910.

R. H. Campbell, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith my second report as assistant in the Planting Division of the Forestry Branch.

On June 9, after completing the office work in connection with the distribution of trees from the nursery, I spent a few days in the Qu'Appelle valley gathering elm seed.

On my return, I accompanied a new inspector, Mr. J. H. Ferguson, for about two weeks in the district around Saskatoon, in order to give him some insight into the work among the plantations.

On July 1, I went to Calgary to look after the exhibit of the Planting Division at the Provincial fair. This exhibit consists of enlarged photographs, framed, showing the development of the nursery from the bare prairie to its present state, and also a number of mounted photographs showing plantations in different parts of Alberta. These attracted a good deal of attention, and I was able to give a considerable amount of information to inquirers. Next year it is intended to have, in addition, a demonstration in plantation and nursery work in the grounds, and it is hoped these will help to stimulate still further the interest in tree planting in that province.

After the Calgary exhibition I went to the one at Brandon for five days to take charge of the Forestry exhibit there. This is one of a much more varied character than that at Calgary, and consists of specimens of oak, elm, ash, iron wood, Manitoba maple, poplar, spruce and tamarack, all grown in Manitoba. Some of them are of large size, the oak being over two feet in diameter.

Besides these there are specimens of Scotch pine, cottonwood and Manitoba maple, grown on the Experimental Farm, which illustrate how rapidly results may be obtained from planting. There is also a collection of cones, seeds and pressed specimens of leaves which are very instructive and attract a good deal of attention. A collection of pictures similar to those at Calgary completes the exhibit. It is placed in the same building as the one from the Experimental Farm and the British Columbia fruit exhibit, and is visited by a large number of people, many of whom have enquiries to make on various phases of tree and shrub growth. It is intended next year to have a small outside exhibit in the grounds similar to the one at Calgary.

After Brandon Exhibition I took up inspection work, at which I continued until October 22.

My districts this year were the Gainsboro branch of the Canadian Pacific railway in Saskatchewan, i.e., between Gainsboro and Estevan, the branch running northwest from Moosejaw to Outlook, the Grand Trunk Pacific from Raymore west, and the Pheasant Hills branch of the Canadian Pacific railway west of Saskatoon.

The men on my list numbered 549, of whom 296 had land ready for planting and will get trees in 1910. This is over 53 per cent, and a little better showing than last year, which was about 50 per cent.

The trees planted in 1909 as a rule did well, and were in most cases well cared for. The percentage of living trees was about: maple, 94 per cent; ash, 98 per cent; cottonwood, 60 per cent. Quite a number of the cottonwoods were dead, and this was remarked all over the country. They had been handled at the nursery the same as usual, and probably the reason of the great number of deaths was that they had been grown on a wetter site than usual and their roots were softer and less able to stand transplanting. They are imported from Dakota, and are grown on the sand bars of the Missouri river.

A good proportion, sometimes as high as 70 per cent, of the Manitoba maples planted in 1908 have also died over winter, root and branch. This is quite unusual, and on inquiry it was found that they had been grown from seed obtained from North Dakota, and is just another illustration of the advantage of using home-grown seed whenever possible.

The preparation of the plots for planting was well up to the standard of last year, and a large number of men had prepared several acres of land. Trees for such large areas could not, of course, be supplied, but it shows how much more interest is being taken in planting, and how the farmers are beginning to realize the necessity for substantial plantations on their farms to help to solve the fuel question, as well as for shelter.

The country along the Gainsboro-Estevan line has been settled a good many years, and when the tree distribution was begun by the Forestry Branch, many of the farmers were well enough established to take advantage of it. The trees planted then are, many of them, now in splendid shape, forming plantations which stand up quite prominently on the prairie. Some of the trees are over 20 feet high and are a good shelter for stock, garden and buildings, and are valued highly as such by the owners.

After my regular inspection was over I made a special trip into Alberta in November, to look over some of the earlier plantations in the higher districts where certain trees have been found unsuited to the locality. This was in completion of the investigation I began last year, and my trip this fall fully confirmed the conclusions arrived at then.

These districts lie along the foot-hills and are usually blessed with a better rainfall than the prairie further east, and this has resulted in a rank growth of grass which, dying down every year for perhaps centuries, has produced a soil very rich in humus. Trees planted in this soil are frequently caught and badly injured by the first frost in the fall while still growing, i.e., before they have had time to ripen their wood. This is often accentuated by the elevation of the locality, Pincher Creek, for

instance, being 3,818 feet above sea level, while Medicine Hat is only 2,171 feet, and it is no wonder that the frosts come a little earlier than further out on the prairie.

The district under consideration consists of the high land south and west of Magrath, and embracing the Cardston and Mountainview country, Pincher district, the Porcupine hills, and all west of a line stretching from Staveley to Namaka on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway and west of range 23; from thence to the Red Deer river. All east of this it seems to be quite safe to grow cottonwoods and all the other trees found to succeed on the prairie; but in the region specified the cottonwoods will require to be replaced by Russian poplars and sharp-leaved willow. The difference between cottonwood and Russian poplar is well illustrated in some plantations belonging to Messrs. Gerhardt and A. C. Neufeldt, situated about 13 miles east of Didsbury. Here the cottonwood is only six feet to nine feet high, and has been frozen every year since it was planted. The trees are just bushes with several stems, half of which are dead. This year already, on November 20, a foot of the summer growth was frozen. The Russian poplar standing beside them are in great contrast, for they are up to 16 feet high and making three or four feet every year, with some of the stems six inches in diameter and no sign of frost hurt.

Ash is our hardiest tree on the prairies, but it suffers badly from frost hurt here and so does the elm.

Manitoba maple also kills back severely at times, and becomes a mere bush, but it will always be necessary to include it in the plantation in considerable quantity so that its leaves and branches may shade the ground. It will in this way act as a nurse for the more rapid growing and the more useful willows and Russian poplars. A few ash and elm may be included in the maple rows in order that some of the better sorts of timber may be found in the plantations in years to come; for it is more than likely that after the plantation gets up and able to afford shelter to itself, some of the elms and ashes, as well as the maples, may be able to struggle through and become good trees.

This is the idea that has been followed this year in arranging the trees for distribution in the spring of 1910, and in the higher district of Alberta the proportions will be: Russian poplar, 25 per cent; shary-leaved willow, 25 per cent; maple, 20 per cent; caragana, 20 per cent; elm, 5 per cent, and ash, 5 per cent. Caragana is hardy anywhere, and forms a very good soil cover.

In this way it is to be hoped the plantations will be successful, and an added stimulus be given to planting in these districts.

During the year I have delivered addresses at the Normal School at Calgary on November 19, in Edmonton before the Naturalists' Society there on November 24, at Regina at the Forestry Convention on September 7, at Indian Head on February 1, 1910, and while on an institute tour lasting from February 8, 1910, to February 28, I addressed 18 meetings: two of them being at Lethbridge at the short course in agriculture, and two on February 25 and 26 at Olds, at the short course there. Those at Edmonton, Indian Head, Lethbridge, Magrath and Olds were illustrated by lantern slides.

I also prepared a paper on 'Planting the School Grounds' for the convention of school trustees of Alberta at Lethbridge on February 25, which the meeting was good enough to request permission to publish for distribution among the school trustees in that province. It was illustrated with charts, and arrangements are to be made to have them reproduced in the bulletin.

At the Institute meetings in February I used a number of charts illustrating several points of interest worth observing when a farmer lays out his land. These were drawn to scale, and were intended to show the desirability of having broad belts set well back from the building, and inclosing spaces affording plenty of room for orchard, garden, buildings, shrubberies, and yard room in their shelter. A great deal of misconception prevails on these points, and in this way it was possible to bring them more clearly before the audiences.

The months of December and January were spent in the office, going over the work of the summer, and preparing the lists and plans for the spring distribution. In doing this, it was found that the demand for nursery stock was considerably greater than the supply, which necessitated the cutting down of the average per man to about 817 trees. Last year it was a little over 1,200, the lowest previously on record. This is a matter of considerable moment, if the work of clothing the prairies with a fair complement of trees is to proceed with the same vigour as it has in the past few years.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ARCHD. MITCHELL,
Assistant in Tree Planting Division.

APPENDIX No. 13.

REPORT OF A. P. STEVENSON.

DUNSTAN, MANITOBA, December 20, 1909.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following brief report on the work done by me under your instructions as tree planting inspector in connection with the work carried on in this province by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior during the year 1909.

During the months of January and February, I addressed a series of Farmers' Institute meetings in Saskatchewan at the following places: Pense, Grand Coulee, Qu'Appelle, Indian Head, Wolseley, Summerberry, Hillesden, Beeston, Weldon, Grenfell, Broadview, Whitewood, Wapella, Fleming, Moosejaw, Marquis, Westview, Caron and Belbee.

The questions dealt with mainly at those meetings were the growing of trees on the plains, the proper preparation of the soil for the trees, their planting and management, and the value they add to the farm and general benefit to the neighbourhood. The Dominion Government co-operative tree planting scheme was outlined, and the work already done by the Forestry Branch explained. Usually the questions of the possibility of fruit growing on the plains would come up for discussion in connection with the subject. It was clearly shown that where a good shelter belt was grown the possibilities in this line of work on the farm were greatly improved, but it was just as certain that a shelter belt was a prime essential to success in this work.

On June 8, I commenced the work of inspection, and finished on November 25. The total number of names of persons on my list to be visited was 652; 140 of these will get no trees on account of the lack of preparation. A number will drop off the list, having finished planting for the time being. Thirty-two I was unable to visit on account of their isolated location and the lack of time.

The district covered this year was all of southern Manitoba, from Whitemouth in the east to the western boundary of the province south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway; from Winnipeg northwest to Makaroff, on the Canadian Northern; and from Winnipeg west to Pennichy, on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The past winter was an average one in this province, a fair amount of snow covering the ground during the latter part of the winter. A considerable amount of

killing back was noticed among the one and two year old maples, especially in the southwestern part of the province. It was noticed in nearly every case where this occurred clean cultivation had been kept up late, the ground under the trees being bare of snow the larger part of the winter. It was duly impressed on those having exposed plantations that cultivation should cease among the young trees by the end of the first week in August.

Practically no damage was done this year by the vagabond gall, conditions not being favourable for its propagation. In early summer the leaves of the maple were to some extent infected with a species of gall, which caused some uneasiness, but later it disappeared and no bad effects were noticed.

The spring was a very favourable one for the planting of trees, and of the young trees planted out this spring 90 per cent of maples, 80 per cent of ash and 65 per cent of cottonwood are growing and in a thrifty condition. The latter part of the season was extremely dry and hot; the young trees came through without any apparent injury. To the thorough preparation of the soil in which the young trees are planted is without doubt due this favourable condition. The older trees on the plantations all made good average growth. The ash, as in other years, still continues the favourite when grown for two years. Among the American settlers, cottonwood is always first in demand as a fast growing tree, but when this cannot be got the Russian willow is no mean substitute; it is quick growing, and adapts itself to almost any soil and location, holding its leaves late in the fall and among the first to put them forth in the spring.

It is a yearly increasing pleasure to the inspector visiting in districts among the older plantations to notice the gradual change taking place in the landscape. Where previously there was bare, unbroken view, now it is broken by young plantations dotted all around, and yearly growing more and more in evidence. The remark is often made to me by farmers that their plantations have added from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars to the selling value of the farm.

Along the Grand Trunk Pacific, settlement is comparatively new, and ideas on tree planting are rather crude. Perhaps five hundred trees is as many as can be conveniently handled at one time, but a good beginning has been made, the benefits of a windbreak on the farm are appreciated, and it is only the matter of a short time when considerable planting will be done along this road.

I had the pleasure of being present at the Forestry Convention at Regina, Sask., on September 3. Much useful information was disseminated, the meeting was very enthusiastic, a profitable time was had, and many things were learned that will serve a useful purpose when applied in the future.

I was pleased to again have the opportunity of visiting the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head. To the tree inspector this is always an inspiration, to note the behaviour of the many varieties of trees grown there and the conditions under which they are grown; and the splendid object lessons to be gathered enable him more fully to answer with every confidence the many questions he has to meet while engaged inspecting forest tree plantations.

Your obedient servant,

A. P. STEVENSON,
Tree Planting Inspector.

APPENDIX No. 14.

REPORT OF JOHN CALDWELL.

Virden, Manitoba, December 14, 1909.

R. H. Campbell, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—I beg to submit to you my report on my inspection work for the summer of 1909.

The territory given me was the Canadian Pacific Railway main line from the Manitoba boundary to Regina, the Canadian Northern Railway line from Manitoba to Regina, the Arcola line from Regina back to Manitoba, and the Reston-Wolseley line.

I had about 850 farmers on my list, being one-third more than the previous year. The quantity of trees I allotted would be about a quarter of a million. The average quantity to each man beginning a plantation was about 1,300 trees, quite a few taking less to fill up blanks or to extend a little.

Several men wanted five to ten thousand and had land well prepared. These were men who would be likely to make a good success of their plantations, but with a great many new names all through the west and a greatly increased demand, it will be impossible to give these good men even half of what they require; which shows plainly that in order to supply the demand we must grow more stock. I do not care to give a beginner more than one thousand to fifteen hundred, nor do I care to give him much less.

Last spring was rather late, which gave farmers little time to do a lot of work, but the trees were pretty well planted and did well. The plantations from the beginning up to date are doing fully better than we could expect in a new country, probably 85 per cent doing well.

Rather more than usual were sent out of willow cuttings and they did well.

There is a growing demand for Russian willows and poplar and they are sure to prove good. Ash are doing well, but a lot sent out last spring were a little small. Cottonwoods were not quite as good as usual, probably because they are getting more scarce. They have done well, but I saw several patches of rust on that variety this season for the first time.

Maples planted in the spring of 1908 did well but quite a lot were killed last winter, especially where the land was a little sour, or where there was shallow planting, but the main reason was that the seed was from the south. There is nothing so good as our own native seed.

Stewart Mitchell, of Francis, has a very fine plantation five years old where the people gathered last summer for their annual picnic. In previous years they had to construct artificial shade or travel 20 miles for shelter. This is only a sample of the good work.

In last spring's planting the trees were more mixed, which is better than having each row all one variety.

I think it better to leave most of the names on the list so that they may be called upon, if not taking up too much time. I always like to call on a beginner if possible, and I missed very few last summer.

I noticed one plantation of 1,000 Ontario soft maple. They were from Iowa. This was their first summer and they looked very pretty, but I expect this winter will spoil their good looks considerably.

I also noticed several plantations of Carolina poplar from Iowa planted in the spring of 1908, yearlings. They did well the first summer, killed back pretty badly the next winter, but this last summer they made great growth and looked splendid. It is a little early to speak definitely of the Carolina poplar in our climate, but I rather expect to see them prove pretty good, especially when planted one year old. We have quite a few of this variety around Virden doing well.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN CALDWELL.

APPENDIX No. 15.

REPORT OF ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

HEADLANDS, SASKATCHEWAN, November 25, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to send you my sixth annual report on the inspection work in connection with the Tree Planting Division of the Forestry Branch, with which you entrusted me in 1909.

Owing to some weeks of illness, I was not able to cover the usual extent of ground, but from the beginning of August to nearly the end of October I put in a good deal of work.

The territory allotted to me by Mr. Ross was that which stretches from Kirkella on the east to the Last Mountain lake and Lanigan on the west; and from the Grand Trunk railway and in places beyond, on the north, to the Qu'Appelle valley on the south.

It is a pleasure to be able to give a favourable report of not only the plantations made last spring, but of those formed in previous years. On account of the late spring the trees sent out this year were late in reaching the recipients, many of whom could not, through press of other work, give them immediate attention. Nevertheless they have on the whole done well, the failures not exceeding six per cent. When trees are planted late one does not look for great growth the first year, but if they live and are healthy they will show up well the second year. The greatest number of failures are usually to be found amongst the cottonwoods. That tree, however, is a fast grower, and on that account a favourite with farmers. This year the foliage of the cottonwood was, in many localities, blighted with rust. Probably the heavy rains that fell in July brought with them conditions favourable to its development. It did not, however, perceptibly check the growth of the trees. Although it caused the foliage to drop off early, the shoots ripened well and earlier than usual. The soil after all may have a streak of good in it. I saw no vagabond gall, excepting in one place, this year, and there were only a few.

The ash, I am glad to say, is steadily gaining favour with the farmers and homesteaders, and is no longer spoken of as a 'slow grower.' The growth it is making in the older plantations, where the branches of other trees have closed in upon it, is now remarkable. A growth of from two and a half to three feet is frequently met with. The ash is a tree better adapted for mixed plantations than for grouping by itself. It requires the elbowing of other and more aggressive trees to make it assert itself. Whether it will attain to timber size or not is as yet problematical; but it will at any rate reach a size that will for many purposes suit the farmer.

The elm, like the ash, is a somewhat slow grower to begin with, but it also makes up for lost time in after years. There is no question about the elm attaining to timber size. We have found elm on the banks of the Souris and in a ravine near Lumsden, with a diameter of 18 inches five feet from the ground. Rabbits, however, where there are many, have a great liking for both young elm and ash, and at times do a great deal of damage.

The suitability of the Manitoba maple, notwithstanding its habits of throwing out rambling branches and running into forks and double stems, for shelter belts is now so well known that it wants no recommendation of ours.

The Russian willow we also find well adapted for shelter belts, either as an outside row or mixed amongst other trees. Indeed, we think it might with advantage be used more extensively in the future than it has in the past in the makeup of prairie plantations.

With very few exceptions we found the older plantations inspected this season in a satisfactory state; and many of the owners are worthy of praise for the care and attention they give their trees. We estimate the failures amongst the trees in those older plantations at seven per cent, a loss hardly noticeable when trees reach a height of from 8 to 12 feet.

The question of pruning, as usual, ever and anon crops up in our rounds, and we have to use all the persuasion and advice at our command to restrain the tendency of plantation owners to use the knife. Thinning also, where the trees have attained a height of from 10 to 12 feet, is beginning to trouble the minds of some that would doubtless use the axe to bad purpose if not restrained. We would, however, remark here that an inspector should be able and willing to give advice at any rate on his last visit, as to when and how a plantation should be thinned. Thinning is not yet a pressing matter, for we believe it is not necessary until trees have reached a height of from 20 to 25 feet, unless some variety that it is desirable to foster is getting killed by a variety of less value. Where the different trees composing a mixed plantation keep pace one with the other, thinning should be put off until overcrowding will permit of no longer delay. Weeding out all the unhealthy and deformed should always be the chief aim in a first thinning. Our prairie plantations, however, are only test ones, and what tree or trees will turn out best in coming years is still a question we cannot answer. Therefore we think it would be judicious to keep a fair proportion of each variety of which a plantation may be composed upon the ground in all our thinning operations until we can judge rightly which is best and which is worst.

This is not the place for a treatise on thinning, and the test plantations at the Forestry Station at Indian Head, and the chief under whose care they are making such remarkable progress, should be our guides in this matter, as well as in that of planting.

This year has been a good one for the western farmer and homesteader, and we expect to find applications for trees largely on the increase next season on that account.

Your obedient servant,

ANGUS MACKINTOSH.

APPENDIX No. 16.

REPORT OF WALTER B. GUITON.

INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN, March 31, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my third annual report of tree planting inspection work, as carried on through the co-operation of the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior.

Since sending in my last report, dated December 26, 1908, I have been employed during the winter in the general routine of office work. On May 10 I went to the Nursery station to assist with the planting and the general spring distribution of trees until June 15, when I commenced inspection work.

The districts assigned to me for inspection were Main line Canadian Pacific railway west of Regina to Moosejaw; Soo line, Moosejaw to North Portal; Crowsnest line, Macleod, Pincher Creek and Cowley; the Alberta Irrigation lines, Stirling to Cardston, Stirling south to the International boundary.

There were 1,041 applicants on my list to visit this season. Six hundred and ninety were new applicants, 300 of whom will receive trees in the spring. The number of new applicants with ground ready to plant next spring is greater than in former years. The others will be carried over another year, thus allowing them more time to cultivate their ground. The total number of both new and old applicants to receive trees in the spring of 1910 will be 707. The total number of trees recommended by me this year was 811,200, but, owing to the scarcity of stock, this has been reduced to 560,425, thus bringing the average of trees per man to about 793. This is much lower than in previous years, due not to the relatively smaller area prepared by each man, but to the great increase in the number of applicants. The demand for trees is growing so fast, that the present facilities for raising nursery stock will not now permit of supplying the individual applicant with as many trees as has been possible in past seasons.

On June 16 I left Indian Head to commence inspection work at Pense on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway. This is a point to which many trees have been sent for a number of years, and many of the plantations are in fine order; a good example of what many others will be in the future when the trees are as old. Some of them are from 15 to 18 feet high.

A little damage has been done to the green ash by rabbits, but this is the only place in my whole district where anything of this sort has been seen. From Pense I continued west, visiting the applicants along my route, until I reached Moosejaw. The country around here is very favourable for tree growing, as farm work usually begins about two weeks earlier in the spring than the district down the Soo line, where the ground is heavier. Owing to the long distances some of the applicants live from the railroad, I was not able to see all of them in the Moosejaw district. Many are from 60 to 80 miles south, with their nearest express office at Moosejaw. This, no doubt, will soon be changed when the extension of the Canadian Pacific railway from Weyburn to Lethbridge is pushed further west. This new line will open another vast, practically unknown, territory, which has hitherto been looked upon as fit for nothing but ranching, and which is now being taken up by the incoming settlers. These settlers are already thinking of a shelter for their buildings from the cold winds and the drifting snow, and many have already applied for trees though only newly settled on their farms.

From the district around Weyburn there has been a very large increase in the number of applicants this year. This is probably on account of the prosperous seasons the farmers have had the last few years, and there is no doubt also that the many successful plantations in the district have been instrumental in encouraging the neighbouring farmers to plant. Many of these belts are from 15 to 18 feet high, the ground being sheltered sufficiently to make cultivation no longer necessary, and from the station one can see quite a number of good plantations.

From Weyburn I continued my inspection along the Soo line until I reached North Portal, and here I found the trees had made a splendid growth this year. Care had been taken to plant the trees firmly in the ground, and cultivation had been increased owing to the wet spring and the increased number of weeds.

The district between Moosejaw and Swift Current is practically bare of trees and the applicants very widely scattered; but one can often see the results of good cultivation brought out very forcibly, for it is usually found that where cultivation has been continued through the summer, the weeds kept down and the soil stirred frequently, thus lessening evaporation, the trees have all made a very satisfactory growth.

The growth of the trees planted on the large 16-acre block in the Mennonite village south of Swift Current, has attained an average of over three feet this summer. These trees are going to be a great encouragement to tree planting, as it will demonstrate to the newer settlers the benefits derived from shelter, when planted in a large block.

I also visited the new French settlement, Notre Dame D'Auvergne. This part of the country is quite bare of trees, and one can look 20 miles or more without seeing any shrub or bush. Many of these settlers have applied for trees, though having only taken up land, and many of the places prepared were not in quite good enough condition for planting.

At Lethbridge, plantations are grown under two systems, namely, cultivation and irrigation. It has been found advisable for those following the irrigation method to turn off the flow of water the second week in July, thus allowing sufficient time for the ripening of the growth before the frost comes. The land is irrigated again the last thing in the fall so that it may freeze solid and help to check the trees from budding out too early in the spring.

The Mormon settlements south of Lethbridge, between Stirling and Cardston, have planted trees around their towns for a number of years, and many of these are from 15 to 18 feet high; behind them shelter many small plants such as gooseberries, raspberries, currants, and even apples have been grown successfully for a number of years. Irrigation is principally followed.

The district between Pincher Creek and Cowley had a very wet and late spring, followed by an early frost in the fall; and some of the trees are killed back quite a lot already. I found maple and cottonwood killing back the first year of planting. Willow, ash, Russian poplar and balm of Gilead, seem to suit well enough in this district where the climatic conditions vary so quickly. A mistake often made by planters is that they would like to plant only fast growing trees, such as Russian poplar, Dakota cottonwood and Russian willow. The advantage of having a good percentage of the more valuable but slower growing species is not yet fully appreciated.

The conditions which we have to contend with on the prairie require trees that are thoroughly hardy, and we are confined at the present time to about six varieties, namely: Maple, ash, cottonwood, willow, Russian poplar and elm.

The percentages of trees living set out this spring are: Maple, 85 per cent; willow, 90 per cent; cottonwood, 60 per cent, and ash, 95 per cent.

The plantations in my district are, on the whole, in a very satisfactory condition, and the efforts of the department to assist the farmers are meeting with good success;

but the demand is increasing every year, and many farmers are now preparing land for larger blocks to supply firewood, &c., and the demand for trees is sure to increase rapidly in the near future. I arrived back in Indian Head about the middle of October, and at once went into the office, making plans and following the general routine of office work.

Your obedient servant,

WALTER B. GUITON.

APPENDIX No. 17.

REPORT OF JAS. KAY.

INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN, March 31, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I beg to submit my second annual report on my work in connection with the inspection of plantations set out with the assistance and under the direction of the Tree Planting Division of the Forestry Branch. I was employed during the winter months in the Forestry office, Indian Head, making out lists, drawing plans, &c.

On May 7, packing and distribution of trees commenced, at which I assisted; this work finishing on May 21 in exactly one fortnight. I then assisted in transplanting small conifers and other general nursery work. In June I was sent, with Mr. Mitchell and several others, to Lake Qu'Appelle to gather elm seed, of which we were successful in securing a fairly large quantity. I started inspection work on June 15, finishing on November 6.

The district assigned me by Mr. Ross was much the same as last year in Manitoba, namely, the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway from Kirkella to Winnipeg; Glenboro to Sinclair, on the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific railway; and Yorkton branch Canadian Pacific railway from Portage la Prairie to Jansen; the Miniota, Lenore, and Brookdale branches; the Canadian Northern railway line from Gladstone round by Swan river to Benito. After finishing this work, I was sent west to Saskatchewan, working the Prince Albert branch from Regina to Saskatoon.

Last year (1908) the number of applicants on my list in Manitoba numbered 450, and 92 new applicants received trees. The total applicants received trees to the number of 299,100. This year (1909) the number of applicants in Manitoba and Saskatchewan on my list totaled 854. Trees will be furnished to 510, of whom 338 receive trees for the first time, the total number of trees for distribution to this number being 410,600, giving an average of 803 trees per man. The original number of trees allotted, 527,425, had to be cut down to 410,600, a reduction of 116,825, for want of available stock to supply the demand.

The plantations have all made a vigorous growth this season, the only unsatisfactory feature being the 1908 maples, which were for the most part cut back to the ground, quite a few being killed outright with the frost. Those cut back to the ground came away vigorously from the roots. The seed from which these trees had been propagated had been obtained from North Dakota, and I should say this clearly demonstrated that seed should only be procured from trees acclimatized to our prairie conditions; and this has been proved in other ways. Several settlers from the United States brought tree seed with them, or had it sent along, but when sown the

results were unsatisfactory; for the most part the resultant seedlings were cut down each winter with frost owing to the young growth not ripening up before fall frosts set in.

All varieties sent out are doing well and giving entire satisfaction. The approximate percentage of trees living is about 87 per cent, which I consider very satisfactory, the lowest percentage being among the willow cuttings, the failure of many of the planters to grow these successfully being due to slack and careless planting. Much ignorance prevails as regards the growing of trees from cuttings, some having very hazy and crude ideas of either making or planting out the cuttings. With more careful and intelligent planting a much higher percentage would strike root. One man in the Saltcoats district planted 500 cuttings each year for two years, and of this number only about half a dozen failed to root. Another man in Manitoba put in 500 cottonwood cuttings, none of which took root at all; he had put them two or three inches in the ground, leaving the bulk of the cutting, entirely contrary to instructions, sticking out of the soil. Cuttings should be from 10 to 12 inches long, not less, and taken from two-year-old wood for preference. They should be put in the ground with a spade or dibble, and not forced into the soil. If so, it loosens the bark, hence the cutting will not strike. Only one bud should be left above the ground, as it is most essential to restrict evaporation from the cutting until the plant has an abundant supply of roots. They should be well tramped down when planted and made thoroughly firm. Care should also be taken to see that the bottom of the cutting is in close contact with the soil. To ensure this it is a good practice to go over them and press them down with the thumb gently a few days after planting. The cutting will yield easily if the end is not in contact with the soil.

A few planters, owing to the late spring, heeled in their trees till the press of seeding was over. The trees when eventually planted out made little or no growth during the season. The difference of growth in trees planted immediately, and trees heeled in for some time was very marked, and argues well for planting trees immediately on receiving them, as practically a year is lost by delaying the planting till the plants have burst their buds.

On the main line at various points small elm was eaten down to the level of the snow by rabbits, but they recovered and were growing vigorously when I saw them, but bushy, scrubby and disappointing as a future timber tree. Cottonwood and ash were also attacked, but suffered only slight injury.

The damage done by insect pests to plantations this season was slight, the ash and cottonwood being the only trees that were attacked, the former by a species of saw-fly, and the latter by vagabond gall. The injury, however, was not of such an extent or nature as to affect the health of the trees seriously or permanently. Fungoid diseases were found, but, like the insects' attacks, only in several widely scattered and isolated localities. These few instances arose, no doubt, through some local peculiarity of the soil or within the plants themselves.

The lower leaves of cottonwood were covered by a rust in the fall both in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but the trees did not seem to suffer any ill effects from it, beyond a premature shedding of the leaves, which may have proved a blessing in disguise; inducing the trees to ripen up the new growth, which had been extremely large and good, much earlier than otherwise would have been the case, thereby lessening the danger from early frosts.

Some damage was caused by hail in some districts. Leaves were knocked off, stems and branches badly cut, tops and branches broken. In many cases cutting back close to the ground was the only remedy.

A question often asked by settlers is, 'Why cannot I get trees from the bush to grow?' In the first place, the plants taken are usually too large, and having long, straggling roots most of them are left in the soil. The trees after being planted out are often left unpruned (at least I have found it so); hence the tops all die, owing

to the inability of the reduced root system to cope with the transpiration from the large leaf surface. The top of the trees should be severely pruned and brought into due proportion with the root. The root system of young trees growing naturally in the bush differs from the roots of trees raised in a nursery, in that they generally have only a few long straggling roots, whereas nursery-grown stock are induced to form a compact, fibrous root system by transplanting once or twice. The absorbing surface of a root is generally of the current year's growth; the older parts of the root being only conductors of the moisture absorbed from the soil by the root hairs and younger part of the root. It will at once be apparent that if the whole root is not preserved, or at least as much of it as possible, the plant stands a poor chance of surviving. The same applies to conifers.

The young trees should be carefully raised, preserving as much of the root and earth as possible, at the same time covering them with burlap or wet moss, or both, to prevent the roots from drying out, as a few minutes' exposure to wind or sun will dry up and kill the younger parts of the roots, hence probably the tree itself.

Many settlers are entirely ignorant on the treatment and care of plants, e.g., one man I visited had received a consignment of fruit trees some time previously from a nursery firm. He had undone the packing and laid them carefully on the rafters of his barn. When he asked me to express my opinion of them, I told him he had made quite a good and expensive bundle of firewood. The trees cost him $36 and were entirely useless for planting.

Plantations have made an extraordinary growth this season, growths from 6 to 7 feet in the case of cottonwood, Russian poplar and willow, 4 to 6 feet with maples, 3 to 4 feet and over by ash and elm, being quite common, thereby showing that conditions were exceptionally favourable for plant growth.

The plantations I visited in western Saskatchewan compare favourably with those of equal age in Manitoba, there being practically no difference as regards rate of growth, appearance, &c.

One pleasing feature in western Saskatchewan is the large amount of land being made ready for trees by individual planters, in some cases over five acres; the aim being to have good, wide, substantial windbreaks with ample room for future development of buildings, yard room, garden, lawns, &c., in the shelter of the plantations. Quite a number of farmers setting out large plantations are procuring a little seed and raising some seedlings themselves. They are thus enabled, with the assistance of the Forestry Branch, to plant up a larger area each year. This is a feature of the work, in my opinion, that should be encouraged as much as possible.

Many planters who have large tracts of land prepared have come from the United States, and usually planted trees much farther apart than advised by the Forestry Branch. It is not an easy matter to convince them that 4 to 4 feet each way is the much better way for all concerned. They contend it is a waste of trees planting them 4 x 4 feet, and even when the reason for such close planting is explained they are barely convinced. By planting 4 x 4 feet, enough room is left to allow of horse-cultivation each way, and proper development of the roots for a long time. This stirring of the soil is necessary for keeping down weeds, and for retaining all the possible moisture in the soil. If care and cultivation of the trees have been thorough they will not require much attention after the third or fourth year. By that time they will effectually shade the soil, excluding sunlight, and to a certain extent air, thereby preventing the growth of weeds and the consequent loss of soil moisture by evaporation and undue transpiration from weeds. Horse cultivation is therefore no longer necessary, it is in fact impossible. Planting 4 feet x 4 feet also does away with the necessity for pruning. The trees soon crowd one another, sunlight and air are cut off from the lower branches, which eventually die and drop off, tending to leave clean, straight stems.

If the plantations are of equal width, say 20 to 30 yards wide, the trees afford each other mutual protection and shelter. The leaves and twigs which fall off are not blown away by the wind, but decay where they fall and form a protective mulch of mould and humus. This humus helps to obtain a more regular and equal distribution of moisture in the soil. The presence of humus adds very greatly to the water-holding capacity of the soils; by this addition of humus to light soils such moisture can be retained, and adds very much to their power of resisting drought. The humus acts in binding such soils together, rendering them more fertile.

When trees are planted, say 8 feet x 8 feet or 10 feet x 10 feet, it takes a decade or more to enable them to cover the soil and establish forest conditions. Besides, the trees have ample room for branching, which is an objectionable feature, hence the knife has to be used if clean and straight timber is required. Artificial pruning as a rule gives unsatisfactory results, few, if any, of those planting trees know how or when to begin, and when to stop when once started out with a knife or saw. With such wide planting cultivation has to be carried on for an indefinite period. The general run of individual has neither the time nor inclination to spend much time hoeing or cultivating. This can be obviated by closer planting.

Taking the plantations all over they are showing practical and very satisfactory results, this being due to the thorough preparation and cultivation of the soil insisted on by the department before and after planting. There are a few exceptions, but these may be ignored. The majority of planters take a pride and pleasure in working among their trees, and one and all of them speak highly of the good work being done by the government in this direction, and are fully alive, and take full advantage of the benefits to be derived from tree planting, and many regret leaving this work undone so long.

With favourable years and good crops, planting is likely to become an important work with farmers in western Saskatchewan. This part of the province is practically treeless. Most of the settlers have come from countries at least partially wooded, and they immediately feel the want and see the necessity for shelter round their homes, at once begin to prepare land for trees, and are quite enthusiastic about the work.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES KAY.

APPENDIX No. 18.

REPORT OF J. N. B. McDONALD.

INDIAN HEAD, SASKATCHEWAN, March 31, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my second season's work as plantation inspector in connection with the Tree Planting division of the Forestry Branch.

After assisting with the office work in connection with the distribution of trees, and the gathering of elm seed at Qu'Appelle lakes, I left Indian Head for Alberta on June 14. The district assigned to me was the same as last year; the northern part of Alberta—the districts along the Canadian Northern line from Kitscoty to

Edmonton; the Calgary-Edmonton line with the Hardisty and Stettler branches; the Calgary-Macleod line to Granum, and the Canadian Pacific railway line from Cochrane to Walsh.

Last season (1908) the number to visit on my list was 568. Of these 281 received trees in 1909, averaging 1,162 trees per man, a total of 326,525 trees.

This season (1909) the number to visit was 826. Of these 374 received trees in 1910. The average number of trees per man shown by my books was 1,122, but this number had to be reduced to 852, owing to the scarcity of plants; total, 292,000 trees.

I found conditions very favourable in the northern districts, the ground in most cases being well prepared this season and the trees well looked after where already planted. Last winter was unusually hard on the younger maples, which killed back badly. The older places, however, did not suffer much, the shoots making shorter growths and ripening earlier. The character of the soil is responsible for a lot of killing back, rich black loam throwing a rank growth which is not sufficiently ripened before the first severe frosts, but where good cultivation is given in May and June the trees are good and escape with little damage compared with places where cultivation has been late or poorly done. The trees are doing well on the Hardisty and Stettler branches of the Canadian Pacific railway, especially on the lighter soils, the growth being good and ripening early.

Conditions are not so favourable from Didsbury to Calgary, west of range 24. The soil is very rich here and the elevation high. Caragana and Russian poplar are the only varieties I see giving satisfaction in this district, the others all killing back more or less. Trees looked well this season from Okotoks south to Staveley. A few of the places were neglected owing to the owners being absent or farms sold, but the success of others shows that trees will grow well here but seem to require more cultivation in May or June than the districts east and south. I have been advising all cultivation to stop about the middle of July there, to allow the young wood to ripen.

From Staveley to Granum the trees are doing well, cottonwood being the best tree and making remarkable growth.

Trees are doing well in the higher ground among the Porcupine hills west of Claresholm. There are quite a number of new applicants round Langdon, Strathmore and Gleichen on the irrigated lands of the Canadian Pacific railway. Most of them were not long enough on the farms to have ground ready for trees. At Langdon and Strathmore only four of eighteen new applicants get trees next spring. The other fourteen had all spring breaking, which is very rarely found to have been broken and backset at the proper time to allow the sod to be properly prepared for trees the following spring.

Trees are doing well in Gleichen district as far west as range 23; cottonwood averaging six feet in height in two years, with wood well ripened early in October.

Several people will apply irrigation in early summer on part of their plots as it has shown good results where tried, the growth being remarkable and so far the trees have stood the winter well. Among the Buffalo hills, in range 23, south of the Blackfoot reserve, willow cuttings planted in 1909 stand five to six feet high; maples growing a strong stem two and one-half feet high with a diameter at the ground of three-quarters of an inch, and leaves all shed on October 15. These trees were irrigated early in June.

The best trees in my district are round Medicine Hat, cottonwood growing on pure sand standing from six to nine feet with two years growth. Ash and elm suffer from jack rabbits in some of the outlying places, but cottonwood and maple are not molested.

The percentage of deaths is small among the newly planted trees: about five per cent where the trees have been well planted, but as high as fifteen per cent where the work has been done badly.

A good many of the older plantations are shading the ground and holding a leaf mulch where good cultivation has been given in the early years, but in no case have I seen trees supplied by the department, bought from nurserymen, or native trees making any progress unless good cultivation has been given until the trees were able to shade the ground and keep out, to some extent, the drying winds.

Your obedient servant,

J. N. B. McDONALD.

APPENDIX No. 19.

REPORT OF J. H. FERGUSON.

WEYBURN, SASKATCHEWAN, February 1, 1910.

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.,
Superintendent of Forestry,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you this my first report of the work done under your instructions as a tree planting inspector for the year 1909.

As per agreement I went to Indian Head on April 10 and assisted on the nursery until June 15, when, in company with Mr. A. Mitchell, I went to Saskatoon and began the inspection work. We found some very fine plantations in this locality, all in a good state of growth and plots well cultivated. Mr. Mitchell was with me a few days and then returned to Indian Head, and I started out on the Goose Lake-Calgary line, where I found some very good plots near Delisle, Tessier, Harris and Zealandia, but south and west of Zealandia the trees were not in as good condition. The land is very heavy in this locality and newly settled. The cottonwood trees did not look as well here as the other trees. A severe hail-storm went through township 28, range 12, west 3rd meridian, and stripped the leaves off the trees. This line of railroad occupied my time until July 24.

I next went to Rosthern, where there are three of the finest plantations that I saw.

From Rosthern I went to Prince Albert and out to Melfort, where the rich heavy soil seems to give gratifying results, but great care must be taken in this locality to see that the plots are in good cultivation before planting trees, as the soil seems to be the home of the blue-joint-grass, which is very injurious to the trees. This grass is easy to get rid of by deep and thorough cultivation, but almost impossible to eradicate from among trees, so much so that the inspector for the year 1908 advised smothering with straw in extreme cases. It proved successful where the work was done at the proper time and plenty of straw used.

I next went to Togo on August 9 and travelled west. There was very little work in this locality, it being a partially wooded country. Around Dana I found the plots well cultivated, and much interest seemed to be shown in the growth of shelter belts as the small poplar bluffs were often not in the right place to shelter the buildings. At Dana, Vonda, Aberdeen and intervening points there were many plantations, and with the exception of a few damaged by rabbits, these were in a fine condition. At Warman the trees did not look as well, the soil contains much alkali and the sun bakes it hard. It takes a good deal of cultivation to make tree planting a success in this locality. From Warman to Battleford is a nice country, dotted here and there with government trees, especially northeast of Borden. Through this part I was able

to inspect fifteen plantations a day. At Radisson, Rudel and Battleford are fine plantations. The Cut Knife district has very many thrifty plantations and many new applications. From Battleford to Lloydminster is partially wooded and there are not many plantations here. Again, the rabbits did some damage.

Taken as a whole, I am pleased to report the trees, with a very few exceptions, in excellent condition, and it is only a matter of time when this prairie province will be dotted with beautiful sheltered homes. As to varieties, the elm, the Russian poplar and Manitoba maple seem to do the best. The ash, because of its slow growth, does not meet with as much favour as it should. Although a slow grower it is a very valuable wood.

This spring, although late, was very favourable for tree planting and few trees died in transplanting. The people of my district fully appreciate the efforts made by the Government Tree Planting division in their behalf. A sheltered home and good crops will tend to make a contented people. Time will demonstrate the wisdom of planting these shelter belts, inside of which some small fruits can be raised for the owners' use.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. FERGUSON.

APPENDIX No. 20.

CANADIAN IRRIGATION SURVEYS.

REPORT OF JOHN STEWART, D.L.S., C.E.,

Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Irrigation, for the fiscal year 1909-10.

On May 1, 1909, I sent out two engineering parties into the field for the purpose of making inspections and surveys of all irrigation schemes in the two provinces, one in charge of Mr. R. J. Burley in Saskatchewan and eastern portion of Alberta, and the other in charge of Mr. J. S. Tempest in Alberta. Each of those engineers had instructions to make inspections of all ditches, whether licensed or in course of construction; also to make surveys of all lands applied for under the irrigation system to prove whether the scheme was a feasible one or not, and to gauge all streams in connection with such applications to find if the water supply was sufficient for the purpose or not. Under those instructions Mr. Burley made 162 inspections of schemes authorized and not completed, 38 inspections of licensed schemes, 35 surveys of lands applied for under the irrigation system, 16 transit surveys of creeks and ditches, and made 89 gaugings of streams in his territory, and sent in to this office 194 reports. As Mr. Burley had a very large territory to go over, I gave him one assistant who was capable of making surveys and gaugings of streams as well as inspecting irrigation works, and to this assistant Mr. Burley assigned the western portion of his territory, and the arrangements proved very satisfactory in getting through with the large amount of work in that section. Outside of the traverse surveys, Mr. Burley measured up 17 completed schemes for quantity of earth removed and work done on dams, flumes, headgates, &c., and made an estimate of the cost in each case.

The second party, in charge of Mr. J. S. Tempest in Alberta, made 24 inspections of schemes authorized and not completed, 94 inspections of licensed schemes, 10 surveys of land applied for under the irrigation system, 11 transit surveys of creeks and ditches, and made 59 gaugings of streams, and sent in to this office 156 reports, and measured up 12 completed schemes for quantity of earth removed and work done on dams, headgates, &c. Besides this regular work, Mr. Tempest made a traverse survey of the Waterhen lakes to show the area of land submerged by these lakes, in all about 38 miles of work.

Owing to a large amount of scattered work in both provinces that could not be got at by either of the regular inspection parties, I had to employ J. MacKinnon, C.E., to do this work. Mr. MacKinnon made 14 inspections of irrigation schemes, 18 inspections for industrial purposes, and four inspections of illegal dams and drains constructed, as well as a traverse survey of Spotted lake to show the lands submerged and that will be drained by the provincial government.

During the summer I personally inspected the Weyburn water supply from Shallow lake, the Moosejaw water supply from Snowdy's springs, the Pincher Creek dispute over straightening the course of the creek through the town, the Waterhen Lakes drainage scheme, the Maple Creek water supply from Saunders springs, Shoemaker & Burrus' protest at Spring coulée against the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, the Gravity water supply at Calgary, the Coleman water supply and the sulphur springs at Frank, the irrigation scheme of Dan. Drinnan at McKay creek. I also inspected the canals and ditches of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company. I made a resurvey of Andrew and J. R. Gordon's irrigation scheme on the

Red Deer river, a survey of W. J. Helmer's scheme on Dead Fish creek and Park & Forster's scheme on Berry creek, and an inspection of the Berry Creek Ranching Company's scheme on Berry creek. I also examined the vouchers of the Southern Alberta Land Company as to expenditure in connection with their irrigation scheme and the purchase of land.

With reference to the inside work of this office during the past year there have been the following number of communications received and sent out, viz:—

Letters received	5,254
Letters sent out	6,545
Agreements for water, in quadruplicate	896
Applications for water rights, in duplicate	68
Plans with applications, in duplicate	68
Applications to drain roads, &c	4
Right-of-way easements, in triplicate	71
Transfers of application for water	11
Right-of-way plans recorded, in quadruplicate	36
Notice of cancellation of water agreements	37
Notice of transfers of water agreements	64
Applications to cross road allowances, &c	38
Applications for right-of-way over Crown lands	23
Notices prepared for publication	51
Plans prepared for applicants	14
Number of certificates under section 20	58
Number of certificates under section 33	53
Number of licenses recorded, in triplicate	61
Number of reports received from R. J. Burley	194
Number of reports received from J. S. Tempest	156
Number of reports received from J. MacKinnon	36

In connection with right-of-way plans which are now in quadruplicate, they all have to be compared and checked over before being recorded, which means a lot of work in itself and does not show in simply quoting the number of plans received, and blue prints of all such plans have now to be made for the Provincial government. There are also a number of enclosures in letters sent out of which no account is kept and does not show as work performed. In the two provinces there are now some 364 irrigation schemes without taking into account the large projects. Of the above number 210 are in Alberta, with an irrigable area of 66,700 acres, and 154 in Saskatchewan, with an irrigable area of 50,263 acres. The large projects consist of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's irrigation scheme, the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company's scheme, and the Southern Alberta Land Company's irrigation scheme. The Canadiaan Pacific Railway Company now have 1,300 miles of canal and ditches built in the western section of their tract and 300 miles to be built in 1910. The acreage covered by the 1,300 miles built is 250,000 acres, and when completed 350,000 acres.

The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company have 238 miles of canal and ditches built and 70,000 acres under irrigation last year. The Southern Alberta Land Company commenced work last summer and now have 47 miles of main canal about completed, also the dam in Bow river and the two dams in Snake valley to form the reservoir called Lake McGregor.

APPENDIX No. 21.

REPORT OF RALPH J. BURLEY,

Inspecting Engineer.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, March 31, 1910.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,
Commissioner of Irrigation,
Calgary, Alberta.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report upon the progress of irrigation development in the Cypress Hills district during the season of 1909.

The work of inspection was carried out along somewhat different lines from the plan followed in previous years, as my assistant, Mr. Fletcher, had become sufficiently familiar with the work of inspection during the previous season to take charge of work in the western part of the district and in June the party split up, Mr. Fletcher taking two men and a light camping outfit and moving westward with instructions to make all inspections and to establish gauging stations on the more important streams, while I moved eastward to the Maple Creek and Gull Lake districts, making all inspections on the north side of the Hills for which I had instructions at that time. Mr. Fletcher and his party rejoined me on August 2, having completed all the work for which he had instructions, and the whole party worked from one camp from that date, making several transit traverses and locations of ditches for various applicants and inspecting all the schemes on the list at the time we were passing through the different districts. This method of working the district was found to be more satisfactory than that followed in former years, but, owing to the large size of the district, the rapid increase in the number of schemes and the greater amount of traverse and level work being done, it was found impracticable to return over the ground previously covered in order to make many inspections and surveys, of which I was advised late in the season. To catch up to the work in this district I would suggest that Mr. F. T. Fletcher be given charge of the work in that part west of, say, range 26 and 27, west 3rd meridian, and that I should take charge of the work in the eastern part with a party similar to that under my management last season. By this means each party will have more time to extend the work and to make more traverses and locations of schemes, so that the applicants may be better advised as to the best scheme to construct and as to the best method of conserving and applying the available water supply to the land. It would also be possible to make a start on the work as outlined in the following pages, until such time as the appropriation could be increased sufficiently to admit of this work being carried on properly.

By having a smaller district it would be possible for each inspector to go back over the territory already covered and to make such inspections and surveys as would be necessary, for which instructions had been received after the party had passed that particular location. By this means it would be possible to keep each season's work up to date, so that at the end of each year the department and this office would have full and detailed information at hand regarding each scheme proposed, authorized, or completed.

In connection with the instructions to be issued to the inspecting engineers, I would suggest that a form be printed similar to that attached to this report and that instructions be issued on each scheme on some such form. This would have the following advantages over the present system, viz:—

1. It would give all the necessary information to the inspector regarding each scheme.

2. It would give concise instructions as to what work was required to be done by the inspector, and what information was needed by this office regarding each scheme.

3. Such instructions would be in such shape as to be easily carried about by the inspector and could be filed in small compass in such a way as to be quickly and easily consulted when required.

4. A copy could be kept on file and at any time when further information was required another form could be quickly filled out and forwarded, and when the inspector's report was received it could be compared with the instructions issued.

5. The information contained in such instructions would often greatly facilitate proper completion of applications, as the inspector could advise the applicants of the necessary steps to be taken in connection with right-of-way, filling up and filing of the different forms, and he could in many cases be of assistance in hastening the acquirement of the necessary easements, &c.

HYDROGRAPHIC WORK.

In carrying out the hydrographic work during the past season an effort was made to avoid duplicating work done by the hydrographic surveys and to obtain some records on small creeks and coulées untouched by them. In the irrigation work in this district information is urgently needed respecting the smaller creeks, tributaries and coulées, as it is in these cases where doubt arises as to the feasibility of any scheme as regards water supply. This can only be well done by means of a system of careful observations on rainfall, percentage of run-off, definition of drainage areas, character of stream bed, and soil and sub-soil of basin, seepage and evaporation, and peculiarities of flow, in the case of each stream and tributaries, but in the meantime, until such information can be obtained, it was considered that miscellaneous gaugings as often as possible during the summer would be of value as giving some idea of the flow during different periods of the irrigation season.

During the past season gauging stations were established on the following streams, viz:—

BATTLE CREEK.

This station was established on June 3, 1909. It is located on the steel traffic bridge on the surveyed trail, about one-eighth mile south of Tenmile police detachment and two and one-half miles from Battle Creek post office.

The channel is straight for about 500 feet above and 300 feet below the bridge. The right bank is high, clean, and not liable to overflow at the station, while the left bank is grown up with willow scrub. There is only one channel, excepting at very high stages when the water overflows above the station into Middle creek.

The bed of the stream is sandy and clean, and at high stages the water would be 10 feet deep. The velocity is slow at low water and medium at high. Discharge measurements at low water, made at wading section 200 yards below the bridge and at high water from the bridge.

A standard gauge chain is attached to the down-stream side of the bridge, length of chain 18·85 feet. The bench mark is top of pier on the left side of the creek and is marked with white paint, elevation 13·79 feet, and another on the top of the iron survey pin on the left bank, elevation 13·46 feet. Elevations refer to the datum of the gauge.

LODGE CREEK.

This station was established July 22, 1909. It is situated about one-half mile below the junction of the east and west branches, 54 feet from the north side of the road allowance between sections 15 and 10, township 6, range 3, west 4th meridian, and is about 45 miles south of Medicine Hat.

The channel is straight for about 60 feet above and 250 feet below the station, and the banks are high and not liable to overflow, but are covered with a growth of willow brush which was practically cleared for some 50 feet below cross section.

The bed of the channel is of clay, and all vegetation was cleared near cross section. There is one channel at all stages and the water will be some 12 feet deep at flood.

Cross section is not suited to high-water measurements until a cable is put in place, on account of depth.

The gauge height consists of a rod 2 inches x 2 inches x 10 feet, spiked to a post, which is well braced and sunk into the bed of the creek some four feet. The bench marks consist of a round stake with square top, and 5-inch spike driven in centre, projecting above the ground 6 inches, elevation 13·71, and a row of 5-inch spikes 6 inches above ground on a gatepost near J. E. Hartt's house. Bench mark elevation, 14·13 feet. Elevations refer to datum of gauge.

BULLSHEAD CREEK.

This station was established on July 26, 1909. It is located on the traffic bridge on southwest ¼ of section 16, township 12, range 5, west 4th meridian, about four miles from Medicine Hat and three and one-half miles from Coleridge, and is one mile above the junction of Bullshead and Ross creeks.

The channel is straight for about 200 feet above and 450 feet below the station and the banks are high, clean and not liable to overflow. The bed is very sandy, clean and liable to shift somewhat. At very low water there are several channels, but at highwater only one and, on account of the width, the water will seldom be over three to four feet deep and flows with medium velocity.

The gauge height consists of a rod 2 inches x 2 inches x 10 feet spiked on the down-stream side of the first row of piles from the right abutment. The bench marks are (1) a spike driven on top of centre row of piles, elevation 7·39; and (2) the top of a wooden plug driven flush with the ground in mound on right bank; elevation, 6·34. Elevations refer to datum of gauge.

MCKAY CREEK.

This station was established on July 29, 1909, and is located on the traffic bridge one-half mile south of the Canadian Pacific railway track at Walsh, on the track from Walsh to Irvine. This bridge is on the northwest ¼ of section 26, township 11, range 1, west 4th meridian.

The channel is straight for about 225 feet above and 500 feet below the station, and the current is sluggish. Both banks are clean but liable to overflow during very high water. The bed is clean, composed of clay and not liable to shift, and the stream flows in one channel except at extremely high stages.

The gauge height is a rod 2 inches x 2 inches x 10 feet nailed to an upright timber on the up-stream side of the bridge near the right abutment. Measurements will be made from the floor of the bridge during high water, and at a wading station below at low stages.

ROSS CREEK.

This station was established July 28, 1909, and is located on the traffic bridge in the townsite of Irvine, 430 yards south of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, and some 600 yards below the Canadian Pacific Railway reservoir dam at Irvine.

The channel has a slight curve 75 feet above the cross section, but is comparatively straight for 600 feet above and 50 feet below. The banks are of clay, high, clean, steep and not liable to overflow. The bed is composed of gravel and sand and is not liable to shift. The water flows in one channel at all stages.

The gauge consists of a 2-inch x 2-inch x 10-foot rod located on the down stream side of the first row of piles from the left abutment. Measurements were made by wading at low water and from the bridge in high water.

The bench marks are (1) top of first row of piles from left abutment, elevation 15·52 feet; and (2) top of south rail of Canadian Pacific railway north of station, elevation 23·11. Elevations refer to datum of gauge.

A list of the gaugings made during the past season is attached to this report.

In carrying out this work in the future it would appear advisable, in addition to the actual meterings, to obtain as much information regarding slopes and high-water discharges as can be obtained in the time available for such work. Levels so obtained could be referred to some permanent bench mark, such as a post in the nearest section mound, and these could be used to advantage at a later date in connection with contour reconnaissance surveys should such be established. In the meantime much valuable information would be obtained which could be tabulated and filed for reference, so that by carrying on such work from year to year on different portions of the creeks we would gradually obtain information which would enable us to contour the creek valleys at least, and such lines and references could be used to great advantage by contouring and mapping parties. In addition we would be in possession of much valuable information regarding the amount of water flowing in the smaller creeks during flood periods.

CONTOUR SURVEYS

The question of a careful and accurate topographical survey of the western provinces, and more especially that part of them comprising the semi-arid or irrigation belt, is one which should be given attention in the near future, as each year the settlement of these lands makes the acquirement of such information more difficult and more expensive. To do this work at the least cost it would appear that some such system of contour surveys as that inaugurated by Mr. J. S. Dennis, would be the most satisfactory and, as outline levels have already been run over a large part of the southern portion of this district including the Cypress Hills, the work of contouring could easily be extended from these lines.

Such a system would put the department in possession of accurate information respecting drainage areas, which is very necessary in the computation of run-off, and without which any system of hydrographic work is of doubtful value and accuracy as regards its application to general conditions and to the estimation of the probable amount of flow annually in a particular watercourse when such information is required in connection with inspections as to feasibility. Not only must the computations on the measured streams be more or less inaccurate but the drainage area of the watercourse under consideration must of necessity be inaccurate, as many of them are not shown on the subdivision maps and it is necessary for the inspector to estimate the area in each case. In considering the feasibility of any proposed scheme the department should be in possession of accurate information regarding the average amount of run-off per square mile during the irrigation season, the possibilities of storing water during the dry season, and the extent of the drainage area feeding the source of supply under consideration. This can only be determined by a careful topographical and hydrographical survey showing the conditions in different parts of the country.

In connection with irrigation work such a survey would show possibilities of expansion which are to-day not considered owing to lack of information. It would apply particularly to reservoir sites, showing the best locations and, in each case, not only the capacity of the site and the possibilities of storing, but also the total area which is, or could be made, tributary to it, both as regards supply and the amount of land which could be served by such reservoir. It would also show the

nature of the area in each case as regards slope, soil and subsoil, and amount of timber, all of which factors enter largely into the determination of the advisability of establishing reservoir sites. A mere traverse of any site, unless such matters are taken into consideration, is of small value.

In addition to the points outlined above, a contour map would demonstrate possibilities of development along many different lines as, for example, in railroad work. It would show the nature of the country to be traversed, the difficulties to be encountered, and would be of great assistance in locating the best line, both from the viewpoint of economy, easy grades and curves, and length of track. In conjunction with the hydrographic work it would furnish most of the essential information regarding the possibilities of power development throughout the country, showing the best locations and the amount of power which could be developed.

ESTABLISHMENT OF GAUGE HEIGHTS.

Under subsection (n) of section 54 of the Irrigation Act, the minister has the power to establish gauges for the determination of the three stages of stream flow, known as low, high and flood water, and, as all our licenses under the present system are granted at one or another of these stages, it would appear very important that they be determined and defined at or near the intake of each ditch at as early a date as possible. Owing to the varying conditions of flow found in most of the creeks in the Cypress hills, one gauge rod on a creek will give little or no idea of the flow at a point on the creek above or below it, and the only feasible scheme appears to be establishment and marking of small rods near the intake of each ditch. By this means each applicant will be in a position to know at what time it is permissible for him to use water, and by means of frequent measurements of the ditch and stream the department would, in a few years, be in possession of valuable information regarding the capacity and rate of flow in the ditch, and could by this means get a rough idea as to the amount of water used per unit area of land during the irrigation season. From year to year the work could be extended and rods placed in the ditches as well as in the creeks, until eventually it could be ascertained exactly how much water was necessary in any district for the successful irrigation of the land and at what periods its application produced the best results.

After a few years of such observations the extent to which any headgate should be opened, could be determined and each applicant instructed on this point. The information otherwise gained would be of great interest to the irrigators themselves, and the publication of results obtained by applying water in different ways and at different times would no doubt be found very useful, both to those who were practising irrigation and to those who were contemplating the installation of schemes.

Although such work would present many difficulties and would necessitate a careful study of conditions in each case, it would not only be the source of useful information but it will only be a matter of time until the whole available water supply will be conserved and used, when such work will become imperative if the department is to be in a position to settle disputes arising between applicants.

LICENSES.

The question of granting water rights at high and flood water is one which should have serious attention in the near future and, unless some different basis from that used at present is decided upon, there is very little value to be attached to such a license in the Cypress Hills district, where the run-off or period of high water usually extends over one month or less. The present duty of water, viz.: one second foot for one hundred and fifty acres, gives, during the irrigation season, slightly over two feet in depth on the land to be irrigated, while, even if the flood lasted a month,

which would be unusual, the licensee at highwater would only be entitled to one-fifth of this amount. A possible solution of this difficulty would be the granting of water rights on the basis of acre feet and, while a careful study and a series of experiments on this question may develop some better method, it would appear that this solution has much to commend it, both in the case of high and low water licenses. It is found better in practical irrigation, to use comparatively large volumes of water and so cover the ground in the shortest possible period, whereas the present system of using a smaller volume of water continuously has many defects, more especially where the water is cold. The application of cold water chills the ground and stops the growth for varying periods depending upon the weather conditions, so that when water is used continuously it will be seen that this effect must be of considerable importance, while on the other hand, when a large volume of water is thrown over the land within a short space of time this effect will be much shorter in duration and the growth will not be retarded to such an extent as in the former case. A further argument against the present system lies in the fact that while irrigation is being carried on it needs continuous and careful attention to prevent the water breaking away and running over land where it is not wanted, which would in many cases cause great damage to both land and crops.

By granting water rights on the basis of acre feet, the applicant would be entitled to use a certain volume of water as and when he pleased, and would be in a position to apply it in whatever way he should find, by experiment, to produce the best results in his particular case. It is probable that this method would be found to encourage the storage of water because, when the applicants realized the value of the water, they would make all possible arrangements to conserve it and to use it in the manner best adapted for their lands, so that by this means even low water licensees would be encouraged to store water at high stages and the low water flow would not be interfered with to such an extent as under the present system.

With respect to the granting of low water licenses on creeks that go dry during certain parts of the irrigation season this appears to be a mistake, for, although section 11 of the Act is intended to cover such cases, it does not appear to work automatically but leaves each case to be decided by the department. To properly protect riparian owners it would appear that some change should be made which would be retroactive, because in many instances the low water in a stream has been overrecorded owing to lack of hydrographical information, as, for example, on Hay creek, and to adjust such cases a clause should be added whereby no person shall, in any case, divert water from a stream when such diversion shall deprive any riparian owner of the water for domestic purposes.

Respecting the diversion of water from one watershed to another, this would appear to be a matter for settlement by the department, each case being decided as to whether it would be in the best interests of the community or not.

EXTENSION OF WORK.

In addition to the extension outlined above it would appear to be advisable to have a small reconnaissance party in the field to obtain some information regarding the flow of the streams, the nature of the land as regards its adaptability to irrigation, and the probability of irrigation expansion in the eastern part of the Frenchman watershed and in the Wood Mountain district. The construction of the new railway from Weyburn to Lethbridge and consequent settlement of this land will soon, no doubt, be an accomplished fact, and unless steps are taken within the next year or two to obtain such information it may be found that a similar condition will prevail respecting this district as occurred in the Cypress hills, that is, a large increase in the number of applications for water rights and for land under the irrigation system, with no information on file upon which to base decisions.

Another question which will require attention is the establishment of stations for the observation of precipitation, seepage, evaporation, and duty of water, in different parts of the semi-arid belt. All these factors enter largely into the determination of the proper use of water for irrigation and, as conditions vary a great deal in this belt, it would seem important that additional stations be established so that this department may be in possession of this information as soon as possible. It may, and probably will, be found that the present duty of water is too low for some districts, owing to greater rainfall, less evaporation or less seepage, or to the fact that the level of the ground water has risen owing to the continued irrigation of the land. Such stations might be established to advantage at or near Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, and on the north and south sides of the Cypress hills near both the eastern and western ends, as well as in the Canadian Pacific Railway tract.

PROGRESS OF DITCH CONSTRUCTION.

During the past year much better progress was made toward the completion of the majority of schemes in this district than has been the case in previous years, owing probably to several causes, the most important of which was the drought during the summer of 1908. The season just past was also much more favourable to this class of work, and the applicants themselves are taking a greater interest in irrigation as the country becomes settled. As the majority of schemes at present are owned by ranchers whose hay supply is being cut off by the rapid settlement at present in progress on both sides of the hills, the necessity for producing fodder crops on their own lands, if they are to remain in the ranching business, is becoming apparent to all and hence the greater activity displayed.

There has also been an increasing number of applications to purchase, under the irrigation system, and there appears to be a greater tendency to acquire land for speculative purposes, but as such schemes are usually constructed more for the purpose of gaining title to the lands than from any desire to improve it by means of irrigation, it would appear that these applications should be discouraged, and when it is considered that any scheme is not intended to be used after patent is issued, the applicants should be required to construct works up to the highest standard if they have received authorization.

In continuation of the work of obtaining accurate information regarding the larger schemes, some twelve ditches and reservoirs were traversed with the transit and a number of both main ditches and laterals were located for various applicants. The whole system of ditches below the reservoirs on the Moorhead & Fearon scheme was relocated. Two more seasons should see this work practically completed for the larger schemes, and in the case of smaller ones there will be but little difficulty in getting locations sufficiently accurate with the compass.

*Attached hereto is a schedule showing the inspections, gaugings, traverses, surveys, &c., made during the past season.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

RALPH J. BURLEY.

*Not printed.

APPENDIX No. 22.

REPORT OF J. S. TEMPEST,

Inspecting Engineer.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, March 31, 1910.

JOHN STEWART, Esq.,
Commissioner of Irrigation,
Calgary, Alta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspections, surveys and hydrographic observations made during the year 1909-10.

I started out on my tour of inspection on May 12, 1909, with the following instructions:—

1. To inspect and report on all licensed schemes in the western and southern parts of southern Alberta, whether for irrigation, domestic or industrial purposes.

2. To inspect and estimate cost of all authorized schemes, newly completed or not completed.

3. To inspect and report on the feasibility of schemes applied for, as instructed from time to time.

4. To make observations of flow of streams encountered on my trip, when convenient.

I took as small an outfit as possible for myself and two men so as to travel light and yet be independent of ranchers and farmers for board and sleeping accommodation. To convey the outfit and field instruments I had two government teams and two democrats. Owing to the rough nature of the country, the difficulty of taking a democrat to some of the schemes and to expedite the work by saving myself much walking, I bought a saddle horse which I used nearly all summer. This I found especially useful on moving days when I could visit schemes situated at some distance from the main road, while the loaded democrats could take the shortest route to the next camping place.

When special surveys were to be made, and especially when there was much cutting to be done, I employed additional help. It would be more economical if another man were added to the regular party.

The plan of carrying a camping and cooking outfit worked well and I believe was more economical, convenient and practicable than boarding with farmers and ranchers as has been suggested. The latter plan I know from experience would be attended with much inconvenience and unpleasantness both to inspector and host, even when there is a ranch or farm house within convenient distance of the work.

SUMMARY OF YEAR'S WORK.

Inspections.—I inspected 94 licensed irrigation schemes, 24 authorized schemes, 10 schemes for domestic and industrial purposes and 14 new schemes.

Surveys.—Besides the surveys for new schemes mentioned above I made a survey of the Waterhen lakes near Kinistino in Saskatchewan, the length of the traverse being 38 miles, also 10 surveys of land applied for and 11 surveys of creeks and ditches.

During the year I made 53 gaugings of streams, using Price's meter No. 522, and six gaugings by weir measurement. The results of these observations, I understand, were forwarded to the Hydrographic department from time to time.

Office work—

Sept. 30-Oct. 5.—Draughting Spotted lake and other schemes.
Nov. 1-Nov. 22.—Draughting Waterhen lakes and other schemes.
Dec. 1-Dec. 11.—Draughting additions to large office map and other schemes.
Dec. 21-Jan. 21, 1910.—Draughting additions to large office map and other schemes.
Feb. 1-Mar. 16.—Draughting, preparing report and collecting information for next year's work.

GENERAL REPORT OF LICENSED IRRIGATION SCHEMES.

Of the 94 licensed irrigation schemes inspected only 14 were in use. The remaining 80 schemes were in a more or less neglected state and not in use. Most of them had not been used for several years.

The reason given for non-use, as a rule, was that there had been sufficient rainfall in recent years to ensure fairly good hay crops. On examining the rainfall reports from 1885 to 1909, I do not find so substantial an increase in precipitation in recent years as to obviate or lessen the necessity of irrigation for producing good crops. The large crops now produced every year from the lands still under irrigation, compared with the small crops taken off only in alternate years from the unirrigated lands, prove the immense value and profitable investment of irrigation. I do not consider that any slight increase there may have been in the rainfall had anything to do with this general non-use of water rights. In fact there is very little evidence of many of the schemes ever having been used at all.

From what I can gather it appears that in the 90's a general desire to irrigate was kindled by the enthusiasm and energy of certain government officials. Irrigation works were put in and land taken up under the Irrigation Act by men fully convinced of the value of irrigation and anxious to produce larger crops for their increasing herds. Engineers made plans and laid out dams and ditches and these were constructed after the most approved methods. The owners of the works, however, as a rule had no experience of irrigation and were quite ignorant of the manner of carrying out the necessary details of bringing the whole irrigable area under water by laterals, furrows and the different methods of flooding, and of caring for and making full use of their constructed works. As fair crops could be had without any trouble and as wide ranges of pasture were still open, their irrigation works were allowed to fall into decay.

Some of the applicants for land under the irrigation system were typical ranchers and were actuated in some cases purely by a desire to produce more winter feed and in other cases by a very natural desire to prevent new settlers from taking up the choicest parts of the ranges. These ranchers, unaccustomed and disinclined to undertake any operations having a semblance to farming, were not likely to take kindly to the tedious work and patient attention required every season in the renovation of dams and repairs to ditches. After a few spasmodic attempts to put things right once and for all, many gave the matter up, apparently disheartened and disgusted. Some there were who took up more irrigation land than they could successfully handle and could neither give the necessary attention personally nor afford to pay for hired help.

Many cases, perhaps the majority of cases of non-use, would not have occurred if the owner had had experience or knowledge how to irrigate or the advantage of experienced neighbours.

In those countries where irrigation has been practised for years, new and improved methods are continually being discovered and the science of irrigation has probably advanced as much in recent years as the science of agriculture generally, but here in the foothills these people, with every advantage of suitable lands and a

plentiful supply of water, after being incited to undertake the irrigation of their lands, have been left to work out the problem alone. Of these 94 schemes only 44 have been officially visited since 1904 and 24 schemes have apparently never been visited since they were licensed, no doubt on account of the small staff and pressure of other work.

If schemes were visited regularly, not only with a view to ascertaining whether the works were in order but to advise as to the particular methods most suitable for bringing under water the irrigable areas of individual schemes, to discuss the best methods of treating different crops and generally to encourage and stimulate a desire amongst holders to bring irrigation to a higher standard, I have no doubt a great change for the good would soon be brought about in this foothill country.

I venture to make the following suggestions which, if put into effect, I think would contribute much towards putting new life into this district:—

1. To establish on some of the still vacant Dominion lands one or more demonstration farms, where the different methods of irrigating should be practised on different kinds of crops and where strict records of operations and results should be kept. After the initial cost of farm implements, buildings and construction of irrigation works the farm should be at least self-supporting.

2. To publish in pamphlet form a full and detailed description of the different processes of irrigation, of the construction and maintenance of works and any other matters calculated to encourage and enlighten farmers on the subject. An effort in this direction was made by Mr. J. S. Dennis in 'Information and Statistics Relating to Irrigation,' Part III of the General Report on Irrigation, 1894.

3. Not to grant patent to the land applied for under the irrigation system until the irrigable area is actually being efficiently irrigated. At present an applicant acquires water license and patent to the land as soon as works and main ditches have been completed and approved by the inspecting officer, although the irrigable area may still be covered with brush or consist partly of undrained swamp.

HYDROGRAPHIC WORK.

As above stated, during the year I made 53 gaugings of streams with Price's meter, No. 522, and six weir measurements, the results of which observations, I understand, were forwarded from time to time to the Hydrographic office.

Although in a tract of country 150 miles long by 20 miles and upwards in width, where there are only 14 small irrigation schemes being used and few water licenses for domestic and industrial purposes, there is not much fear of any user not getting all the water he needs and such a thing as the possibility of a dispute is out of the question for years to come, still the experience of older countries shows the wisdom of getting extensive and accurate records of the flow of streams, run-off, &c., over as extended a period as possible. Quite as important as this hydrographic work, which is receiving great attention now, is the topographical work, which has been dropped during recent years. In 1902 and 1903, while engaged in engineering work in Southern California, a country that has been developed marvellously in recent years and where irrigation has been brought to a state of great perfection, I saw much of the advantages of the excellent topographical contour maps prepared by the United States government and sold to the public. These maps were largely used by engineers and others connected with new electric roads and irrigation and municipal water supply schemes and contributed largely in encouraging new enterprises and in the development of the country. Without these, hydrographic observations are incomplete and insufficient. By more clearly defining the drainage areas, their slopes and the fall of streams, a more accurate knowledge of the nature, characteristics and causes affecting the flow of streams and run-off are ascertained, while many schemes too large for individual effort and bringing larger areas under irrigation, as well as

suitable reservoir sites, power sites and railway schemes are suggested and become apparent on inspection of such contour maps.

CROPS UNDER IRRIGATION.

In western southern Alberta, the foothill country, irrigation is used only for hay crops, alfalfa, timothy, bromus and wild grass. This is strictly a ranching country, but recently settlers have crowded in further and further until the ranges have become so limited that ranchers find they can no longer let their cattle and horses rustle through the winter without feeding them hay, and the large quantity of winter feed it is necessary to produce is becoming a very burning question with many of them. Some are trying to increase their holdings, and others finding this impossible are now seriously considering means of increasing the productiveness of the land. One rancher with some experience of irrigation says that under irrigation he can raise good hay crops every year, while the same lands not under water produced only very indifferent crops in alternate years. In a very short time intensive methods of farming will have to be adopted or progress will be at an end and the output of cattle and horses be at a standstill from this important section of ranching country.

Practical irrigation is almost dead, and yet is the only means of increasing the winter feed now necessary for any increase of stock and further development of the ranching industry.

Actual irrigation schemes are so rare that I was unable to gather much information as to the results and advantages of the practice in this portion of Alberta. I found that one of the best paying crops under irrigation was alfalfa. Two large crops were taken off in several places, while a third crop in one case was eaten off by cattle and hogs. I was told of failures, but these were the results of improper treatment and were not attributable to climate or soil. Almost invariably, when alfalfa is first sowed, weeds spring up and grow rapidly. These, if allowed to stand, would soon choke and destroy much of the young alfalfa. When the weeds are a little higher than the alfalfa the mower should be run over, and by cutting the weeds give the alfalfa a good chance and ensure a good, healthy, first year's growth. It is also a good plan to well flood the land late in the fall. A thick crust of ice is formed which holds back the alfalfa in the following spring, until the settled genial weather comes, otherwise the quick-growing plant, responding to the earliest warm days, buds out, only to be nipped and often seriously damaged by the inevitable cold snaps that occur early in the year.

On July 27 I visited the ranch of Mr. Geo. Lane, near Willow Creek. He had about 30 or 35 acres in alfalfa under irrigation. One crop had already been taken off and made into hay. A second crop was about a foot or a foot and a half high. This second crop I afterwards learned was cut before the end of summer and a third crop fed to hogs and cattle.

On August 4 I inspected the works of the Glengarry Ranch Company. Here I found a heavy crop of timothy grown under irrigation, while part of the same field, with similar aspect and soil, but not under irrigation, was very inferior in quantity and weight.

The Deer Creek Cattle Company and the Milk River Cattle Company each took off two heavy crops of alfalfa grown under irrigation.

Mrs. Sickler in the Milk River valley experimented in a small way in growing alfalfa under irrigation. She cut two crops during the summer and a third crop was left on the ground. I found the stalks of this third crop averaged about three and one-half feet in length.

Your obedient servant,

J. S. TEMPEST.

Photo by A. Knechtel, 1909.

Ten miles of mountain side, along the north-west branch of Oldman River. Covered with fallen timber, the result of forest fires.

Photo by J. R. Dickson, 1909.

Result of fire in 1908, all trees killed. (Sec. 18, Tp. 22, Rge. 10, W. 6th Mer.)

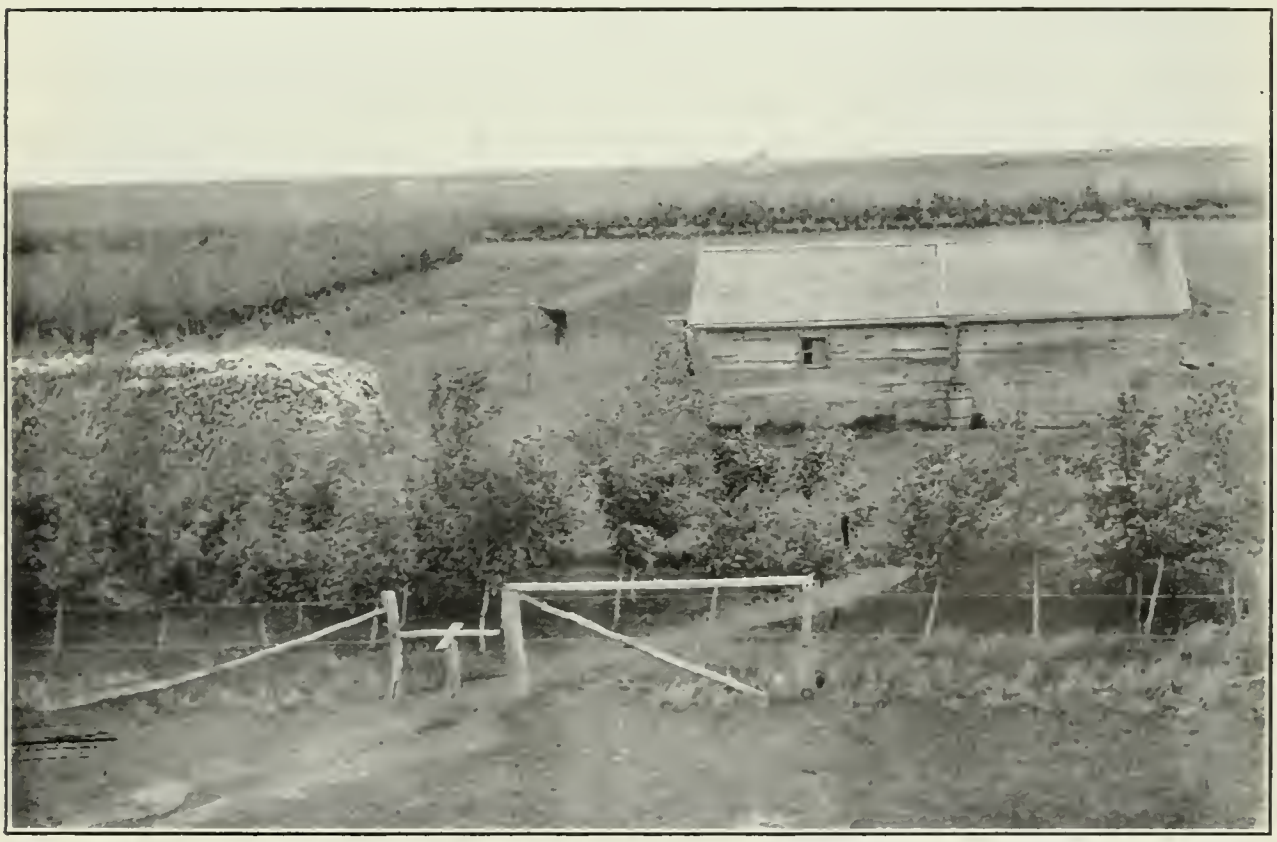
Photo by J. R. Dickson, 1909.

Prairie in Lake Manitoba West Reserve. The result of repeated fires.

Photo by A. Knechtel, 1909.

Tree Growth at timber line, eastern Slope of Rocky Mountains, Alta.

Photo by A. Mitchell, 1909.



Plantation on farm of Thos. Peat, near Asquith, Sask. (Sec. 16, Tp. 36, Rge. 9, W. 3rd Mer.)

Photo by R. H. Campbell, 1909.

Takkakaw Falls, Yoho Park, B. C.

Photo by A. Mitchell, 1909.

Plantation of Maple and Ash, on farm of G. H. West, Sec. 28, Tp. 36, Rge. 7, W. 3rd Mer., near Cory, Sask., four years growth.

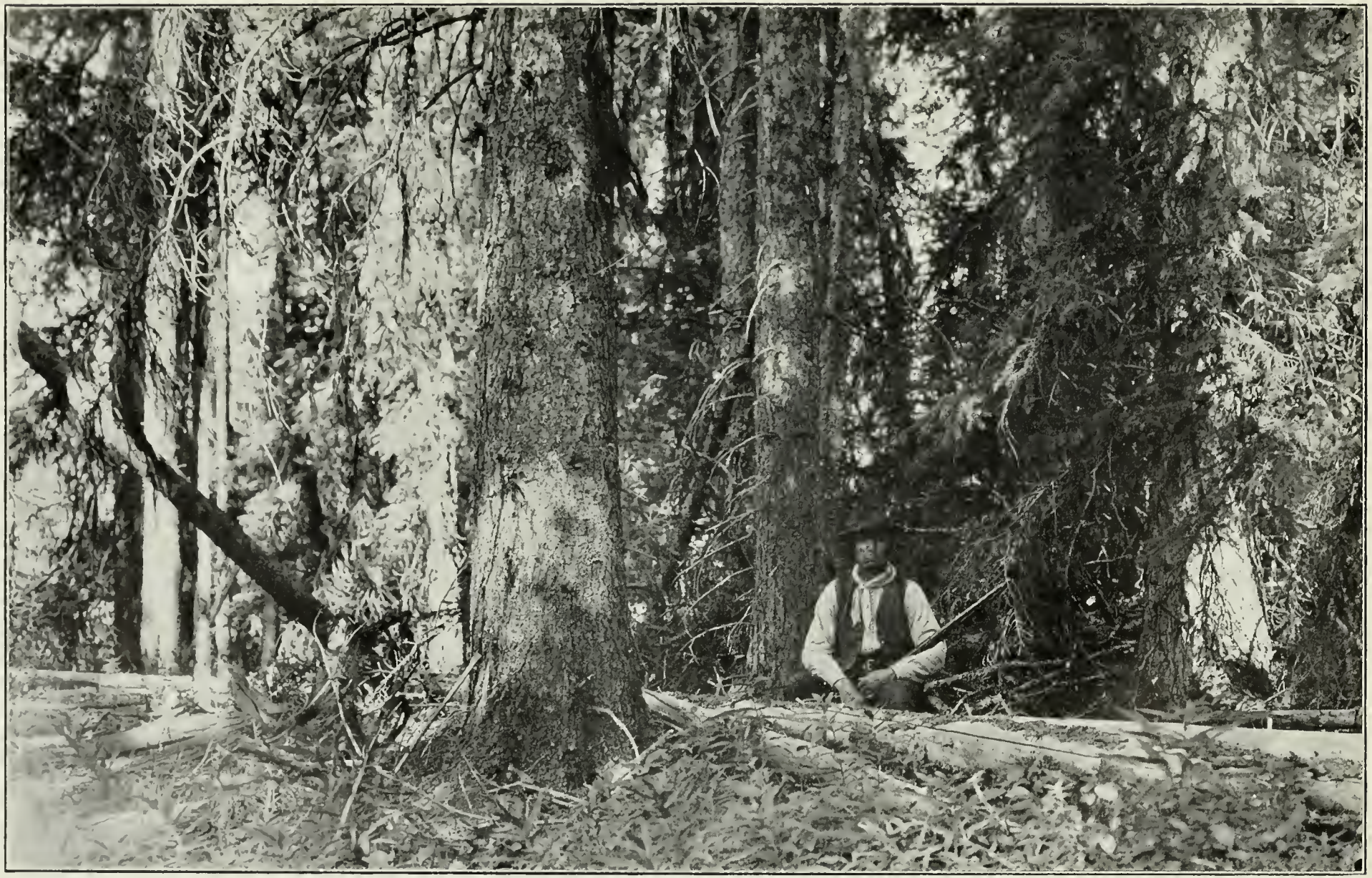
Photo by A. Knechtel, 1909.

White Pine Tree (Pinus flexilis family), showing Cones, on shore North branch Highwood River, eastern Slope of the Rocky Mountains, Alta.

Photo by J. R. Dickson, 1909.

Typical view on site of big fire of 1903, all the timber is killed. (N.E. ¼, Sec. 16, Tp. 23, Rge. 10, W. 6th Mer.)

Photo by A. Knechtel, 1909.



Spruce on the shores of the Highwood River. Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

Photo by J. R. Dickson, 1909.

Typical Squatters' Buildings beside heavy timber, Columbia Valley, near Revelstoke, B. C.

Photo by N. M. Ross, 1909.

View of Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask., looking north from barns, seedhouse in foreground.

Photo by N. M. Ross, 1909.

House and lawn on farm of Wm. Patterson, Indian Head, Sask. Shelter belt of Maple on each side.

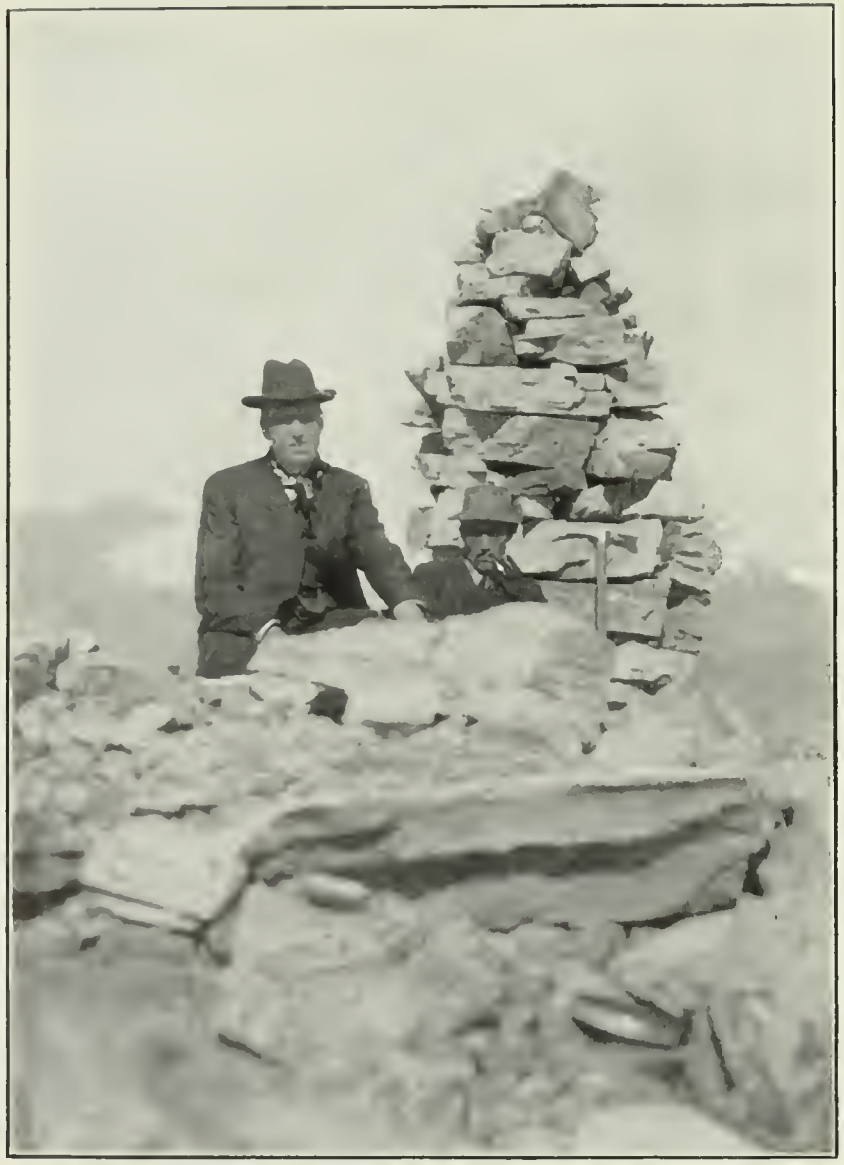
Photo by A. Knechtel, 1909

Fire Guard around Cypress Hill Forest Reserve.

Photo by A. Knechtel, 1909.

Prostrate Trunk of White-barked Pine (Pinus Albicaulis Engel) at timber line near head of Salter Creek, eastern Slope of Rocky Mountains, Alta.

Photo by R. H. Campbell, 1909.



Summit of Mount Stephen, Jasper Park, B. C.

Photo by J. R. Dickson, 1909.

View near Shuswap Lake, B.C., Government road, showing 50-year old Stand of mixed timber, 4″ to 8″ diameter, at breast height. (S.W. ¼ of Sec. 15, Tp. 23, Rge. 10, W. 6th Mer.)

Photo by A. Knechtel, 1909.

Lodgepole Pine (Pinus Murrayana) and White Spruce (Picea Canadensis), along Battle Creek, Alta., Cypress Hills Reserve.

Photo by A. Mitchell, 1909.

Plantation of D. J. Whitney, Lethbridge, Alta. Trees planted in 1904. Height 20 ft. under irrigation.

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